

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

MISSION

The mission for every member of the Adams County Sheriff's Office is to consistently seek and find ways to affirmatively promote, preserve, and deliver a feeling of security, safety, and quality law enforcement and public safety services to members of our community. **MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT** The mission of the Adams County Sheriff's Office is to provide emergency response, law enforcement, and public safety services of the highest quality possible within the financial, staffing, and operational limits under which it functions, and to consistently and continually strive to affirmatively promote, preserve, and enhance the peace, safety, and security of the citizens of Adams County. This mission is a commitment to quality performance from all members. It is critical that all members understand, accept, and be aligned with the responsibilities established by this mission. It provides the foundation upon which all operational decisions and organizational directives will be based. Directives include rules, regulations, operating policies, procedures and practices. This mission represents a commitment to the concepts of quality performance management. In other words, members are expected to work consistently in a quality manner in the daily performance of those duties, job responsibilities, and work tasks associated with this mission. Each member is, by virtue of being an employee of the Adams County Sheriff's Office, deemed to be committed, to the professionalism and commitment of this mission to the citizens of Adams County.

A. Core Commitment - At the very core of this mission is a commitment to serve and protect all persons who reside within, or who come within the boundaries of Adams County. This commitment will, at all times, be expressed in a professional manner consistent with all Federal, State, and Local laws, and written policies and standards of the department that govern the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the Office of the Adams County Sheriff.

B. Protection - This mission includes protecting the right of all persons within the jurisdiction to be free from criminal attack, to be secure in their possessions, and to live, travel, and exist in peace.

C. Service by Members - The members of the Sheriff's Office serve the people of Adams County by performing the law enforcement and public safety functions of the Department in a courteous, professional, and conscientious manner.

D. Treatment of All Persons - The Department and its personnel are committed to the treatment of all persons with dignity and respect.

E. Privilege of Service - The men and women who serve as members of the Adams County Sheriff's Office understand and acknowledge that they are privileged to serve as law enforcement and public safety representatives of the people. It is to the people of Adams County that the Department and its personnel are ultimately responsible to in the performance of their official duties.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

CODE OF ETHICS

My fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of criminal justice service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession.

Adams County Sheriff's Office
Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Table of Contents

MISSION.	1
PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS.	2
CODE OF ETHICS.	3
Chapter 1 - Role and Authority.	8
100 - Organizational Structure and Responsibility.	9
102 - Authority and Legal Assistance.	10
104 - Annual Review and Performance-Based Goals and Objectives.	11
106 - Custody Manual.	15
108 - Administrative Communications.	18
110 - Departmental Directive.	20
112 - Quarterly Facility Inspection.	21
114 - Special Assignments and Promotions.	25
116 - Standards of Conduct.	28
118 - Discriminatory Harassment.	43
120 - Grievances.	48
121 - Personnel Complaints.	50
122 - Anti-Retaliation.	59
Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration.	62
200 - Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace.	63
202 - Financial Practices.	66
204 - Supervision of Inmates - Minimum Requirements.	70
206 - Prohibition on Inmate Control.	71
208 - Equipment Inventory and Supplies.	72
210 - Tool and Culinary Equipment Control.	74
212 - Disposition of Evidence.	76
214 - Records and Data.	80
216 - Research Involving Inmates.	83
218 - Inmate Records.	85
220 - Report Preparation.	87
222 - Key and Electronic Access Device Control.	90
224 - Daily Activity Logs and Shift Reports.	92
226 - Personnel Records.	94
228 - Employee Compensation.	100
230 - Administrative and Supervisory Inspections.	101
232 - Perimeter Security.	103
236 - News Media Relations.	105
238 - Community Relations and Public Information.	109
240 - Victim Notification of Inmate Release.	111
243 - Vehicle Safety.	112
245 - Fitness for Duty.	115

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

247 - Staffing Plan.	118
249 - Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking.	119
253 - Information Technology Use.	123
254 - Firearms.	126
259 - Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments.	133
261 - Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting.	136
257 - Personal Communication Devices.	138
258 - Body-Worn Cameras.	142
 Chapter 3 - Recruitment Selection and Planning.	 151
302 - Employee Orientation.	152
304 - Continuing Education and Professional Development.	153
308 - Jail Training Officer.	154
310 - Recruitment and Selection.	156
312 - Training.	162
314 - Specialized Training.	165
316 - Firearms Training.	166
318 - Chemical Agents.	168
319 - Conducted Energy Device.	170
320 - Prison Rape Elimination Act Training.	171
324 - In service Training.	173
326 - Training Plan.	175
328 - Support Personnel Orientation and Training.	178
329 - Reporting of Employee Arrests, Convictions and Court Orders.	179
 Chapter 4 - Emergency Planning.	 181
400 - Facility Emergencies.	182
404 - Emergency Staffing Plan.	189
406 - Fire Safety.	191
409 - Evacuation.	193
 Chapter 5 - Inmate Management.	 194
500 - Population Management System.	195
502 - Inmate Counts.	196
504 - Reception.	197
506 - Inmate Handbook and Orientation.	202
508 - Inmate Safety Checks.	204
510 - Special Management Inmates.	205
512 - Portable Audio/Video Recorders.	211
514 - Management of Weapons and Control Devices.	216
516 - Inmate Classification.	218
518 - Conducted Energy Device.	223
520 - Control of Inmate Movement.	229
522 - Use of Force.	230
524 - Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers.	242
525 - Electronic Restraints - Corrections Officers.	247
528 - Searches.	250

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

532 - Reporting In-Custody Deaths.	258
534 - Staff and Inmate Contact.	260
536 - Transportation of Inmates Outside the Secure Facility.	263
539 - Biological Samples.	265
541 - End-of-Term Release.	267
543 - Over-Detention and Inadvertent Releases.	270
544 - Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers.	272
545 - Use of Force - Peace Officers.	279
546 - Use of Restraints - Peace Officers.	295
547 - Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers.	302
548 - Immigration Considerations.	305
Chapter 6 - Inmate Due Process.	306
600 - Inmate Discipline.	307
602 - Disciplinary Segregation.	315
606 - Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel.	321
608 - Foreign Nationals and Diplomats.	325
610 - Inmate Rights - Protection from Abuse.	328
612 - Prison Rape Elimination Act.	330
616 - Grooming.	342
618 - Inmate Nondiscrimination.	344
620 - Inmate Grievances.	346
622 - Inmate Voting.	350
623 - Inmates with Disabilities.	352
Chapter 7 - Medical-Mental Health.	360
701 - Access to Health Care.	361
703 - Non-Emergency Health Care.	363
705 - Referrals and Coordination of Specialty Care.	365
707 - Emergency Health Care Services.	366
709 - Health Care for Pregnant Inmates.	369
716 - Transfer Screening.	373
721 - Special Needs Medical Treatment.	375
723 - Communicable Diseases.	377
727 - Detoxification and Withdrawal.	390
729 - Administration of Psychotropic Medication.	393
732 - Clinical Decisions.	395
734 - Health-Trained Staff.	396
738 - Suicide Prevention and Intervention.	397
740 - Inmate Death - Clinical Care Review.	401
744 - Medical Equipment and Supply Control.	403
746 - Continuation of Care.	404
749 - Informed Consent and Right to Refuse Medical Care.	405
752 - Inmate Health Care Communication.	407
754 - Forensic Evidence.	410
756 - Oral Care.	411
758 - Pharmaceutical Operations.	413

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

761 - Privacy of Care.	420
Chapter 8 - Environmental Health.	421
800 - Sanitation Inspections.	422
802 - Hazardous Waste and Sewage Disposal.	425
804 - Housekeeping and Maintenance.	427
806 - Physical Plant Compliance with Codes.	429
808 - Water Supply.	431
810 - Vermin and Pest Control.	432
812 - Inmate Safety.	434
814 - Inmate Hygiene.	436
Chapter 9 - Food Services.	440
900 - Food Services.	441
902 - Food Services Training.	443
904 - Dietary Guidelines.	444
906 - Food Services Workers' Health, Safety and Supervision.	446
908 - Food Preparation Areas.	448
910 - Food Budgeting and Accounting.	450
912 - Inspection of Food Products.	451
914 - Food Services Facilities Inspection.	453
916 - Food Storage.	455
918 - Prescribed Therapeutic Diets.	457
920 - Disciplinary Detention Diet.	459
Chapter 10 - Inmate Programs.	461
1000 - Inmate Programs and Services.	462
1002 - Inmate Welfare Fund.	464
1004 - Inmate Accounts.	467
1006 - Counseling Services.	469
1014 - Commissary Services.	470
1020 - Inmate Telephone Access.	472
1022 - Inmate Visitation.	474
1034 - Religious Programs.	477
1035 - Inmate Mail.	480
Chapter 11 - Facility Design.	485
1100 - Space and Environmental Requirements.	486
1102 - Smoking and Tobacco Use.	489
1104 - Control Center.	490
1106 - Crowding.	491
Attachments.	493
.	494

Chapter 1 - Role and Authority

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The organizational structure of the Office is designed to create an efficient means to accomplish its mission and goals and to provide for the best possible service to the public.

100.2 DIVISIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Sheriff is responsible for administering and managing the Office. There are three sections in the Office:

- Administration Section
- Corrections Section
- Corrections Staff Section

100.2.1 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Section is commanded by the Sheriff, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Jail Commander.

100.2.2 CORRECTIONS STAFF DIVISION

The Corrections Staff Section is commanded by the Jail Commander, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for Food Services, Facility Infrastructure and Maintenance, Laundry Services, Fleet Services and Procurement/Warehouse Services.

100.3 CHAIN OF COMMAND

The chain of command of the Office begins with the Jail Commander, to whom all employees of the Office are responsible.

To maintain continuity, order and effectiveness in the Office, a chain of command has been established and should be respected. All staff members should adhere to the chain of command in all official actions. However, nothing shall prohibit a staff member from initiating immediate action outside of the chain of command if it is necessitated by a complaint of discrimination, sexual harassment, gross malfeasance or a violation of the law.

Authority and Legal Assistance

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy acknowledges and reflects the legal authority under which the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall operate and maintain a local detention facility in this state. In addition to the authority vested by state law, the jail operates in accordance with these laws, constitutional mandates, regulations and local ordinances (RCW 70.48.180 and RCW 70.48.190).

102.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this Office that the local detention facility will be maintained by all lawful means for the incarceration of persons suspected of violating the law or who have been adjudicated as guilty of committing a crime or civil offense by a competent legal authority, as prescribed by law.

102.3 LEGAL FOUNDATION

Jail staff, at every level must have an understanding and true appreciation of their authority and limitations in the operation of a local detention facility. The Adams County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and the expectation of dignity without prejudice toward anyone. It is also understood that vesting law enforcement personnel with the authority to incarcerate suspected law violators to protect the public and prevent individuals from fleeing justice requires a careful balancing of individual rights and legitimate government interests.

102.4 LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The following are examples of areas where the services of the Prosecuting Attorney and legal specialists can be of benefit to the Office:

- (a) Analyze and alert the jail executive and management team to jail-related case law.
- (b) Serve as a legal consultant in the construction and review of new jail policies and procedures.
- (c) Serve as a legal consultant on issues related, but not limited to the following:
 - 1. Use of force
 - 2. Faith-based requests
 - 3. Complaints and grievances
 - 4. Allegations of abuse by staff
 - 5. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) issues, policies and procedures
- (d) Serve as legal counsel in legal matters brought against this office and the Sheriff.

102.4.1 LEGAL LIAISON

Annual Review and Performance-Based Goals and Objectives

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Adams County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to the concept of continuous improvement in the services provided on behalf of the public and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and best practices in the operation of this facility. This policy establishes minimum review criteria to measure and evaluate the success of achieving established goals and objectives.

104.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office shall strive to continually improve the operation of its facilities to ensure they are safe, humane and protect inmate's constitutional and statutory rights. To this end the Office shall continually review its policies to evaluate its progress in meeting stated goals and objectives.

104.3 ANNUAL REVIEW

The custody management team will conduct an annual management review of minimally:

- (a) Statutory, regulatory and other requirements applicable to the operation of the facility.
- (b) Lawsuits and/or court orders/consent decrees.
- (c) Office policies, procedures, directives and post orders that guide the operation of the facility.
- (d) Fiscal operations and accounting procedures.
- (e) Personnel issues/actions that include, but are not limited to, on-the-job injuries, use of force events, internal affairs investigations, employee grievances, employee discipline, selection and recruitment.
- (f) Compliance with internal/external inspections of the facility.
- (g) Condition of the physical plant, infrastructure and maintenance efforts.
- (h) Cleanliness of the facility.
- (i) Inmate profiles and trends that measure:
 - 1. Inmate population (Average Daily Population)
 - 2. Inmate population by gender
 - 3. Highest one-day count
 - 4. Bookings/releases
 - 5. Percentage of male inmates
 - 6. Percentage of female inmates

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Annual Review and Performance-Based Goals and Objectives

7. Juveniles in custody
8. Felony inmates in custody
9. Misdemeanor inmates in custody
10. Pre-trial population
11. Sentenced population
12. Medical beds
13. Mental health beds
14. Meal counts (regular, medical, court meals)
15. Early releases
16. Alternative-to-incarceration participants
17. Special needs inmates
18. Classification issues
19. Inmate grievances (founded/denied)
20. Demographics (age, race, gang affiliation)
21. Court movement
- (j) Security issues that include:
 1. Inmate-on-inmate assaults
 2. Inmate-on-staff assaults
 3. Major disturbances
 4. Deaths in custody (natural/suicide/homicide/accidents)
 5. Suicide attempts
- (k) Inmate programs including:
 1. Education
 2. Commissary
 3. Drug and alcohol programs
 4. Faith-based services

104.4 CRITERIA TO MEASURE PERFORMANCE

The following items will be used to measure and evaluate the level of success in achieving the office's stated goals:

- (a) Fiscal year budget surpluses or successful operations even with budget reductions

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Annual Review and Performance-Based Goals and Objectives

- (b) Findings from independent financial audits
- (c) Inmate grievances
- (d) Documentation that office investigators have completed the required specialized training in conducting sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.34)
- (e) Documented training hours received by staff
- (f) Completed audits of the policy and procedures manuals

104.5 MANAGEMENT REVIEW PROCESS

The management team may employ several methods to assess performance, including the following:

- (a) **Performance analysis** - Performance analysis attempts to discover discrepancies between the expected and actual levels of performance. This analysis should focus on whether the practices in this facility are meeting the mission of the Office and whether office policies and procedures are in alignment with statutes, regulations and court orders.
- (b) **One-to-one interviews** - Scheduled interviews with custody staff held in private to encourage candid responses, to help identify issues or conditions that should be targeted for review or correction.
- (c) **Questionnaires** - Questionnaires should be used as a group method to solicit suggestions and information about what operations are in need of adjustment or where program resources should be directed.
- (d) **Staff debriefing** - Staff should be periodically debriefed, especially after an emergency operation or incident, to identify aspects of facility operations that may need to be addressed by the Jail Commander and supervisors.
- (e) **Inspection findings** - The Office is subject to a variety of administrative inspections (standard-setting authorities, command staff, grand jury, jail advocates). These annual inspections should be used to identify ongoing issues in the operation of this facility.

104.6 MANAGEMENT REVIEW RESULTS

To the extent reasonably practicable the individuals responsible for the development of a management review should follow the guidelines established in the Administrative Communications Policy and Annual Facility Inspection Policy to document and support the findings. A complete report of the review results should be submitted to the appropriate level in the chain of command for final approval.

The results of management reviews should be used in the ongoing process of continuous improvement. They should be used to direct changes in the operation of this facility or to identify successful operations that might be replicated in other areas of the facility. They should not, however, include specific identifying information of incidents or involved individuals.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Annual Review and Performance-Based Goals and Objectives

The results of management reviews also may be used in full or in part to respond to inquiries from interested groups, such as the local legislative body, courts or others, to provide information on issues concerning the operation of this facility, including action planning whenever appropriate.

Custody Manual

106.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Custody Manual is a statement of the current policies, rules, and guidelines of this office's jail. All prior and existing manuals, orders, and regulations that are in conflict with this manual are revoked, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, orders, and other regulations that have not been included herein shall remain in effect where they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered guidelines. It is recognized, however, that work in the custody environment is not always predictable, and circumstances may arise that warrant departure from these guidelines. It is the intent of this manual to be viewed from an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to members of this office under the circumstances reasonably known to them at the time of any incident.

106.2 POLICY

The manual of the Adams County Sheriff's Office jail is hereby established and shall be referred to as the Custody Manual. All members are to conform to the provisions of this manual.

106.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Custody Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Adams County Sheriff's Office and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the county, its officials or members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for office administrative action, training or discipline. The Adams County Sheriff's Office reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

106.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff shall be considered the ultimate authority for the provisions of this manual and shall continue to issue Departmental Directives which shall modify the provisions to which they pertain. Departmental Directives shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

The Jail Commander shall ensure that the Custody Manual is reviewed annually, updated whenever necessary, and staff trained accordingly to ensure that the policies in the manual are current and reflect the mission of the Adams County Sheriff's Office. The review shall be documented in written form sufficient to indicate that policies and procedures have been reviewed and amended as appropriate to facility changes (RCW 70.48.071).

106.3.1 COMMAND STAFF

The command staff should consist of the following:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Custody Manual

- Sheriff
- Jail Commander

106.3.2 OTHER PERSONNEL

Line and supervisory staff have a unique view of how policies and procedures influence the operation of the facility and therefore are expected to bring to the attention of their supervisors issues that might be addressed in a new or revised policy.

All members suggesting revision of the contents of the Custody Manual should forward their suggestions, in writing, through the chain of command, to the Jail Commander, who will consider the recommendation.

106.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Office - The Adams County Sheriff's Office.

Custody Manual - The Office Custody Manual.

Corrections officer - An officer certified by the Criminal Justice Training Commission whose primary job function is to provide for the custody, safety, and security of adult persons in jails (RCW 43.101.010).

Employee - Any person employed by the Office.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary, or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Adams County Sheriff's Office including:

- Full- and part-time employees.
- Corrections officers.
- Reserve corrections officers.
- Civilian employees.
- Volunteers.

Corrections officer - All persons, regardless of rank, who are employees and who are selected and trained in accordance with state law as corrections officers of the Adams County Sheriff's Office.

On-duty employee - Status during the period when they are actually engaged in the performance of their assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

Peace officer (also known as a general authority Washington peace officer) - Any fully compensated and elected, appointed, or employed officer of a general authority Washington

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Custody Manual

law enforcement agency who is commissioned to enforce the criminal laws of the state (RCW 10.93.020).

Rank - The job classification title held by a corrections officer.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

106.5 DISTRIBUTION OF MANUAL

Copies of the Custody Manual shall be made available to all members. An electronic version of the Custody Manual will be made available to all members on the office network.

No changes shall be made to the electronic version without authorization from the Jail Commander.

106.6 MANUAL ACCEPTANCE

As a condition of employment, all members are required to read and obtain necessary clarification of this office's policies. All members are required to sign a statement of receipt acknowledging that they have received a copy or have been provided access to the Custody Manual.

106.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All members are responsible for keeping abreast of all Custody Manual revisions. All changes to the Custody Manual will be posted on the office network for review prior to implementation. The Undersheriff will forward revisions to the Custody Manual as needed to all personnel via electronic mail. Each member shall acknowledge receipt by return email or online acknowledgement, review the revisions and seek clarification as needed.

Each supervisor will ensure that members under his/her command are familiar with and understand all revisions.

Administrative Communications

108.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Effective communications within the Office are critical to the accomplishment of the mission of the Office and the effective operation of the jail. Administrative communications of this office are governed by the following policy.

108.2 PERSONNEL ORDERS

Personnel orders may be issued periodically by the Sheriff to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, personnel and group commendations or other changes in status.

108.3 CORRESPONDENCE

All office correspondence is to be written in a clear, concise manner, consistent with the report formats and guidelines prescribed in this policy and reflecting the highest possible quality in organization, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

All external correspondence shall be on Office letterhead. All Office letterhead, including all digital facsimiles of the letterhead, shall bear the signature element of the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Personnel should use Office letterhead only for official business and with the approval of their supervisors.

108.4 SURVEYS

All surveys made in the name of the Office shall be authorized in advance by the Sheriff or the Jail Commander.

108.5 COMPLETED STAFF WORK

All staff reports (e.g., reports assigned to a specific person for the purpose of responding to a problem or issue) shall incorporate the principle of "completed staff work," which requires the person to whom a task has been delegated to complete and document the delegated work to such an extent that the only thing left for the decision-maker to do is to approve or decline to approve the recommendation. Staff reports that only point out weaknesses or merely suggest needed actions are not completed staff work and are not acceptable.

The writer of the staff report should document the efforts made to have the report reviewed by or acted upon by those individuals representing work units or other entities likely to be affected by any proposed changes.

108.6 INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY MEMORANDUMS

Any memorandum that exceeds one page in length should contain a brief introductory summary section synthesizing the subject matter.

Administrative Communications

108.7 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

All staff reports submitted via the chain of command to superior officers for further action should be written in accordance with the following format, when applicable.

Executive Summary Section - The staff report should begin with a brief statement of the problem or issue and what could be done about it. This summary should restate the main points of the report in general, non-technical language, leaving out details. The length of the executive summary section should range from one paragraph to one page.

Problem/Issue Identification Section - This section of a staff report is critical to the success of the reader's ability to grasp the issues involved and to arrive at an informed decision. It should strive to identify the true nature and scope of the problem by identifying the known facts and background of the situation, including who has the problem, how long has it existed and the known or likely consequences of the problem.

Forecast Future Impacts - This section of the report should clearly define the problem and be accompanied by an analysis of relevant factors, supported by specific examples, details or testimony, clarifying what the problem is and why it exists. Generally, the reader should be able to leave this section of the report clearly understanding the issues involved and the consequences of taking no action.

Alternatives Analysis Section - Whenever the seriousness or complexity of a problem warrants the development of alternative solutions, a staff report should include a section containing a discussion of different courses of action and their consequences, taking into account the comments and positions of other staff members or entities affected by an Office response to the problem.

Departmental Directive

110.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Departmental Directives establish a communication practice that may be used by the Sheriff to make immediate changes to policy and procedure in accordance with and as permitted by statutes, regulations or negotiated contracts. Departmental Directives will immediately modify or change and supersede the sections of this manual to which they pertain.

110.2 DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVES PROTOCOL

Departmental Directives will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of the Sheriff. Departmental Directives will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate. The previous policy will be rescinded upon incorporation of the new or updated policy into the manual.

Any Departmental Directive issued after publication of the manual should be numbered consecutively, starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number "01" as in yy-01.

110.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

110.3.1 SHERIFF

The Sheriff, with the assistance of office staff, shall issue and be responsible for all Departmental Directives, including their publication and dissemination throughout the Office.

110.3.2 MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS

Managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring that staff under their command receive training on all new Departmental Directives.

Training documentation shall be placed into the supervisor's file or the employee's training file.

Quarterly Facility Inspection

112.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Quarterly facility inspections are the collections of data designed to assist administrators, managers and supervisors in the management of the custody facility by means of establishing a systematic inspection and review of its operation. This policy provides guidelines for conducting the annual facility inspection.

112.1.1 POLICY

This office will use a formal annual inspection process of its facility to ensure that practices and operations are in compliance with statutes, regulations, policies and procedures and best practice standards. Inspections will be used to help identify the need for new or revised policies and procedures, administrative needs, funding requirements, evaluation of service providers and changes in laws and regulations.

112.2 JAIL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Jail Commander is responsible for collecting performance indicators and other relevant data to generate and provide an inspection of all custody facilities. The Jail Commander will ensure that inspections are conducted as outlined below for each facility type on an annual basis.

Quarterly jail inspections will be conducted by the Board of Commissioners. The Jail Commander will provide the Sheriff with monthly jail reports as required.

112.3 INSPECTION AREAS

The annual inspection should include the following areas in the assessment process:

- (a) **Pre-assessment briefing** - The pre-assessment briefing should begin with a meeting of the Jail Commander, key program staff and service providers. The individual conducting the assessment will need to advise key personnel of the areas they will be inspecting so the appropriate materials will be brought up to date and made available to the assessment team.
- (b) **Policy review** - A review of all jail policies and procedures should be conducted to ensure that those policies are up to date and accurately reflect the requirements and activities related to the jail operation.
- (c) **Record review** - A review of the records that support jail activities, medical records and the facility's financial records should be conducted to ensure that contractual benchmarks are being met and that any discrepancies are documented and reported as part of the assessment report in an effort to mitigate harm from improper access to or release of records.
- (d) **Benchmark review** - A review of the Office stated goals and objectives should be discussed with the Jail Commander, program managers and other key providers of programs. This will provide the opportunity to identify any areas that require

Quarterly Facility Inspection

correction, additional resources or that reflect a successful performance that should be acknowledged and possibly replicated.

- (e) **On-site inspections** - The assessment team should conduct on-site inspections of the facility to verify that activities in the facility are in alignment with goals and objectives and compliant with policies and procedures. Any discrepancies, as well as exceptional efforts on the part of management and staff, should be reported as a part of the jail assessment. An inspection checklist should be used to guide the inspection process and to ensure consistency. It is important that the jail assessments be viewed as a credible measurement instrument as many issues identified in the assessment may require significant funding.
- (f) **Develop an action plan** - After the fact-finding described in the previous sections has been accomplished, notes, records and recommendations should be analyzed and an action plan developed to initiate any needed correction. Documenting successful practices is important to determine if they can be replicated in other areas.
- (g) **Reporting** - The results of the inspection should be compiled into a report and should include recommendations and action plans necessary to ensure continuous improvement in the operation and management of the jail system. The completed report and any analysis and documentation required to justify costs, policy revisions or any other administrative requirements should be submitted to the Sheriff.
- (h) **Monitor progress** - The Jail Commander should ensure that approved recommendations are being instituted by the responsible program providers.

112.4 FOCAL POINTS FOR INSPECTIONS

Inspections of facilities used for detaining persons pending arraignment, held during trial and held upon a lawful court commitment should include inspection of the policies, procedures and performance by management and staff to ensure compliance and timely updates. Inspections should include, but not be limited to, the following inspection points:

- Staff training
- Number of personnel
- Policy and procedures manual
- Fire suppression pre-planning
- Incident reports
- Death in-custody
- Documented suicide attempts
- Classification plan
- Reception and booking

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Quarterly Facility Inspection

- Communicable disease prevention plan
- Inmates with mental disorders
- Administrative segregation
- Developmentally disabled inmates
- Use of force and restraint devices
- Contraband control
- Perimeter security
- Searches (area and personal)
- Access to telephones
- Access to courts and counsel
- Inmate visiting
- Inmate mail
- Religious access
- Health care services
- Intake medical screening
- Vermin control
- Detoxification treatment
- Suicide prevention program
- First-aid kit
- Meals, frequency of serving
- Minimum diet
- Food service plan
- Food serving and supervision
- Facility sanitation, safety, maintenance
- Tools, key and lock control
- Use of safety and sobering cells
- Plan for inmate discipline including rules and disciplinary penalties, forms of discipline, limitations on discipline and disciplinary records
- Standard bedding and linen use
- Mattresses

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Quarterly Facility Inspection

112.4.1 MINORS IN CUSTODY

In addition to the previously described inspection points, detention facilities that hold minors in temporary custody should also include the following inspection points:

- Serious illness of a minor in an adult detention facility
- Minors arrested for law violations
- Written policies and procedures regarding minors in custody
- Care of minors in temporary custody
- Contact between minors and adult prisoners
- Decision on secure detention
- Conditions of secure detention
- Supervision of minors held inside a locked enclosure
- Supervision of minors in secure detention outside a locked enclosure
- Non-secure custody of minors
- Supervision of minors in non-secure custody
- Intoxicated and substance-abusing minors in a lockup
- Medical receiving and screening of minors
- Classification
- Fingerprints of juveniles
- Photographs of juveniles

Special Assignments and Promotions

114.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for promotions and for making special assignments within the Adams County Sheriff's Office.

114.2 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT POSITIONS

The following positions are considered special assignments and not promotions:

- (a) Crisis Response Unit member
- (b) Correctional Emergency Response Team (CERT) or Special Emergency Response Team (SERT)
- (c) Hostage Negotiator
- (d) Investigators (e.g., Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), crime scenes, backgrounds)
- (e) Bicycle Patrol corrections officer
- (f) Canine handler
- (g) Security Threat Group corrections officer (e.g., gang unit)
- (h) Classification corrections officer
- (i) Training Officer
 - 1. Undersheriff
 - 2. Training specialist
 - 3. Jail Training Officer
 - 4. Academy coordinator
 - 5. Defensive tactics instructor
 - 6. Firearms Instructor/Firearms/Control devices instructor
- (j) Community Relations/Training Officer
- (k) Court/Transportation corrections officer
- (l) Administrative Services corrections officer

114.2.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be used in evaluating candidates for a special assignment:

- (a) Presents a professional, neat appearance.
- (b) Maintains a physical condition that aids in his/her job performance.
- (c) Expresses an interest in the assignment.
- (d) Demonstrates the following traits:
 - 1. Emotional stability and maturity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Assignments and Promotions

2. Stress tolerance.
3. Sound ethical judgment and decision-making.
4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct.
5. Leadership skills.
6. Initiative.
7. Adaptability and flexibility.
8. Ability to conform to office goals and objectives in a positive manner.

114.2.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:

- (a) Three years of relevant experience
- (b) Off probation
- (c) Possession of or ability to obtain any certification required by the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission or law
- (d) Exceptional skills, experience, or abilities related to the special assignment

114.2.3 SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process for special assignments will include an administrative evaluation as determined by the Sheriff to include:

- (a) Supervisor recommendations - Each supervisor who has supervised or otherwise been involved with the candidate will submit a recommendation.
 1. The supervisor recommendations will be submitted to the Under Sheriff for whom the candidate will work.
- (b) Under Sheriff interview - The Under Sheriff will schedule interviews with each candidate.
 1. Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Under Sheriff after the interview, the Under Sheriff will submit his/her recommendations to the Sheriff.
- (c) Assignment by the Sheriff.

The selection process for all special assignment positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations, training, and at the discretion of the Sheriff.

114.2.4 DISQUALIFICATION

The Adams County Sheriff's Office shall not promote, assign, or transfer any member to a position that may allow contact with inmates if the member has (28 CFR 115.17):

- (a) Engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution as defined in 42 USC § 1997.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Assignments and Promotions

- (b) Been convicted of engaging in or attempting to engage in sexual activity facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.
- (c) Been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in paragraph (b) of this section.

Employees who may have contact with inmates shall disclose any conduct described above in written applications or interviews for promotion or special assignment.

114.3 PROMOTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements and information regarding any promotional process are available at the Adams n/a.

114.4 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office determines assignments and promotions in a nondiscriminatory manner based upon job-related factors and candidate skills and qualifications. Assignments and promotions are made by the Sheriff.

Standards of Conduct

116.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Adams County Sheriff's Office and are expected of all office members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions, but they do identify many of the important matters concerning conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this office or a member's supervisors.

116.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of this office shall be based on conduct that reasonably conforms to the guidelines set forth herein. Failure to meet the guidelines set forth in this policy, whether on- or off-duty, may be cause for disciplinary action.

116.3 CONDUCT THAT MAY RESULT IN DISCIPLINE

The following list of causes for disciplinary action constitutes a portion of the disciplinary standards of this office. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient office service:

116.3.1 ATTENDANCE

- (a) Leaving the assignment during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.
- (b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness on scheduled days of work.
- (c) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without a reasonable excuse.
- (d) Failure to notify the Office within 24 hours of any change in residence address, home telephone number or marital status.

116.3.2 CONDUCT

- (a) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily injury on another.
- (b) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment without first notifying the Sheriff of such action.
- (c) Using office resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include, but are not limited to, personnel, vehicles, equipment and confidential records.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (d) Engaging in horseplay that results in injury or property damage or the reasonable possibility thereof.
- (e) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to office property or the property of others or endangering it through unreasonable carelessness or maliciousness.
- (f) Failure of any employee to promptly and fully report activities on their own part or the part of any other employee where such activities may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.
- (g) Failure of any employee to promptly and fully report activities that have resulted in official contact by any other law enforcement agency.
- (h) Using or disclosing one's status as an employee with the Office in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for non-office business or activity.
- (i) The use of any confidential information, data, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment with the Office for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee may result in discipline under this policy.
- (j) Seeking restraining orders against individuals encountered in the line of duty without the express permission of the Sheriff.
- (k) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this office.
- (l) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of official capacity.
- (m) Engaging in sexual abuse.
- (n) Any history of sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility or other institution (28 CFR 115.17).
- (o) Conviction or civil or administrative adjudication for engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity that was facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse (28 CFR 115.17).
- (p) Engaging in on-duty sexual relations including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection or other sexual contact.
- (q) Engaging in personal associations with inmates. In instances where the relationship existed prior to the inmate's incarceration, staff shall submit notification of such relationship in writing to their supervisor, who will notify the Jail Commander.
- (r) Divulging home telephone numbers, addresses, e-mail addresses, work schedules or other confidential data regarding themselves or other employees to current inmates, former inmates or their families or the general public.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (s) Accepting gifts of any value or favors from current or former inmates or their families. Attempts on the part of a current inmate, former inmate or his/her family to send gifts or offer favors to employees or their families must be immediately reported to the employee's supervisor.
- (t) Allowing contraband articles, including, but not limited to, weapons, clothing, food, illegal drugs, or tobacco in any jail facility.
- (u) Receiving from an inmate any articles to deliver outside the facility.

116.3.3 DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination against any person because of age, race, color, creed, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, marital status, physical or mental disability or medical condition will not be tolerated.

116.3.4 INTOXICANTS

- (a) Reporting for work or being at work following the use of intoxicants where such use may impair the employee's ability to perform assigned duties or where there is an immediate suspicion of ineffectiveness during public contact resulting from the use of intoxicants.
- (b) Unauthorized possession or use of, or attempting to bring intoxicants to the work site.
- (c) Reporting for work or being at work following the use of a controlled substance or any drug (whether legally prescribed or otherwise) where such use may impair the employee's ability to perform assigned duties without prior authorization from a supervisor.
- (d) Unauthorized possession or use of a controlled substance or other illegal drug.

116.3.5 PERFORMANCE

- (a) Sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.
- (b) Careless workmanship resulting in spoilage or waste of materials or work of an unacceptable nature as applicable to the nature of the work assigned.
- (c) Unsatisfactory work performance including, but not limited to, failure, incompetence, inefficiency or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments or instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.
- (d) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing or destroying defective or incompetent work.
- (e) Disobedience or insubordination to constituted authorities, including refusal or deliberate failure to carry out or follow lawful directives and orders from any supervisor or person in a position of authority.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (f) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any employee for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.
- (g) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of the Office or subverts the good order, efficiency and discipline of the Office or that would tend to discredit any member thereof.
- (h) Knowingly making a false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm or destroy the reputation, authority or official standing of the Office or members thereof (RCW 43.101.021).
- (i) The falsification of any work-related records, the making of misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive, or the willful and unauthorized destruction and/or mutilation of any office record, book, paper or document (RCW 43.101.021).
- (j) Wrongfully loaning, selling, giving away or appropriating any office property for the personal use of the employee or any unauthorized person.
- (k) The unauthorized use of any badge, uniform, identification card or other office equipment or property for personal gain or any other improper purpose.
- (l) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the employee's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).
- (m) Any knowing or negligent violation of the provisions of the office manual, operating procedures or other written directive of an authorized supervisor, that the Office has made available to the employees.
- (n) Dishonesty, including attempted or actual theft of office property, services or the property of others, or the unauthorized removal or possession of office property or the property of another person (RCW 43.101.021).
- (o) Criminal, dishonest, infamous or disgraceful conduct adversely affecting the employee/employer relationship, whether on-duty or off-duty (RCW 43.101.021).
- (p) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or the making of any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any work-related investigation (RCW 43.101.021).
- (q) Failure to take reasonable action while on-duty and when required by law, statute, resolution or approved office practices or procedures.
- (r) Substantiated, active, continuing association with or membership in organized crime or criminal syndicates or any criminal gang with knowledge thereof, except as specifically directed and authorized by the Office.
- (s) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (t) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds.
- (u) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.
- (v) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting on office premises or at any work site.
- (w) Substantiated, active, continuing association on a personal rather than official basis with a person or persons who engage in or are continuing to engage in serious violations of state or federal laws, where the employee has or reasonably should have knowledge of such criminal activities, except where specifically directed and authorized by the Office.
- (x) Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on-duty, on office property or while in any way representing him/herself as a member of this office (RCW 41.14.190).
- (y) Contributing to political funds or rendering political services (RCW 41.14.190).
- (z) Violating any misdemeanor or felony statute.
- (aa) Any other on-duty or off-duty conduct which any employee knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of the Office or which is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or which tends to reflect unfavorably upon the Office or its members.
- (ab) Any failure or refusal of an employee to properly perform the function and duties of an assigned position.
- (ac) Failure to maintain required and current licenses (e.g., driver license) and certifications (e.g., first aid).
- (ad) Giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any office-related business.

116.3.6 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe posted rules, signs and written or oral safety instructions while on-duty and/or within office facilities or to use required protective clothing or equipment.
- (b) Knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury within 24 hours.
- (c) Substantiated employee record of unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment.
- (d) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (e) Any personal action contributing to involvement in a preventable traffic collision, or other unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment.
- (f) Violating office safety standards or safe working practices.

116.3.7 SECURITY

Unauthorized, intentional release of designated confidential information, materials, data, forms or reports.

116.3.8 SUPERVISION RESPONSIBILITY

- (a) Failure of a supervisor to take appropriate action to ensure that employees adhere to the policies and procedures of this office and the actions of all personnel comply with all laws.
- (b) Failure of a supervisor to report in a timely manner any known misconduct of an employee to his/her immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.
- (c) The unequal or disparate exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any employee for malicious or other improper purpose.

116.4 INVESTIGATION OF DISCIPLINARY ALLEGATIONS

Regardless of the source of an allegation of misconduct, all such matters will be investigated in accordance with this office's Personnel Complaint Policy.

116.4.1 WRITTEN REPRIMANDS

Any employee wishing to formally appeal a written reprimand must submit a written request to the Jail Commander within 10 days of receipt of the written reprimand. The Jail Commander will then assign the appeal to an uninvolved supervisor of at least one rank above the rank of the supervisor issuing the original written reprimand.

Absent a written stipulation to the contrary, the employee will be provided with an evidentiary hearing before the assigned, uninvolved supervisor within 30 days. The decision of the assigned, uninvolved supervisor to sustain, modify or dismiss the written reprimand shall be considered final.

116.5 POST-INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

116.5.1 JAIL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Jail Commander shall review the entire investigative file, the employee's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Jail Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

- (a) Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Sheriff, the Jail Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned detective or supervisor for further investigation or action.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (b) When forwarding any written recommendation to the Sheriff, the Jail Commander shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of an employee's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.

116.5.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SHERIFF

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Sheriff shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials.

The Sheriff may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Jail Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Sheriff is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Sheriff shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

In the event that disciplinary action is recommended, the Sheriff shall provide the employee with written notice within one year of the date the alleged misconduct was discovered. That notice should include:

- (a) Specific charges set forth in separate counts, describing the conduct underlying each count
- (b) A separate recommendation of proposed discipline for each charge
- (c) A statement that the employee has been provided with or been given access to all of the materials considered by the Sheriff in recommending the proposed discipline
- (d) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Sheriff within five days of receiving the notice
 - 1. Upon a showing of good cause by the employee, the Sheriff may grant a reasonable extension of time for the employee to respond.
 - 2. If the employee elects to respond orally, the presentation shall be recorded by the Office. Upon request, the employee shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

116.6 EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Sheriff after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

- (a) This response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.
- (b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.

Standards of Conduct

- (c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Sheriff to consider.
- (d) In the event that the Sheriff elects to cause further investigation to be conducted, the employee shall be provided with the results of such subsequent investigation prior to the imposition of any discipline.
- (e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Sheriff on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.
- (f) Once the employee has completed his/her response or, if the employee has elected to waive any such response, the Sheriff shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Sheriff shall thereafter render a timely written decision to the employee imposing, modifying or rejecting the recommended discipline. In the event of a termination, the final notice of discipline shall also inform the employee of the reason for termination and the process to receive all remaining fringe and retirement benefits.
- (g) Once the Sheriff has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

116.7 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that an employee tenders a written retirement or resignation prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file.

The tender of a retirement or resignation by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of pending discipline.

116.8 POST-RESPONSE PROCEDURE

In situations resulting in the imposition of a suspension, punitive transfer, demotion or termination of a non-probationary employee, the employee shall have the right to an evidentiary appeal of the Sheriff's imposition of discipline pursuant to the operative labor agreement and personnel rules (RCW 41.14.120).

116.9 DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

In the event that a probationary employee is terminated solely for unsatisfactory performance or the failure to meet office standards, the employee shall have no right to appeal and the following shall be considered (RCW 41.14.130):

- (a) Termination of a probationary employee for failure to pass probation shall be so reflected in the employee's personnel file.
- (b) In the event that a probationary employee is disciplined or terminated for misconduct, the employee shall only be entitled to appeal the decision in the same manner as set forth in the procedure above. This appeal process may be held prior to or within a reasonable time after the imposition of discipline.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (c) At all times during any investigation of allegations of misconduct involving a probationary corrections officer, such corrections officer shall be afforded all procedural rights set forth in state law and applicable Office policies.
- (d) A probationary employee's appeal of disciplinary action shall be limited to an opportunity for the employee to attempt to establish that the underlying allegations should not be sustained. Nothing in this policy or procedure, however, should be construed to establish any sort of property interest in or right to the employee's continuation of employment.
- (e) The burden of proof for any probationary employee's appeal of disciplinary action shall rest with the employee and will require proof by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (f) In the event that a probationary employee meets his/her burden of proof in such a disciplinary appeal, the Office shall remove all reference to the underlying allegations of misconduct from the employee's personnel file.
- (g) In the event that a probationary employee fails to meet his/her burden of proof in such a disciplinary appeal, the employee shall have no further right to appeal beyond the Sheriff.

116.10 DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS

Members shall comply with lawful directives and orders from any office supervisor or person in a position of authority, absent a reasonable and bona fide justification.

116.10.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or office policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, office policy or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict, will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

116.10.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors and managers are required to follow all policies and procedures and may be subject to discipline for:

- (a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.
- (b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to their immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.
- (c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiescing to such a violation, or exhibiting indifference to such a violation.
- (d) Exercising unequal or disparate authority toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

116.11 SECTION TITLE

116.12 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and Washington constitutions and all applicable laws, ordinances, and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority.

Members shall familiarize themselves with policies and procedures and are responsible for compliance with each. Members should seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. It is not mandatory that a specific policy or rule violation be cited to sustain discipline. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

116.12.1 PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT DISCLOSURE

Members have a continuing affirmative duty to notify the Jail Commander in writing if they have (28 CFR 115.17):

- (a) Engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution as defined in 42 USC § 1997.
- (b) Been convicted for an offense involving engaging in or attempting to engage in sexual activity facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.
- (c) Been the subject of any civil or administrative adjudication finding that the member engaged in sexual activity facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

116.13 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE

The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient office service.

116.13.1 LAWS, RULES, AND ORDERS

- (a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate, any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, or requirement, or failure to follow instructions contained in office or county manuals.
- (b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any office member of a higher rank.
- (c) Violation of federal, state, local, or administrative laws, rules, or regulations.

116.13.2 ETHICS

- (a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the Adams County Sheriff's Office in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for non-office business or activity.
- (b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.
- (c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).
- (d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this office and/or laws of the state.
- (e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.
- (f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.
- (g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

116.13.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Unless required by law or policy, discriminating against, oppressing, or providing favoritism to any person because of actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, economic status, cultural group, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law, or intentionally denying or impeding another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing the conduct is unlawful.

116.13.4 RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of one's official capacity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

- (b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity including but not limited to sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection, or other sexual contact with other members, volunteers, contractors, or inmates.
- (c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with an inmate or with a known victim, witness, suspect, or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.
- (d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime, and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this office.
- (e) Associating on a personal, rather than official, basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member knows, or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this office.

116.13.5 ATTENDANCE

- (a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.
- (b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.
- (c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.
- (d) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without a reasonable excuse.

116.13.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE, OR USE

- (a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms, or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this office.
- (b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation, inmate, or critical incident information.
- (c) The use of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this office for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away, or appropriating any office property for personal use, personal gain, or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.
- (e) Using office resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include but are not limited to, personnel, vehicles, equipment, and non-subpoenaed records.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

116.13.7 EFFICIENCY

- (a) Neglect of duty.
- (b) Unsatisfactory work performance including, but not limited to, failure, incompetence, inefficiency or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments or the instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.
- (c) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing or destroying defective or incompetent work.
- (d) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.
- (e) Failure to notify the Office within 24 hours of any change in residence address or contact numbers.
- (f) Failure to notify the n/a of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

116.13.8 PERFORMANCE

- (a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report, or form, or during the course of any work-related investigation.
- (b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction, and/or mutilation of any office record, public record, book, paper, or document.
- (c) Failure to participate in investigations, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any office-related business.
- (d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading, or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority, or official standing of this office or its members.
- (e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this office or subverts the good order, efficiency, and discipline of this office or that would tend to discredit any of its members.
- (f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:
 - 1. While on office premises.
 - 2. At any work site, while on-duty or while in uniform, or while using any office equipment or system.
- (g) Improper political activity including:
 - 1. Unauthorized attendance while on-duty at official legislative or political sessions.
 - 2. Solicitations, speeches, or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on-duty or on office property except as

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

expressly authorized by county policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Sheriff.

- (h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by county policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Sheriff.
- (i) Any act on- or off-duty that brings discredit to this office.

116.13.9 CONDUCT

- (a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on the member's part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy (RCW 10.93.190).
- (b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.
- (c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful, or excessive conduct.
- (d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening, or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.
- (e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.
- (f) Discourteous, disrespectful, or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this office or the county.
- (g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane, or derogatory language while on-duty or in uniform.
- (h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member's relationship with this office.
- (i) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to office property or the property of others, or endangering it through carelessness or maliciousness.
- (j) Attempted or actual theft of office property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel, or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of office property or the property of another person.
- (k) Activity that is incompatible with a member's conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any collective bargaining agreement, including fraud in securing the appointment or hire.
- (l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Sheriff of such action.
- (m) Allowing contraband articles, including but not limited to weapons, cellular telephones or other wireless devices, clothing, food, illegal drugs, or tobacco, in any jail facility.
- (n) Receiving from an inmate any articles to deliver outside the facility.
- (o) Any other on- or off-duty conduct which any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this office, is contrary to good order, efficiency, or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this office or its members.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Standards of Conduct

116.13.10 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe or violating office safety standards or safe working practices.
- (b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver's license, first aid).
- (c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.
- (d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling, including loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off-duty.
- (e) Carrying, while on the premises of the workplace, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.
- (f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.
- (g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic collision.
- (h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

116.13.11 INTOXICANTS

- (a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member's ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication or drugs, whether legal, prescribed or illegal.
- (b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.
- (c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug or non-prescribed medication to any work site.

Discriminatory Harassment

118.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to prevent office members from being subjected to discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. Nothing in this policy is intended to create a legal or employment right or duty that is not created by law.

118.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that is free of all forms of discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. The Office will not tolerate discrimination against a member in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, fringe benefits, and other privileges of employment. The Office will take preventive and corrective action to address any behavior that violates this policy or the rights and privileges it is designed to protect.

The nondiscrimination policies of the Office may be more comprehensive than state or federal law. Conduct that violates this policy may not violate state or federal law but still could subject a member to discipline.

118.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

118.3.1 DISCRIMINATION

The Office prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual's protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual's work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes; stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures, cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or office equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to office policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

118.3.2 RETALIATION

Retaliation is treating a person differently or engaging in acts of reprisal or intimidation against the person because the person has engaged in protected activity, filed a charge of discrimination,

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Discriminatory Harassment

participated in an investigation, or opposed a discriminatory practice. Retaliation will not be tolerated.

118.3.3 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Office prohibits all forms of discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment. It is unlawful to harass an applicant or a member because of that person's sex.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of employment, position, or compensation.
- (b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as the basis for any employment decisions affecting the member.
- (c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a member's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

118.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discrimination and discriminatory harassment do not include actions that are in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards, including:

- (a) Acts or omission of acts based solely upon bona fide occupational qualifications under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Washington State Human Rights Commission guidelines.
- (b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that the member improve the member's work quality or output, that the member report to the job site on time, that the member comply with county or office rules or regulations, or any other appropriate work-related communication between supervisor and member.

118.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

This policy applies to all office members, who shall follow the intent of these guidelines in a manner that reflects office policy, professional standards, and the best interest of the Office and its mission.

Members are encouraged to promptly report any discriminatory, retaliatory, or harassing conduct or known violations of this policy to a supervisor. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member's immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Sheriff, the Sheriff, or the Sheriff.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Discriminatory Harassment

Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with a resolution as stated below.

118.4.1 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION

Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager or the Sheriff for further information, direction, or clarification.

118.4.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors and managers shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Continually monitoring the work environment and striving to ensure that it is free from all types of unlawful discrimination, including harassment or retaliation.
- (b) Taking prompt, appropriate action within their work units to avoid and minimize the incidence of any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.
- (c) Ensuring that their subordinates understand their responsibilities under this policy.
- (d) Ensuring that members who make complaints or who oppose any unlawful employment practices are protected from retaliation and that such matters are kept confidential to the extent possible.
- (e) Making a timely determination regarding the substance of any allegation based upon all available facts.
- (f) Notifying the Sheriff or the Sheriff in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

118.4.3 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

- (a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Office and professional standards.
- (b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline in a manner that is consistent with established procedures.

118.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Office that all complaints of

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Discriminatory Harassment

discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

118.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESOLUTION

Members who believe they are experiencing discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should be encouraged to inform the individual that the behavior is unwelcome, offensive, unprofessional, or inappropriate. However, if the member feels uncomfortable or threatened or has difficulty expressing the member's concern, or if this does not resolve the concern, assistance should be sought from a supervisor or manager who is a rank higher than the alleged transgressor.

118.5.2 FORMAL INVESTIGATION

If the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the supervisory resolution process, a formal investigation will be conducted.

The person assigned to investigate the complaint will have full authority to investigate all aspects of the complaint. Investigative authority includes access to records and the cooperation of any members involved. No influence will be used to suppress any complaint and no member will be subject to retaliation or reprisal for filing a complaint, encouraging others to file a complaint, or for offering testimony or evidence in an investigation.

Formal investigation of the complaint will be confidential to the extent possible and will include but is not limited to details of the specific incident, frequency and dates of occurrences, and names of any witnesses. Witnesses will be advised regarding the prohibition against retaliation, and that a disciplinary process, up to and including termination, may result if retaliation occurs.

Members who believe they have been discriminated against, harassed, or retaliated against because of their protected status are encouraged to follow the chain of command but may also file a complaint directly with the Sheriff, the Sheriff, or the Sheriff.

118.5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPLAINT PROCESS

No provision of this policy shall be construed to prevent any member from seeking legal redress outside the Office. Members who believe that they have been harassed, discriminated against, or retaliated against are entitled to bring complaints of employment discrimination to federal, state, and/or local agencies responsible for investigating such allegations. Specific time limitations apply to the filing of such charges. Members are advised that proceeding with complaints under the provisions of this policy does not in any way affect those filing requirements.

118.6 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLAINTS

All complaints or allegations shall be thoroughly documented on the appropriate forms and in a manner designated by the Sheriff. The outcome of all reports shall be:

- (a) Approved by the Sheriff, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.
- (b) Maintained in accordance with the office established records retention schedule.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Discriminatory Harassment

118.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION

The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the actions taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

118.7 TRAINING

All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Office.

All members shall receive annual training on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

Grievances

120.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the Adams County Sheriff's Office grievance system. The grievance system is intended to facilitate communication and to promptly and equitably address employee grievances in the workplace.

120.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

A grievance is a difference of opinion or dispute regarding the meaning, interpretation, or application of any of the following:

- The employee bargaining agreement (Memorandum of Understanding)
- This Custody Manual
- Office rules and regulations governing personnel practices or working conditions
- Workplace issues that do not amount to misconduct under the Personnel Complaints Policy, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety, or well-being of members

Specifically outside the category of grievances are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any office employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of office policy or federal, state, or local law, as set forth in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

120.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to provide a just and equitable system for the prompt handling of employee grievances without discrimination, coercion, restraint, or retaliation against any employee who submits or is otherwise involved in a grievance.

120.3 PROCESS

Grievances may be brought by an individual employee or by an employee group representative. Employees may have representation during the grievance process. Except as otherwise required under an employee bargaining agreement, if an employee believes that he/she has a grievance as defined above, that employee shall:

- (a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with his/her immediate supervisor.
- (b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the appropriate Jail Commander.
- (c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Jail Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Sheriff.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Grievances

- (d) If the employee and the Sheriff are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, the employee shall proceed as follows:
 - 1. Submit a written statement of the grievance to the Sheriff and provide a copy to the employee's immediate supervisor.
 - 2. Include the following information in the written statement:
 - (a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., the facts of the case).
 - (b) The allegation of any specific wrongful act and the harm done.
 - (c) The specific policies, rules, or regulations at issue.
 - (d) The remedy or goal being sought by the grievance.
- (e) The supervisor shall provide the employee with a signed acknowledgment of the grievance that shall include the date and time of receipt.
- (f) The Sheriff should review the grievance and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days.
 - 1. The response will be in writing, and will affirm or deny the allegations.
 - 2. The response shall include any remedies, if appropriate.
 - 3. The decision of the Sheriff is considered final.

120.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to the Administration Section for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances.

120.5 GRIEVANCE AUDITS

The Undersheriff should perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether any change in policy, procedure, or training may be appropriate to avoid future grievances. The Undersheriff should record these findings in a confidential memorandum to the Sheriff without including any identifying information about any individual grievance.

120.6 POLICY OR TRAINING IMPLICATIONS

If an employee who participates in the grievance review process identifies any issue that may warrant an immediate revision to this Custody Manual, a procedural change, or an immediate training need, the employee should promptly notify the Sheriff in the memorandum.

Personnel Complaints

121.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Adams County Sheriff's Office. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

121.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Office and the conduct of its members.

The Office will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and local laws; municipal and county rules; and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

It is also the policy of this office to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

121.3 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of office policy, federal, state or local law, policy or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate office policy, federal, state or local law, policy or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and shall not be considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedures or the response to specific incidents by the Office

121.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the n/a is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member.

Formal - A matter in which a supervisor determines that further action is warranted. Such complaints may be investigated by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member or referred to the Undersheriff, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the assigned supervisor or the Undersheriff, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

121.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS

The following applies to the source of complaints:

- (a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.
- (b) Any office member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.
- (d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.
- (e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

121.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

121.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of any Office facility and be accessible through the office website. Forms may also be available at other county facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

121.4.2 ACCEPTANCE

All complaints will be courteously accepted by any office member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

121.5 DOCUMENTATION

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

121.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

121.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the member's immediate supervisor, unless the supervisor is the complainant, or the supervisor is the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or has any personal involvement

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

regarding the alleged misconduct. The Sheriff or the authorized designee may direct that another supervisor investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.
 - (a) The original complaint form will be directed to the supervisor of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.
 - (b) In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Jail Commander or the Sheriff, who will initiate appropriate action.
- (b) Responding to all complaints in a courteous and professional manner.
- (c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.
 - (a) Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Supervisor receiving the complaint.
 - (b) If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Jail Commander.
- (d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Jail Commander and Sheriff are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.
- (e) Promptly contacting the Sheriff and the Jail Commander for direction regarding their roles in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.
- (f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Jail Commander, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.
- (g) Informing the complainant of the investigator's name and the complaint number within three days after assignment.
- (h) Investigating a complaint as follows:
 - 1. Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses.
 - 2. When appropriate, ensuring immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.
- (i) Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed.
- (j) Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

121.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Undersheriff, the following applies to employees:

- (a) Interviews of an accused employee shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the employee is on-duty. If the employee is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.
- (b) Unless waived by the employee, interviews of an accused employee shall be at the Adams County Sheriff's Office or other reasonable and appropriate place.
- (c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.
- (d) Prior to any interview, an employee should be informed of the nature of the investigation.
- (e) All interviews should be for a reasonable period and the employee's personal needs should be accommodated.
- (f) No employee should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers. Any employee refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.
- (g) The interviewer should record all interviews of employees and witnesses. The employee may also record the interview. If the employee has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview should be provided to the employee prior to any subsequent interview.
- (h) All employees subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual's statement, involved employees shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.
- (i) All employees shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.
- (j) No employee may be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor shall any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation.

121.6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

121.6.4 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve office members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded.

Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - When the investigation discloses sufficient evidence to establish that the act occurred and that it constituted misconduct.

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

121.6.5 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within one year from the date of discovery by an individual authorized to initiate an investigation.

121.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

121.8 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Office, the Sheriff or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

- (a) May be required to relinquish any office badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other office equipment.
- (b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.
- (c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

121.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Sheriff shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Sheriff may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be provided with all rights afforded to a civilian. The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including a corrections officer, that has not led to a conviction. No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

121.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Sheriff through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include his/her comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Sheriff may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

121.10.1 FACILITY MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Jail Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Jail Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Sheriff, the Jail Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

When forwarding any written recommendation to the Sheriff, the Jail Commander shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of a member's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

121.10.2 SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Sheriff shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Sheriff may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Jail Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Sheriff is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Sheriff shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Sheriff shall provide the member with a written notice and the following:

- (a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Sheriff in recommending the proposed discipline.
- (b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Sheriff within five days of receiving the notice.
 - 1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Sheriff may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.
 - 2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation shall be recorded by the Office. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or, if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Sheriff shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Sheriff shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Sheriff has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

121.11 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Sheriff after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

- (a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.
- (b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.
- (c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Sheriff to consider.
- (d) In the event that the Sheriff elects to cause further investigation to be conducted, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.
- (e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Sheriff on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Complaints

121.12 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline (RCW 43.101.135).

121.13 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS

Any employee wishing to formally appeal a written reprimand must submit a written request to the Jail Commander within 10 days of receipt of the written reprimand. The Jail Commander will then assign the appeal to an uninvolved supervisor of at least one rank above the rank of the supervisor issuing the original written reprimand.

Absent a written stipulation to the contrary, the employee will be provided with an evidentiary hearing before the assigned, uninvolved supervisor within 30 days. The decision of the assigned, uninvolved supervisor to sustain, modify or dismiss the written reprimand shall be considered final.

In situations resulting in the imposition of a suspension, punitive transfer, demotion or termination of a non-probationary employee, the employee shall have the right to an evidentiary appeal of the Sheriff's imposition of discipline pursuant to the operative labor agreement and personnel rules (RCW 41.14.120).

121.14 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MEMBERS

At-will and probationary employees and members other than non-probationary employees may be disciplined and/or released from employment without adherence to any of the procedures set out in this policy, and without notice or cause at any time. These individuals are not entitled to any rights under this policy. However, any of these individuals released for misconduct should be afforded an opportunity solely to clear their names through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

In cases where an individual has been absent for more than a week or when additional time to review the individual is considered appropriate, the probationary period may be extended at the discretion of the Sheriff.

121.15 CONFIDENTIALITY AND RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES

All investigations of personnel complaints shall be considered confidential peace officer personnel files. The contents of such files shall not be revealed other than as required by law, to the involved employee or authorized personnel, or pursuant to lawful process (RCW 42.56 et seq.; RCW 70.02 et seq.).

All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with Washington state records retention guidelines.

Personnel Complaints

121.16 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION CERTIFICATION BOARD

Upon separation of a peace officer or corrections officer for any reason, the Office shall, within 15 days of the separation, notify the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) on a personnel action report form provided by the commission. When a resignation or retirement is accepted in lieu of termination, the Office shall include the reasons and rationale in the information provided to CJTC, including the findings from any internal or external investigations into alleged misconduct (RCW 43.101.135).

The Office shall notify CJTC within 15 days of an initial disciplinary decision made by the Office for alleged behavior or conduct by a peace officer or corrections officer that is noncriminal and may result in revocation of certification pursuant to RCW 43.101.105 (RCW 43.101.135).

The Office shall also notify CJTC when a decision has been made to discipline a corrections officer for failure to intervene or for failure to report an incident of excessive force or any wrongdoing by another peace officer for determination of suspension or revocation of certification (RCW 10.93.190).

The Office shall, upon request of the CJTC, provide such additional documentation or information as the commission deems necessary to determine whether the separation or event provides grounds for suspension or revocation of the peace officer's or corrections officer's certification (RCW 43.101.135).

Anti-Retaliation

122.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy prohibits retaliation against members who identify workplace issues, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety, or well-being of members.

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause.

These guidelines are intended to supplement and not limit members' access to other applicable remedies. Nothing in this policy shall diminish the rights or remedies of a member pursuant to any applicable federal law, provision of the U.S. Constitution, state and local law, ordinance, or collective bargaining agreement.

122.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

122.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory, or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because the person has engaged in protected activity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Anti-Retaliation

122.3.1 RETALIATION PROHIBITED FOR INTERVENING OR REPORTING

A corrections officer shall not be retaliated against in any way for intervening or reporting in good faith any wrongdoing by another law enforcement officer. Wrongdoing means conduct that is contrary to law or office policies (RCW 10.93.190).

122.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION

Any members who feel they have been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, any command staff member or the county Sheriff.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false or with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information, or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member's identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member are part of the investigative process.

122.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.
- (b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.
- (c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.
- (d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Sheriff via the chain of command, and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.
- (e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.
- (f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.
- (g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.
- (h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.

Anti-Retaliation

- (i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.

122.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation.

Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

- (a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.
- (b) The timely review of complaint investigations.
- (c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.
- (d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

122.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING

Washington law protects employees who make good faith reports of improper government actions. Improper government actions include violations of Washington law, abuse of authority, gross waste of funds, and substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety (RCW 42.40.010 et seq.; RCW 49.60.210; RCW 42.41.010 et seq.).

Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Undersheriff for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

122.7.1 DISPLAY OF REPORTING PROCEDURES

The office shall display the county policy to employees regarding their rights and the procedures for reporting information of an alleged improper government action. A copy of the policy shall be made available to employees upon request (RCW 42.41.030).

122.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

Administration shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

122.9 TRAINING

This policy should be reviewed with each new member.

All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy.

Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace (41 USC § 8103).

200.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to provide a drug- and alcohol-free workplace for all members.

200.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Alcohol and drug use in the workplace or on office time can endanger the health and safety of office members and the public. Such use shall not be tolerated (41 USC § 8103).

Members who have consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication, or combination thereof, that would tend to adversely affect their mental or physical abilities shall not report for duty. Affected members shall notify the n/a or appropriate supervisor as soon as the member is aware that he/she will not be able to report to work. If the member is unable to make the notification, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor in a timely manner. If the member is adversely affected while on-duty, he/she shall be immediately removed and released from work (see Work Restrictions in this policy).

200.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS

Members should not use any medications that will impair their ability to safely and completely perform their duties. Any member who is medically required or has a need to take any such medication shall report that need to the member's immediate supervisor prior to commencing any on-duty status.

200.3.2 MEDICAL CANNABIS

Possession, use, or being under the influence of medical cannabis on-duty is prohibited and may lead to disciplinary action (RCW 69.51A.060).

200.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall report for work in an appropriate mental and physical condition. Members are prohibited from purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, or using controlled substances or alcohol on office premises or on office time (41 USC § 8103). The lawful possession or use of prescribed medications or over-the-counter remedies is excluded from this prohibition.

Members shall notify a supervisor immediately if they observe behavior or other evidence that they believe demonstrates that a fellow on-duty member is impaired due to drug or alcohol use.

Members are required to notify their immediate supervisors of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction (41 USC § 8103).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

200.5 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

There may be available a voluntary employee assistance program to assist those who wish to seek help for alcohol and drug problems (41 USC § 8103). Insurance coverage that provides treatment for drug and alcohol abuse also may be available. Employees should contact the n/a, their insurance providers, or the employee assistance program for additional information. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol or drug problems lead to performance problems.

200.6 WORK RESTRICTIONS

If a member informs a supervisor that he/she has consumed any alcohol, drug or medication that could interfere with a safe and efficient job performance, the member may be required to obtain clearance from his/her physician before continuing to work.

If the supervisor reasonably believes, based on objective facts, that a member is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, the supervisor shall prevent the member from continuing work and shall ensure that he/she is safely transported away from the Office.

200.7 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may require an employee to submit to a screening under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing the employee's ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.
- (b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).
- (c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Office while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.
- (d) The employee drives a motor vehicle in the performance of duties and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

200.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to require the test, and shall inform the employee in writing of the following:

- (a) The test will be given to detect either alcohol or drugs, or both.
- (b) The result of the test is not admissible in any criminal proceeding against the employee.
- (c) The employee may refuse the test, but refusal may result in dismissal or other disciplinary action.

200.7.2 DISCIPLINE

An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if the employee:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

- (a) Fails or refuses to submit to a screening test.
- (b) After taking a screening test that indicates the presence of a controlled substance, fails to provide proof within 72 hours after being requested that the employee took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in the employee's name.

200.8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

No later than 30 days following notice of any drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace involving a member, the Office will take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, and/or requiring the member to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program (41 USC § 8104).

200.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Office recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due its members. Disclosure of any information relating to substance abuse treatment, except on a need-to-know basis, shall only be with the express written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

The written results of any screening tests and all documents generated by the employee assistance program are considered confidential medical records and shall be maintained separately in the member's confidential medical file in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

Financial Practices

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Sheriff shall prepare and present a budget request that ensures an adequate allocation of resources for facility operations and programming for the budget cycle. Budget requests shall be prepared in the manner and detail prescribed by the Office. Service goals and objectives should be delineated in the budget plan.

202.2 POLICY

The Office's responsibilities include the development of a budget plan, submitting the plan to the Sheriff and monitoring the facility's progress toward meeting its budget objectives throughout the budget cycle.

A fiscal system has been established that accounts for all income and expenditures on an ongoing basis. Methods for collecting, safeguarding and disbursing monies shall comply with established accounting procedures.

202.3 BUDGET PLAN

The Jail Commander will establish a system of quarterly projections of expenditures for personnel, operating expenses, equipment and capital projects. A record of a historical pattern of expenditures along with a justification for new expenditures should be used as the supporting documentation in the development of the budget plan.

Once completed, the budget plan will be submitted to the Sheriff for review and approval and/or returned to the Office for additional development. Once the budget plan has been approved by the Sheriff or the authorized designee, the Office may initiate expenditures in accordance with the plan.

202.4 FISCAL ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT OF APPROVED BUDGET

The Sheriff is responsible for monitoring the facility's progress toward meeting its budget objectives throughout the fiscal year. Data on key performance indicators should be collected and evaluated at regular intervals and reviewed by the Sheriff and the Jail Commander's budget officials and other policy-makers. Reports should contain at a minimum the following information:

- The budget amount
- The amount expended for the month
- The year-to-date amount expended
- Any outstanding encumbrances
- The cumulative total year-to-date expenditures plus outstanding encumbrances

When the Jail Commander receives the monthly budget report, he/she should review all of the expenditure accounts for risk indicators, such as:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Financial Practices

- Significant variations in expenditures in an account used consistently, where the amounts charged are expected to vary little, if any, from month to month.
- Expenditures that are significantly beyond the forecasted amounts or whether the year-to-date percentages expended are significantly higher than the percentage of time elapsed.
- Large balances of/or long-term outstanding encumbrances.

Fiscal data collected during the year should be used to formulate a budget for the following year.

202.4.1 PAYMENT REQUESTS FOR STATE INMATES

Any detention facility housing an inmate who is the financial responsibility of the state shall complete the Department of Corrections form noting the identity of the inmate, the type of state responsibility, the method of notification for availability for movement and the number of days for which the state is financially responsible (RCW 70.48.450).

202.5 TRANSFERRING FUNDS AMONG BUDGET CATEGORIES

Unless otherwise specified, the transfer of funds among budget categories may require the approval of the Sheriff.

202.6 FINANCIAL AUDITS

The Sheriff should ensure that a financial audit of the facility is conducted annually. The audit shall conform to generally accepted auditing standards.

202.6.1 FINANCIAL AUDITS OF THE INMATE WELFARE FUND

An annual financial audit of the Inmate Welfare Fund shall be conducted and shall include the office's budget and any monies placed into the Inmate Welfare Fund. The methods used for collecting, safeguarding and disbursing monies, including inmates' personal funds held by the facility, shall comply with accepted accounting procedures.

202.6.2 POSITION CONTROL

Position control is the process used by the Office to exercise control over the size and cost of its workforce. It ensures that any new, regular employee added to an agency's payroll basis is filling a position that has been approved and budgeted, and that the rate of pay for the position is within the salary range for the job classification in which the position resides (RCW 41.14.140).

This facility is one of the most labor-intensive functions and therefore control of payroll expenditures is a crucial part of managing the facility budget. In order to exercise control of payroll expenditures, the Office will utilize a system of position control as part of its ongoing budget process.

202.7 STAFFING PLAN

The Jail Commander should maintain an up-to-date staffing plan for the purpose of exercising position control. The staffing plan should include a comprehensive list of all positions in this facility. Each position has a descriptive job title that is associated with a description of the position's duties

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Financial Practices

and responsibilities. Each position will have a written job description for all position classifications and post assignments that define responsibilities, duties and qualifications

The Jail Commander should adhere to the following strategies for the management of position control and personnel costs (RCW 41.14.140):

- (a) Ensure that this facility is staffed with the appropriate number and type of staff. The proper allocation and deployment of staff across shifts and functional units is essential. In addition, the availability of the right classification of staff (e.g., custody staff supervising inmates, maintenance staff performing maintenance, food service staff preparing meals) with the appropriate job skills and training enhances efficiency.
- (b) Strategically time the filling of newly authorized positions or vacancies in current positions. Strategic timing is important throughout the budget year to create vacancy savings that can be used to address current budget year shortfalls.
- (c) Manage the use of overtime carefully. The historical use of overtime should be tracked to make the case for additional staff and/or to provide sufficient funding in an overtime line item. The use of overtime should also be monitored at regular intervals to verify that it is being used within projected levels.
- (d) Manage the use of part-time staff. The number of hours worked by part-time staff should be monitored to ensure that part-time employees are not working in excess of what has been authorized (e.g., a part-time employee should be working no more than an average of 20 hours per week).
- (e) Establish and maintain procedures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of payroll documentation. Time cards, time sheets and related documentation should reflect actual hours worked. Supervisory approval should be required prior to payment.
- (f) Consider the impact of position upgrades on the entire job classification. An upgrade for one position may set the stage for upgrades of similar positions within the same job classification.
- (g) Monitor the use of merit increases. Caution should be exercised in granting merit increases as a way of making up for perceived shortfalls in cost-of-living increases. Each merit increase, unless it is a one-time bonus, increases the base pay and has an impact on continuation funding in future budget years.

202.7.1 INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Office shall ensure, by way of office risk managers, the procurement of adequate liability coverage of the jail operations. Coverage shall include, at minimum, workers' compensation, civil liability and the public employee blanket bond in accordance with applicable law.

202.7.2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance monitoring necessitates the establishment of benchmarks and performance targets. The Sheriff shall develop budget benchmarks so that actual performance output can be compared

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Financial Practices

with these targets to determine whether this facility is meeting the goals and objectives articulated in the budget.

A quarterly monitoring report assessing the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of custody operations will be provided to the Sheriff for the purpose of developing the budget for the following year.

Supervision of Inmates - Minimum Requirements

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure the safety and security of the facility through the application of appropriate staffing levels.

204.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this facility to provide for the safety and security of citizens, staff and inmates through appropriate staffing levels that are sufficient to operate the facility and perform functions related to the safety, security, custody and supervision of inmates. In an effort to protect the dignity and privacy rights of the inmates and to comply with existing case law, at least one corrections staff member shall be on duty at all times.

204.3 SUPERVISION OF INMATES

There should be, at all times, sufficient staff designated to remain in the facility for the supervision and welfare of inmates, to ensure the implementation and operation of all programs and activities and to respond to emergencies when needed. Such staff must not leave the facility while inmates are present and should not be assigned duties that could conflict with the supervision of inmates.

Staff members shall not be placed in positions of responsibility for the supervision and welfare of inmates of the opposite sex in circumstances that can be described as an invasion of privacy or that may be degrading or humiliating to the inmates.

To the extent reasonably practicable, inmate bathrooms will contain modesty screens that preserve privacy without creating areas that cannot be properly supervised.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for developing staffing plans to comply with this policy. Records of staff deployment should be maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

204.4 SEPARATION OF DUTIES

Maintenance personnel are employed to perform preventive, routine and emergency maintenance functions. Custody staff will not be given physical plant maintenance duties that distract from their primary responsibility of supervising inmates.

Prohibition on Inmate Control

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the requirement that staff should at all times exercise control of the inmate population under their supervision and should prevent inmates from controlling other inmates within the facility.

206.2 POLICY

All staff, including support staff, contractors and volunteers should exercise control and supervision of all inmates under their control. It is the policy of this office to prohibit any staff member to implicitly allow, or by dereliction of duty allow, any inmate or group of inmates to exert authority over any other inmate.

206.3 EDUCATION, DRUG OR ALCOHOL PROGRAM ASSISTANTS

Nothing in the policy is intended to restrict the legitimate use of inmates to assist in the instruction of educational or drug and alcohol programs. Any use of inmates in this manner will be expressly authorized by the Jail Commander in a legally prescribed manner. Any program that uses inmates to assist in legitimate program activities will be closely supervised by facility employees or vocational instructors. Nothing in this section is intended to authorize an inmate program assistant to engage in disciplining other inmates.

Equipment Inventory and Supplies

208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This facility must have the materials, supplies and equipment that are necessary to maintain effective and efficient operations. This policy establishes responsibilities and requirements for purchasing, storing and inventory of those items.

208.2 POLICY

The Jail Commander shall ensure that all jail property and fixed assets are inventoried annually and that all supplies purchased are reconciled with the invoice, in accordance with the limits set by the auditor, prior to payment.

The Jail maintains a secure storage area for the purpose of storing supplies and equipment. The Jail Commander shall maintain oversight of the area.

The Jail Commander is responsible for the purchasing and acquisition of materials and equipment for this facility. Supplies and equipment that are not needed for immediate use should be stored in a secure storage area.

208.3 PURCHASING

The Jail Commander, along with the Sheriff, is responsible for managing the purchasing process to ensure that amounts and types of purchases fall within budget parameters. The Jail Commander must also ensure that this facility's purchasing process complies with applicable laws, regulations and office policies.

Personnel with spending authority should adhere to the following strategies:

- (a) Be knowledgeable about the county's requirements and procedures for purchasing goods and services.
- (b) Ensure that staff with spending authority follow procedures that outline the process for submission and approval of purchase requisitions.
- (c) Review purchase requisitions to verify the need, urgency and priority.
- (d) Monitor service contracts to ensure that this facility is receiving the scope and quality of services specified in the contract.
- (e) Regularly monitor expenditures to make certain the purchase of goods and services is charged to the appropriate accounts and within budget limits.
- (f) Keep purchase records to maintain the integrity and availability of purchasing documents, including requisitions, purchase orders, receiving reports and invoices.

208.4 EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The Jail Commander or authorized designee will conduct an audit on all supplies and equipment annually. All losses will be reported by the Jail Commander to the Sheriff. The Sheriff may also

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Equipment Inventory and Supplies

conduct an interim audit on all fixed assets in order to maintain a complete and accurate accounting of equipment and its location.

Tool and Culinary Equipment Control

210.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a tightly controlled process for the use of tools and culinary equipment in order to reduce the risk of such items becoming weapons for the inmate population. While there are times that specific inmate workers may need to possess tools or equipment for legitimate daily operations, the possession and use of those tools must be carefully monitored and controlled by staff.

210.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this facility to securely store, inventory, control and monitor the use of tools and culinary equipment to ensure accountability and the secure use of these items.

210.2.1 CUSTODY TOOLS

Tools include all implements that are maintained within the secure perimeter of the facility to complete specific tasks. These tools include, but are not limited to, mops, brooms, dustpans and floor polishers.

All tools, culinary items or medical equipment shall be locked in secure cabinets or storage rooms when not in use. Tools should be inspected regularly for damage or wear and repaired or replaced as necessary.

Any time tools are brought into a secure area where inmates are present, staff supervising the area shall count the number of tools brought in to ensure that the same number of tools are taken out.

Any tool that is used within the secure perimeter of the facility must be closely monitored and controlled by the staff supervising the area so that it cannot be used as a weapon. Inmates who are assigned tasks that require these tools shall be closely supervised.

An inventory of all tools used and stored within the secure perimeter of the facility shall be developed and maintained by the Jail Commander. Tools will be inventoried by an assigned staff member at least once every 24 hours. The loss of any tool will be immediately reported to the on-duty supervisor, who shall initiate immediate action to locate or account for the missing tool, including:

- (a) Detaining and searching any inmate who had access to the tool.
- (b) Conducting a thorough search of the immediate area for the missing item.
- (c) Initiating a facility-wide search.

210.2.2

210.2.3 SERVING AND INDIVIDUAL EATING TOOLS

Serving tools and individual eating tools are those culinary tools located outside of the kitchen. Only inmate workers who are assigned to serve food shall be in control of serving tools. These tools shall be assigned to each inmate worker by the kitchen corrections officer prior to leaving

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Tool and Culinary Equipment Control

the kitchen. The tool type shall be documented. Upon returning to the kitchen from serving meals, the inmate workers shall individually check their tools in with the kitchen corrections officer, who shall document each one.

In the event that a serving tool is missing, the kitchen corrections officer shall notify a supervisor and a search for the tool shall be initiated.

Eating utensils (forks/spoons/sporks) shall be counted by the corrections officer supervising the meal service prior to and at the completion of each meal. In the event that a utensil is missing, the housing unit shall be immediately locked down and a supervisor notified. A thorough search of the housing unit shall be initiated to locate the tool.

210.3 TOOL MAINTENANCE

Tools should be inspected regularly for damage or wear and repaired or replaced as needed.

Disposition of Evidence

212.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide direction regarding the proper handling and disposition of contraband and evidence to ensure that the chain of custody is maintained so that evidence is admissible in a court of law or disciplinary hearing.

212.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to seize evidence and contraband in accordance with current constitutional and search-and-seizure law. Members of this office shall properly handle all contraband and evidence in order to maintain its admissibility. All contraband and evidence shall be handled in a safe manner and in a way that will maintain the chain of custody.

212.3 INITIAL SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE

Any staff member who first comes into possession of any evidence should retain such evidence in his/her possession until it is properly tagged and booked. When handling evidence, staff should observe the following safety precautions:

- (a) Unload any firearm located in the approved loading/unloading area outside of the facility. If it is a revolver, the cylinder should be left open. If it is a semi-automatic pistol, the magazine shall be removed and the slide locked back in an open position. The cartridges and/or magazine will be packaged separately and booked with the firearm.
- (b) Sheath any knife or other stabbing instrument in its holster (if any), or attach (tape) stiff cardboard to completely cover the blade.
- (c) Place needles, such as syringes, into a hard plastic container that cannot be punctured by the needle.
- (d) If the contraband is a suspected "home brew" alcoholic beverage, the handling corrections officer shall place a sample of the liquid in a plastic container that can be safely sealed. The remainder of the liquid will be treated as a biohazard and carefully disposed of as recommended by the environmental health official.

212.4 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

All property seized as evidence shall be turned over to the Deputy investigating the incident, as soon as practical.

212.4.1 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The Evidence Custodian receiving custody of evidence or property shall record on the property control card his/her signature, the date and time the property was received and where the property will be stored.

A property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items. This number shall be recorded on the property tag and the property control card.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Office shall be noted in the property log book.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disposition of Evidence

212.4.2 PROPERTY CONTROL

Every time property is released or received, an appropriate entry on the evidence package and property control card shall be completed to maintain the chain of custody. No property or evidence is to be released without first receiving written authorization from a supervisor or the employee who is managing the case.

Corrections officers desiring property for court shall contact the Evidence Custodian at least one day prior to the court day.

Request for analysis for items other than narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be completed on the appropriate forms and submitted to the Evidence Custodian. This request may be filled out any time after booking the property or evidence.

212.4.3 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY

The transporting employee will check the evidence out of property, indicating the date and time on the property control card, and complete a request for laboratory analysis.

The Evidence Custodian releasing the evidence must complete the required information on the property control card. The lab forms will be transported with the property to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item, the corrections officer will record the delivery time on both copies and indicate the locker in which the item was placed or the employee to whom it was delivered. The original copy of the lab form will remain with the evidence and the copy will be returned to the Dispatch for filing with the case.

212.4.4 STATUS OF PROPERTY

Each person receiving property will make the appropriate entry to document the chain of custody. Temporary release of property to a law enforcement authority for investigative purposes or for court shall be noted on the property control card, stating the date, time and to whom it was released.

The Evidence Custodian shall obtain the signature of the person to whom the property was released and the reason for release. Any employee receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is returned to property or released to another authorized person or entity.

The return of the property should be recorded on the property control card, indicating date, time and the name of the person who returned the property.

212.5 RELEASE OR DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS AND PROPERTY

The employee managing the case or a supervisor shall authorize the disposition or release of all evidence and property coming into the care and custody of the Office.

All reasonable attempts should be made to return unclaimed property, found property or evidence not needed for an investigation.

Release of property shall be made upon receipt of an authorized release form. The release authorization shall be signed by the approving staff member and must match the items listed on the property form or must specify the items to be released. A signature of the person receiving

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disposition of Evidence

the property shall be recorded on the original property form. Upon release, the proper entry shall be documented on the property control card log and related forms.

The property supervisor shall ensure that all cash not needed as evidence or funds that are left unclaimed by an inmate, are transferred as soon as practical to the Sheriff. A record of the transfer shall be kept in the appropriate inmate file.

The property supervisor or the authorized designee shall submit a report of presumed abandoned property or funds once a year to the Sheriff and the Sheriff, or more frequently as directed. The property supervisor may dispose of property in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization from the Sheriff.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office shall make every effort to return personal property that is in the possession of this office when such property is not considered evidence of a crime or is no longer needed as evidence. In such cases, the Evidence Custodian shall make a reasonable attempt to identify the lawful owner and provide written notice via U.S. mail within 15 days after the property is authorized to be released.

If the property remains unclaimed beyond 60 days after the initial written notice to the property owner, or, in the case of property held as evidence, 60 days from the date when the case has been finally adjudicated and the property has been released as evidence by order of the court, the Office may (RCW 63.32.010; RCW 63.40.010):

- (a) At any time thereafter sell the property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in the manner provided by RCW 63.32 or RCW 63.40. The disposition of all proceeds from such auctions shall be accounted for and recorded according to law (RCW 63.32.030).
- (b) Retain the property for the use of the Office subject to giving notice in the manner prescribed in RCW 63.32.020 or RCW 63.40.020 and the right of the owner, or the owner's legal representative, to reclaim the property within one year after receipt of notice, without compensation for ordinary wear and tear if, in the opinion of the Sheriff, the property consists of firearms or other items specifically usable in law enforcement work, provided that at the end of each calendar year during which there has been such a retention, the Office shall provide the county's elected body and retain for public inspection a list of such retained items and an estimation of each item's replacement value. At the end of the one-year period any unclaimed firearm shall be disposed of pursuant to RCW 9.41.098(2).
- (c) Destroy an item of personal property at the discretion of the Sheriff if he/she determines that the following circumstances have occurred:
 - 1. The property has no substantial commercial value, or the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property; and
 - 2. The item has been unclaimed by any person after notice procedures have been met, as prescribed in this section; and

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disposition of Evidence

3. The Sheriff has determined that the item is unsafe and unable to be made safe for use by any member of the general public.

If the item is not unsafe or illegal to possess or sell, it may, after satisfying the notice requirements as prescribed in RCW 63.32.020, be offered by the Sheriff to bona fide dealers, in trade for law enforcement equipment. Such equipment shall be treated as retained property for purpose of annual listing requirements of the RCW. Such items may be destroyed at the discretion of the Sheriff if he/she believes that it has been, or may be used in a manner that is illegal (RCW 63.32.010).

If such property is not sold at auction or otherwise lawfully claimed, it may thereafter be destroyed in accordance with applicable laws. The final disposition of all such property shall be fully documented in related reports and on the property control card.

The Evidence Custodian shall release the property upon proper identification presented by the owner for which an authorized release has been received. A signature of the person receiving the property shall be recorded on the original property form. Upon release, the proper entry shall be documented in the property log.

After release of all property listed on the property control card, the card shall be forwarded to the Dispatch for filing with the case. If some items have not been released, the property card will remain in the property section.

Records and Data

214.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the control and access of records by staff, contractors, and volunteers.

214.2 ACCESS TO RECORDS

Access to confidential paper or electronically generated records in this facility is restricted at various locations according to job function and the need to know. Employees working in assigned areas will only have access to the information that is necessary for the performance of their duties. Granting access to other employees or anyone outside of the work area must meet with supervisory approval. All requests for information received from outside the Office shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander.

Custody staff, volunteers, and contractors shall not access, disclose, or permit the disclosure or use of such files, documents, reports, records, video or audio recordings, or other confidential information except as required in the performance of their official duties and in accordance with office policies, statutes, ordinances, and regulations related to data practices. Photographs and information concerning a person convicted of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 may be released as provided in RCW 4.24.550.

Custody staff, volunteers, and contractors who are uncertain of the confidentiality status of any document should consult with a supervisor or the Jail Commander to determine the status of the documents in question.

214.3 STAFF TRAINING

Prior to being allowed to work inside this facility, all members and contractors will receive training on office records, policies, and confidentiality requirements, including the potential criminal and civil penalties that may result from a breach of confidentiality in violation of this policy and all applicable statutes (RCW 40.16.010 and RCW 40.16.020).

214.4 POLICY

Members of the Adams County Sheriff's Office will adhere to all applicable laws, orders, regulations, use agreements, and training related to the access, use, dissemination and release of protected information.

214.5 CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS

The Sheriff shall designate a Custodian of Records. The responsibilities of the Custodian of Records include but are not limited to:

- (a) Managing the records management system for the Office, including the retention, archiving, release, and destruction of office public records.
- (b) Maintaining and updating the office records retention schedule, including:
 1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Office must keep records.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Records and Data

2. Identifying the office section responsible for the original record.
- (c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of office public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records.
- (d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.
- (e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.
- (f) Ensuring the availability of a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law.
- (g) Ensuring that the business hours for record inspection or copying are posted on the office's website and made known by other means designed to provide the public with notice (RCW 42.56.090).
- (h) Ensuring that the name and contact information of the Public Records Officer is visible to the public, including the office website and appropriate office publications (RCW 42.56.580).

214.6 USE OF A CENTRAL COMPUTERIZED ENFORCEMENT SERVICE SYSTEM (ACCESS)

A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS) is a computer controlled communications system located at the WSP Information Technology Division. ACCESS provides service to all the state and national information systems. The Chief of the WSP is vested with the authority to administer all operating phases of ACCESS and WACIC. There are specific requirements for agencies accessing the information in the group of computers systems in ACCESS.

214.6.1 ACCESS USE REQUIREMENTS

No member of the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall operate any of the ACCESS systems without first complying with the training requirements

214.6.2 ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

As an authorized ACCESS user, the Adams County Sheriff's Office complies with all of the following ACCESS requirements:

- (a) Warrant Entry
- (b) Receiving information from outside agencies
- (c) Recording information
- (d) Verifying information
- (e) Cancelling information
- (f) Providing 24 hour access to agency warrants

It is the responsibility of the Dispatcher to ensure that all ACCESS computer and network security requirements are in place and operational.

Records and Data

214.7 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Custodian of Records for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the County Prosecutor, Prosecuting Attorney, or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Office so that a timely response can be prepared.

Research Involving Inmates

216.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish safeguards and guidelines to protect inmates from being used as research subjects in medical and other research experiments based only on their status as inmates and without proper approval, review or informed consent.

216.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will conduct and support research that improves operations, enhances professional knowledge, decreases recidivism and advances the office's mission in accordance with existing laws and with appropriate protection of all inmates. However, the use of inmates for medical, pharmaceutical or cosmetic experiments is prohibited.

216.3 AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Prior to initiating any approved research, all persons conducting research in this facility must agree to abide by all office policies relating to the security and confidentiality of inmate files. Based upon the intended use of the research, guidelines will be established regarding what information shall be accessible to the researcher or the research organization.

Any requests for an exception shall include a response to the following questions as part of the proposed research project:

- Who is conducting the research?
- What is the purpose of the research?
- What is the methodology?
- Do the researchers or persons advocating research involving the use of inmates have an understanding of their ethical responsibilities, including considerations for the establishment of an Institutional Review Board (IRB), as described in 45 CFR 46.301 et seq.?
- Any other information as deemed appropriate by the Jail Commander or Sheriff.

Inquiries regarding proposed research projects from local, state and federal executive and legislative bodies/agencies will be brought to the attention of the Sheriff immediately by the employee who receives the request. At the direction of the Sheriff, an appropriate and timely response will be made to each legitimate inquiry.

Research or studies involving more than the information identified as public information may require signed release/waiver forms from the involved inmates. The Sheriff should consult and seek guidance from the legal counsel serving the Office or other legal expert in these matters.

Inmates are not precluded from individual treatment based on the need for a specific medical procedure that is not generally available. An inmate's treatment with a new medical procedure by the inmate's own physician shall be undertaken only after the inmate has received a full

Research Involving Inmates

explanation of the positive and negative features of the treatment, and only with the inmate's informed consent.

216.4 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Any research conducted or supported by the United States Department of Health and Human Services will be required to comply with the provisions of 45 CFR 46.301 et seq.

216.5 INMATES IN COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH

When inmates who are participants in a community-based research protocol are admitted to the facility, the following shall occur:

- (a) The intake nurse shall collect all relevant data including name and contact information of the treating physician, and all available detail about the treatment regimen and the condition being treated.
- (b) The responsible physician shall be contacted prior to the initiation of treatment.
- (c) Consultation with community researchers shall be made by the responsible physician to determine the intent of the study and any necessary parameters to measure as the treatment period progresses.
- (d) Necessary information shall be obtained so that withdrawal from the research protocol is done without harming the health of the inmate.

216.6 HUMAN RESEARCH STUDIES

This office does not endorse enrolling inmates into human research studies. Requests to enroll inmates in human research studies will not ordinarily be approved. However, any request to enroll an inmate into such a study must be reviewed by the Sheriff, the Responsible Physician and legal counsel, and authorization provided prior to enrollment. Any authorized enrollments shall comply with all state and federal guidelines.

Inmate Records

218.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the procedures required to create and maintain accurate records of all persons booked and confined in this facility.

218.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all records shall be complete and comprehensive, resulting in reliable data that provides information about each inmate's period of confinement, as well as histories of previous confinement in this facility. All inmate records are official office documents and should be used for official business only. Inmate records are a vital component of the criminal justice system and should only be released to authorized persons.

218.2.1 RECORD MAINTENANCE

It shall be the responsibility of the Dispatch to maintain the following records on all persons who have been committed or assigned to this facility, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Information gathered during the admission process as provided in the Inmate Reception Policy
- Photographs and fingerprints cross referenced to the booking number
- Duration of confinement
- Court-generated background information
- Cash and property receipts
- Classification records, including inmate classification levels and housing restrictions
- Housing history records
- Reports of disciplinary events and dispositions
- Grievances and dispositions
- Reports of incidents or crimes committed during confinement
- Request forms
- Special visit forms
- Court appearances, documents and the disposition of hearings
- Work assignments
- Program participation
- Visitation records
- Telephone records

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Records

- Medical, dental, mental health, drug and alcohol screenings, assessments, treatments, medications

The inmate records shall be identified and separated according to a format developed and approved by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

218.2.2 RELEASE OF INMATE RECORDS

Inmate records are confidential and shall be used for official business only. Any release of inmate records shall be made only in compliance with a lawful court order or as authorized by state and federal law to persons having a legitimate criminal justice need, or with a consent form signed by the inmate (RCW 70.48.100). A copy of the release authorization document shall be maintained in the inmate record file.

218.2.3 ELECTRONIC RECORD MAINTENANCE

All inmate records and data maintained in an electronic format shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting by name, date and time any person who has accessed the information. The Jail Commander shall be responsible for working with the information technology personnel to ensure the security of the data and to develop and maintain a copy of the security plan.

218.2.4 RECORDS RETENTION

Inmate records shall be maintained consistent with the established records retention schedule.

Report Preparation

220.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Report preparation is a major part of each corrections officer's job. The purpose of these reports is to document incidents at the facility, refresh the corrections officer's memory and provide sufficient information for a follow-up investigation and successful prosecution or a disciplinary proceeding. Report writing is the subject of substantial formal and on-the-job training.

220.2 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. Reports shall be prepared by the staff assigned to investigate or document an incident, approved by a supervisor, and submitted to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee in a timely manner. Reports related to any incident resulting in death, serious injury, or endangerment to staff, inmates, or a visitor; an escape; a major disturbance; a facility emergency; or an unsafe condition at the facility shall be submitted to the Jail Commander as soon as practicable but within 24 hours of the incident. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to ensure that all the above-listed reports meet this requirement or that supervisory approval has been obtained to delay the report. The supervisor must determine whether the report will be available in time for appropriate action to be taken, such as administrative notifications or resolution, investigative leads, or an inmate disciplinary proceeding.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not prepared legibly, the employee shall be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly correct the report. Employees who dictate reports by any means shall use appropriate grammar, as content is not the responsibility of the typist. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved, all pertinent information seen, heard, or assimilated by any other sense, and any actions taken. Employees shall not suppress, conceal, or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any employee make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting employee's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

220.3 REQUIRED REPORTING

Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate office-approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

220.3.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REPORTING

When an employee responds to an incident, or as a result of selfinitiated activity, and becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the employee is required to document the activity. The fact that a victim is not desirous of prosecution is not an exception to documentation.

220.3.2 INCIDENT REPORTING

Incident reports generally serve as an in-house notation of occurrences in the facility and to initiate, document and support the inmate disciplinary process. The Office shall establish a filing system

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Report Preparation

that differentiates between incident reports, crime reports and disciplinary actions. This policy does not require the duplication of information on two different forms. Where both exist, cross-referencing facilitates retrieval of one or both.

Incidents that shall be documented using the appropriate approved report include:

- (a) Non-criminal incidents of rule violations by inmates.
- (b) Attempted suicide or suicidal ideation on the part of an inmate, if known.
- (c) Non-criminal breaches of security or evidence of an escape attempt.
- (d) Non-criminal security threats, including intelligence related to jail activities.
- (e) Significant incidents related to medical issues, health or safety in the jail.
- (f) Discovery of contraband in the possession of inmates or their housing areas.
- (g) Detaining or handcuffing any visitor at the facility.
- (h) Traffic collisions involving office vehicles.
- (i) Risk management incidents to include injuries to inmates and lost or damaged property.
- (j) Accidental injuries of staff, inmates or the public.

220.3.3 DEATHS

All deaths shall be investigated and a report completed by a qualified investigating corrections officer to determine the manner of death and to gather information, including statements of inmates and staff who were in the area at the time the death occurred.

Reporting of deaths will be handled in accordance with the Reporting In-Custody Deaths Policy.

220.3.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY OFFICE PERSONNEL

Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of an employee. Reports shall be taken involving damage to office property or equipment.

220.3.5 USE OF FORCE

Reports related to the use of force shall be made in accordance with the Use of Force Policy.

220.4 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

In general, all employees and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. Incomplete reports, unorganized reports, or reports delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or according to special priority necessary under exceptional circumstances.

220.4.1 GENERAL POLICY OF HANDWRITTEN REPORTS

Some incidents and report forms lend themselves to block print rather than typing. In general, the narrative portion of those reports in which there is a long narrative should be typed or dictated.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Report Preparation

Supervisors may require, with the foregoing general policy in mind, block printing or typing of reports of any nature for office consistency.

220.4.2 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS

County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

220.5 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should return it to the reporting employee for correction as soon as practicable. It shall be the responsibility of the originating employee to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner. It shall be the responsibility of the supervisor rejecting the report to follow up on any report corrections not received in a timely manner.

220.6 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Dispatch for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report. Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Dispatch may be corrected or modified by the authoring employee only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor. Reviewing supervisors should not alter reports. When modifications are required, these should be the responsibility of the authoring employee.

220.7 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

Key and Electronic Access Device Control

222.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The control and accountability of facility keys and electronic access devices are vital factors in maintaining a safe and secure environment for inmates, staff, volunteers, contractors and the public. This policy outlines the methods that the Office will use in maintaining strict security of its keys and electronic access devices. For ease of reference, the term “key” as used in this policy includes all physical means of access to or exit from the secure areas of the facility.

222.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all keys used to access secure areas of the facility or to exit the secure areas of the facility are strictly controlled. Employees and supervisors will be held accountable for the security and safety of the facility.

222.2.1

222.2.2 KEYSSET CONTENTS

Keysets issued to staff for use within the secure perimeter of the facility shall not contain any key that would permit access to areas outside the secure perimeter. The armory key shall not be permitted inside the secure perimeter. Exterior door keys shall not be permitted inside the facility except during an emergency requiring access to the exterior doors.

222.2.3 KEY CONTROL

All facility keys shall be maintained in a locked key box within the Dispatch room. This room shall have controlled access for staff only.

Employees shall not possess any key for which they have not been authorized.

Employees shall not duplicate, mark, alter or manufacture any key without written authorization from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Supervisors shall, at the beginning and end of their respective shifts, inventory the key box and its contents. All keys must be accounted for before the supervisor may end his/her shift.

Under no circumstances will security keys be made available to inmates regardless of their status.

222.2.4 LOCK POLICY

All security perimeter entrances, Dispatch doors and cell doors shall be kept locked, except when used for admission or exit of employees, inmates or visitors, and in an emergency. Operators of sallyports shall ensure that only one of the doors of a sallyport is opened at any time for entry or exit purposes, except where the entry or exit of emergency personnel requires the operator to override the doors and allow for rapid entry or exit.

222.2.5 TESTING

Locks to security doors or gates shall be tested for proper function at least weekly to ensure proper operation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Key and Electronic Access Device Control

222.2.6 EXTERIOR DOOR AND ARMORY KEYS

Keys for exterior doors to the facility and the armory shall be kept in a locked cabinet in a secure location.

222.2.7 MISSING KEYS

Any staff member who discovers that a key or keyset is missing shall immediately make a verbal report to a supervisor and shall prepare a written incident report as directed by the supervisor. The supervisor shall immediately initiate a search for the missing key. If a reasonable effort to locate the key fails, the supervisor shall order a lockdown of the facility. All inmates shall be locked in their cells/housing units. Inmates shall not be allowed to pass into or out of the facility without being thoroughly searched for the missing key. The supervisor shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Jail Commander regarding the loss of the key, when it was discovered and the circumstances involved.

A methodical and thorough search of the entire facility will be made by the on-duty staff. Additional staff may be called to assist with the search. If, after a thorough search, the key or keyset is not located, the Jail Commander will determine whether to re-key any locks that may have been compromised, and whether this should be done immediately.

The Jail Commander shall initiate an investigation into the disappearance of the keys to reexamine the procedures for key control, and shall notify the Sheriff of his/her findings. Based upon the findings of the investigation and any recommendations, the procedures governing this policy may be amended.

222.2.8 DAMAGED KEYS OR LOCKS

Damaged keys or locks shall be promptly reported to a supervisor. No part of a broken key shall be left in the lock. All portions of the damaged key must be turned in to the n/a, who will ensure duplicate keys are provided as needed. Damaged locks shall be replaced or repaired as soon as practicable. Appropriate security measures shall be taken until such time as the lock is properly restored. No lock to a security door or gate shall be permitted to be inoperable or left in an unsuitable condition. No inmate shall be secured in a cell, detention room or area that has inoperable locks.

222.3

222.4 ELECTRONIC ACCESS DEVICES

Proximity cards, fobs or other devices may be issued to staff to allow access to restricted or controlled areas of the facility. In the event of a lost or stolen device, an employee shall notify his/her supervisor as soon as it is known the device is missing. The device shall be immediately deactivated to prevent unauthorized use.

Daily Activity Logs and Shift Reports

224.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Accurate and legible records are vital to the management of the facility. They provide a means for managers to review events and emergency situations that have occurred within the facility.

This policy provides guidance for creating and maintaining accurate and legible records necessary for the management of the facility.

224.2 POLICY

Corrections officers shall prepare an accurate daily Jail Log. The daily Jail Log is a permanent record of the daily activities. Employees who falsify any jail document may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination, as well as criminal prosecution.

224.3 PROCEDURES

224.4 SHIFT ACTIVITY LOG

Corrections officers shall enter all pertinent information into the daily activity log when any of the following occur:

- Personnel on-duty
- Bookings or releases
- Formal counts
- Safety checks, security checks and inspections and routine activities
- All searches/shakedowns
- Inmate movement within the facility and inmates received at a housing assignment
- Meal service
- Professional visits to the housing units, including maintenance work and tours
- Alarms and security equipment tests
- Medication delivery, sick call or inmate complaint of illness or injury and the action taken
- Locking and unlocking of inmate cells
- Disciplinary actions
- Supervisor rounds to the housing area and/or to specific inmates
- Unusual inmate behavior
- Discovered contraband
- Activities and programs offered and the attendees

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Daily Activity Logs and Shift Reports

- Unusual occurrences
- Use of emergency equipment
- Any use of force
- Sanitation inspections
- Key counts

224.5 SHIFT REPORT

Corrections Officers going off shift shall inform the on going shift of any and all activity in the jail during their shift, to include new bookings, disciplinary actions, etc.

224.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors shall review the daily activity log . When appropriate, supervisors should include comments in the logbook with regard to an incident or unusual occurrence in the facility.

Whenever a major event in the facility requires a coordinated command response, the incident commander should designate someone to keep a running log that identifies, at minimum, the following:

- Date and time the incident began
- Specific location of the incident
- Times of significant response measures taken during the incident
- Name, identification number and time of arrival of personnel onscene
- Orders issued by the incident commander
- Significant events that occurred as a result of the incident

The above information should remain available to the incident commander throughout the event to assist with ongoing response planning.

Personnel Records

226.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs the maintenance, retention and access to the personnel files of employees in accordance with established law. The personnel records of all employees contain confidential information and shall not be released or information disclosed from them except as prescribed below. This policy applies to all past and current personnel (RCW 42.56.230).

226.1.1 PERSONNEL FILES DEFINED

Personnel records - Any file maintained under an individual's name by his/her employing agency and containing records relating to any of the following:

- (a) Personal data, including marital status, family members, educational and employment history, home address, or similar information
- (b) Medical or psychological history
- (c) Election of employee benefits or affiliations
- (d) Employee advancement, appraisal, discipline, training, or employee performance reports
- (e) Complaints or investigation of complaints against the employee alleging misconduct or performance deficiencies, whether filed by a citizen or another agency or department
- (f) Any dispositions of such complaints
- (g) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

226.2 PERSONNEL RECORD LOCATIONS

Employee records will generally be maintained in any of the following:

Office file - That file which is maintained in the office of the Sheriff as a permanent record of an employee's service with this office.

Section file - Any file that is separately maintained internally by an employee's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations.

Supervisor log entries - Any written comment, excluding actual performance evaluations, made by a supervisor concerning the conduct of an employee of this office.

Training file - Any file that documents the training records of an employee.

Internal affairs file - Those files that contain complaints of employee misconduct and all materials relating to an investigation into such allegations, regardless of disposition.

Medical files - The file that contains only medical information relating to an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of his/her job or other health-related matters. This file is maintained separately from any other files.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Records

Pre-employment personnel files, including background information, psychological evaluations and polygraph results, will also be maintained in the office of the Sheriff or his/her designee or by the n/a. Such files shall be kept separately from other personnel files.

226.3 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE OF PERSONNEL FILES

Requests for the disclosure of any information contained in any personnel record may be made by mail, email, fax or orally. Since the format of such requests may be strictly governed by law with specific responses required, all such requests shall be promptly brought to the attention of the n/a, the custodian of records or other person charged with the maintenance of such records (WAC 44-14-03006).

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, in accordance with applicable law. In many cases this will require assistance of legal counsel, as the disclosure of personnel, medical and similar files can constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or be subject to other protections.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to an employee's personnel file shall be logged in the corresponding file.

226.3.1 SUBPOENAS

Personnel files may be subpoenaed by a third party. If employment records are subpoenaed under state authority the employee may be notified and has the right to object to production of the records under certain circumstances.

Any subpoena duces tecum should be promptly provided to a supervisor for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Office so that a timely response can be prepared.

226.3.2 RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Except as provided by this policy or pursuant to lawful process, information contained in any personnel file shall not be disclosed to any unauthorized person without the prior written consent of the involved employee, written authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee, or unless otherwise required by law.

Any person who willfully, maliciously, and with the intent to obstruct justice or the due administration of the laws, publishes, disseminates or otherwise discloses confidential personnel information without legal authority may be subject to prosecution and disciplinary action.

226.3.3 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE OF FORMER EMPLOYEE FILES

Members receiving requests for information from another agency regarding allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment involving a former employee should work with counsel to ensure compliance with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements (28 CFR 115.17).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Records

226.4 EMPLOYEE ACCESS TO OWN FILE

Any employee may request access to their own personnel file annually during normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. The Office shall provide a copy of the record to the member no later than 21 calendar days after the request (RCW 49.12.240; RCW 49.12.250).

A member may annually request that all information contained in their personnel file subject to disclosure be reviewed by the Office for any irrelevant or erroneous information. Any employee seeking the removal of any item from their personnel file shall file a written request to the Sheriff through the chain of command. The Office may thereafter remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the employee with a written explanation as to why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed, the employee's request and the office's written response shall be retained with the contested item in the employee's personnel file (RCW 49.12.250).

Employees may be restricted from accessing the following:

- (a) Records of an employee relating to the investigation of a possible criminal offense (RCW 49.12.260).
- (b) Records of an employee compiled in preparation for an impending lawsuit that would not be available to another party under the rules of pretrial discovery for causes pending in the superior courts (RCW 49.12.260).
- (c) Records relating to an ongoing internal affairs investigation or disciplinary action to the extent that release could jeopardize or compromise the investigation or action pending final disposition (RCW 49.12.240(2)).

Employees, former employees, and job applicants, upon request, may receive a copy of any instrument the person signed that is related to their application or employment.

226.5 TYPES OF PERSONNEL FILES

Employee personnel files can be located in any of the following places.

226.5.1 OFFICE FILE

The Office file should contain but is not limited to the following:

- (a) Performance evaluation reports annually completed by the appropriate supervisors and signed by the affected employee shall be permanently maintained.
- (b) Records of all training (original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas, and other documentation) and education:
 - 1. It shall be the responsibility of the involved employee to provide the Undersheriff or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
 - 2. The Undersheriff or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the employee's office file.
- (c) Disciplinary action:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Records

1. Disciplinary action resulting from sustained internally initiated complaints or observation of misconduct shall be maintained in the individual employee's office file at least three years.
 2. Investigations of complaints that result in a finding of not-sustained, unfounded, or exonerated shall not be placed in the employee's office file, but will be separately maintained for the appropriate retention period in the internal affairs file.
- (d) Adverse comments, such as supervisor log entries, may be retained in the office file or section file, after the employee has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment, for a period up to two years.
1. Any such employee response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment.
 2. If an employee refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the employee's file.
- (e) Commendations shall be retained in the employee's office file, with a copy provided to the employee.
- (f) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in the employee's employment status shall be maintained in the office file.

226.5.2 SECTION FILE

The Section File should contain but is not limited to:

- (a) Supervisor log entries, notices to correct, and other materials intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.
1. All materials intended for this interim file shall be provided to the employee prior to being placed in the file.
 2. Duplicate copies of items that will also be included in the employee's office file may be placed in this interim file in anticipation of completing any upcoming performance evaluation.
 3. Once the permanent performance evaluation form has been finalized, the underlying foundation material and/or duplicate copies may be purged in accordance with this policy.

All rules of confidentiality and disclosure shall apply equally to the section file.

226.5.3 UNDERSHERIFF FILE

Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Undersheriff in conjunction with the office of the Sheriff. Access to these files may only be approved by the Sheriff or the supervisor of the Undersheriff. These files shall contain:

- (a) The complete investigation of all formal complaints of employee misconduct, regardless of disposition.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Records

1. Each investigation file shall be sequentially numbered within a calendar year (e.g., yy-001, yy-002).
 2. Investigation files arising from a complaint regarding any employee shall be maintained no less than two years.
- (b) Investigations that result in other than a sustained finding shall be maintained for the minimum statutory period but may not be used by the Office to adversely affect an employee's career.

226.5.4 TRAINING FILES

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Undersheriff for each employee. Training files will contain records of all training (original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation) and education.

- (a) It shall be the responsibility of the involved employee to provide the Undersheriff or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
- (b) The Undersheriff or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the employee's training file.

226.5.5 MEDICAL FILE

A medical file shall be maintained separately from all other files and shall contain all documents relating to the employee's medical condition and history, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Materials relating to medical leaves of absence.
- (b) Documents relating to workers' compensation claims or receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.
- (c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.
- (d) Medical release forms, doctor's slips and attendance records that reveal an employee's medical condition.
- (e) Any other documents or material that reveals the employee's medical history or medical condition, including past, present or potential psychological or physical limitations.

226.6 PURGING OF FILES

All disciplinary files and investigations of complaints not pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings may be purged no sooner than two years from the underlying complaint date.

- (a) Each supervisor responsible for completing the employee's performance evaluation shall also determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the statutory period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personnel Records

- (b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the applicable statutory period, approval for such retention shall be obtained through the chain of command from the Sheriff.
- (c) During the preparation of each employee's performance evaluation, all complaints and discipline should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development. If, in the opinion of the Sheriff, a complaint or disciplinary action beyond the statutory retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed pursuant to resolution.

226.7 BRADY MATERIAL IN PERSONNEL FILES

The purpose of this section is to establish a procedure for releasing potentially exculpatory information (*Brady* material) contained within personnel files.

If an employee is a material witness in a criminal case, a person or persons designated by the Sheriff may examine the subject corrections officer's personnel file to determine whether it contains *Brady* material.

Brady material includes all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be exculpatory to any individual in a case (to impeach a witness, for example). Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they may affect the result of any criminal proceeding, including sentencing. If potential *Brady* material is located, the prosecuting attorney shall be notified.

Because a determination of what is or is not *Brady* material will often require legal or even judicial review, any questions should be resolved by the prosecuting attorney.

Prior to the release of any materials pursuant to this process, the custodian of records should request a protective order from the court limiting the use of such materials to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

226.8 CONFIDENTIALITY OF ALL PERSONNEL FILES

In general, unless expressly stated by statutory exception, personnel files are subject to public disclosure. To the extent possible, all personnel records, whether or not subject to public disclosure, should be maintained as private records. Access to personnel files should be limited to only those local government employees who are needed to maintain the files and those who have a legitimate need for access or legal right to access. All of the personnel records listed in PERSONNEL RECORD LOCATIONS shall be deemed private, and access to such files will be limited to only those Department or county employees who are needed to maintain the files and those who have a legitimate need for access. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude review of personnel files by the Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, or other attorneys or representatives of the county in connection with official business.

Employee Compensation

228.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process for reviewing compensation and benefit levels for all facility personnel when a labor organization process, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other methodology does not exist. The goal of a compensation and benefit package should be to establish competitive salary and benefits to ensure the ability to recruit, hire and retain qualified staff.

228.2 POLICY

All compensation actions shall be in accordance with civil service rules, labor codes and MOUs for pay and benefits, and subject to fiscal conditions (RCW 41.14.150).

Administrative and Supervisory Inspections

230.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish both regularly scheduled and unannounced inspections of the facility's living and activity areas. This is to encourage contact with staff and inmates and to observe inmate living and working conditions. Inspections may be useful in identifying deficiencies, which can be corrected, as well as processes working properly, which may be replicated elsewhere in the facility.

230.2 POLICY

Tours and inspections shall be conducted by administrative and supervisory staff throughout the jail at least weekly to facilitate and encourage communication among administrators, managers, supervisors, staff employees, inmates and the visiting public.

230.3 INSPECTIONS

The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that scheduled and unscheduled inspections, visits and contacts are implemented to minimally include:

- (a) The general conditions and overall climate of the facility.
- (b) The living and working conditions of inmates.
- (c) Communication between administrators, managers, supervisors, staff, inmates and the visiting public.
- (d) Compliance with policies.
- (e) Safety, security and sanitation concerns.
- (f) Inmate concerns.
- (g) Meal services.

230.3.1 AREAS TO BE INSPECTED

Supervisor inspections should occur in all occupied areas of the facility on a daily basis, including weekends and holidays. Inspections should be conducted randomly and special effort should be given to tour and informally inspect the following areas:

- Inmate housing areas
- Booking and receiving areas, including holding cells
- Exercise yard and recreation areas
- Visiting and program areas
- Medical and dental service areas
- Vocational work areas, e.g., the kitchen, janitorial closets
- Sallyports and transportation staging areas

Administrative and Supervisory Inspections

230.4 INSPECTIONS OF SECURITY EQUIPMENT

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for inspections of all security devices, identifying those in need of repair or maintenance and providing a written report of the results of the inspection. The Jail Commander shall document all action taken to correct identified deficiencies, including maintenance records, and shall retain those records in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

230.5 DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

The n/a shall review the logs daily and ensure that any deficiencies noted are addressed or forwarded through the chain of command, as appropriate, and that commendable actions are also appropriately addressed.

Perimeter Security

232.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish this facility's security perimeters, to ensure that incarcerated inmates remain inside the perimeter, and that visitor, vendor, volunteer and employee access is granted only with proper authorization and through designated safety vestibules and sallyports. The secure perimeter of this facility will provide protection from the escape of persons being processed, held or housed, and will act as a defense against the entry of unauthorized persons. It shall also be maintained to prevent contraband from entering the secure areas of the facility.

232.2 POLICY

All entry points to the secure perimeter of the facility shall be monitored and controlled continuously by Dispatch staff. The entire perimeter shall be inspected, maintained, monitored and continuously assessed to ensure its physical integrity and prevent unauthorized entry, inmate escape and contraband from entering the facility.

232.2.1 VISITORS

This facility shall be maintained as a secure area and no person shall enter any portion of the inner perimeter without specific authorization from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. All visitors shall be required to provide satisfactory identification, such as a valid state-issued driver license or identification card, valid passport or military identification. Visitors shall be required to sign in on the visitor log and state the reason for the visit. Visitors must wear a visitor's badge at all times and shall be escorted by one or more staff members at all times, while they are in the secure areas of the facility.

232.3 PROCEDURE

Individuals suspected to be in violation of any law may be subject to detention or arrest. Warrant checks should be conducted on all individuals who are on the property without proper authorization. Individuals found to be loitering on or around the perimeter of the facility will be stopped and questioned to determine the circumstances of their presence. They may be denied entrance into the facility.

Dispatch staff shall identify all persons seeking to gain access to the secure perimeter of the facility. Persons delivering goods or services shall identify themselves to Dispatch staff prior to being allowed access to the delivery area.

Materials delivered to or transported from the facility's secure perimeter shall be inspected for contraband. Vendors making deliveries into the secure area of the facility will do so under the supervision of custody staff.

Keys to the secure perimeter shall be easily identifiable and issued only in emergency situations or with the authorization of the Jail Commander.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Perimeter Security

Weapons lockers are provided outside all secure perimeter entrances. All weapons must be secured prior to an individual being allowed to enter the facility.

News Media Relations

236.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for media releases and media access to this facility's incidents and general public information.

236.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that the ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Sheriff. However, in situations not warranting immediate notice to the Sheriff and in situations where the Sheriff has given prior approval, the Jail Commander or designated Sheriff may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and applicable law.

236.2.1 MEDIA REQUEST

Any media request for information or access to this facility shall be referred to the designated Sheriff, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, employees shall consider the following:

- (a) At no time shall any employee of this office make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the designated Sheriff.
- (b) In any situation involving a law enforcement agency, reasonable efforts shall be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this office.
- (c) Under no circumstance should any member of this office make any comment to the media regarding any law enforcement or corrections-related incident that does not involve this office without prior approval of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

236.3 MEDIA ACCESS

Authorized members of the media shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities related to this facility, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The media representative shall produce valid press credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times.
- (b) Media representatives may be prevented from interfering with emergency operations and investigations.
 - 1. In situations where media access would reasonably appear to interfere with the facility's security, emergency operations or an investigation, every reasonable effort should be made to provide media representatives with information regarding the incident in such a manner that does not compromise the safety and security of the inmates, staff or the facility itself. All information released

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

News Media Relations

to the media should be coordinated through the Sheriff or other designated spokesperson.

- (c) No member of this office shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved employee.
- (d) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody shall not be permitted without the approval of the Sheriff and the express consent of the person in custody. The supervisor shall obtain a signed waiver from the inmate prior to being interviewed, photographed or videotaped.

236.3.1 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION

To protect the safety and rights of personnel working in this facility, advance information about planned actions by custody personnel, such as movement of persons in custody or the execution of a mass arrest in which field booking is arranged, should not be disclosed to the news media nor should media representatives be invited to be present at such actions except with the prior approval of the Sheriff.

Any exceptions to the above should only be considered for the furtherance of this facility's legitimate purposes. Prior to approving any exception, the Sheriff will consider, at minimum, whether the release of information or the presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual, prejudice the rights of any person or is otherwise prohibited by law.

236.4 SCOPE OF INFORMATION SUBJECT TO RELEASE

The Office will maintain a daily log of individuals who are currently in custody or were recently booked. Unless restricted by law and except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation, the following information on inmates and persons booked is considered public information and can be released upon request (RCW 70.48.100):

- (a) The full name and occupation of the inmate
- (b) The inmate's physical description, including date of birth
- (c) Date and time of arrest
- (d) Date and time of booking
- (e) Location of arrest
- (f) The factual circumstances surrounding the inmate's arrest
- (g) All charges the inmate is being held on, including outstanding warrants, probation/parole holds
- (h) Amount of bail

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

News Media Relations

- (i) The time and manner of the inmate's release or the location where the inmate is currently being held
- (j) Court appearance dates
- (k) Arresting agency

Information on this facility's policies and procedures regarding non-security related matters, (i.e., programs, facility rules and regulations, visitation, health care, religious services) can be released to the general public by any custody staff member. A copy of the applicable portions of this facility's policy and procedures manual can be made available for public review with the approval of the Sheriff.

Any information related to the safety, security and maintenance of order shall be redacted before being provided to the general public. Applicable regulations for the operation of a custody facility can be made available for review by the public and inmates. Inmates can request a copy through the inmate programs staff.

Information related to escapes, suicides or crimes occurring in this facility shall only be released with the approval of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Identifying information pertaining to a juvenile detainee shall not be publicly released without prior approval of a competent court, except as otherwise authorized by law. Information concerning incidents involving certain sex crimes and other offenses set forth in all applicable laws shall be restricted.

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or until otherwise cleared by the coroner's/medical examiner's office or otherwise required by law.

236.4.1 RESTRICTED INFORMATION

It shall be the responsibility of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee to ensure that restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media by this office. When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted.

Examples of such restricted information include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Confidential personnel information concerning staff and volunteers of the Office.
 - 1. The identities of custody personnel involved in major incidents may only be released to the media pursuant to consent of the involved personnel or upon a request processed in accordance with the public records act (RCW 42.56 et seq.).
- (b) Criminal history information.
- (c) Information that would tend to endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation.
- (d) Information pertaining to pending litigation involving this office.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

News Media Relations

- (e) Information obtained in confidence.
- (f) Any information that is otherwise privileged or restricted under state or federal law.

Community Relations and Public Information

238.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to custody personnel when dealing with the public or interested groups when requests are received to share information about the operations and policies of the facility.

238.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that the following information is public and available to all who inquire about it:

- (a) Visitation schedule; this should include days and times visiting is allowed and how many visits inmates may receive, as well as reasons why visiting may be restricted
- (b) Telephone and correspondence rules and availability to inmates
- (c) A brief description of the education programs
- (d) Facility rules and limits of discipline
- (e) Access to personal care items for the indigent inmate
- (f) Access to medical, mental health and dental care
- (g) The process by which inmates are oriented to the facility

This information is to be made available at the facility's front desk and assembled into a binder or clearly posted for public viewing. Additionally, a copy should be made available in this facility's library or provided by other means for use by inmates. At the discretion of the Sheriff, the information may also be made available electronically. No information will be released on persons whose booking process is not completed.

238.3 PROHIBITED MATERIALS

Policies, procedures and other information and materials related to the safety and security of inmates, custody personnel, the facility or the maintenance of order should not be provided as a part of the public information material unless directed by the Jail Commander.

238.4 TOURS OF THE CUSTODY FACILITY

Tours of this facility may be arranged through the Jail Commander. Authorized tours are subject to facility rules and restrictions:

- (a) Persons who tour this facility must be of an appropriate age as determined by the Sheriff.
- (b) A short application form must be completed and a background check for warrants will be conducted before an applicant is approved to participate in a tour.
- (c) An oath of confidentiality and acknowledgement of the provisions of the Washington Public Records Act.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Community Relations and Public Information

A record of all facility tours should be maintained in accordance with applicable retention requirements (WAC 44-14-03005).

238.5 CONTACTING THE CUSTODY FACILITY

This office provides 24-hour telephone service to the public for information. This informational number is public and the line is staffed by trained personnel during regular business hours.

Victim Notification of Inmate Release

240.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure victims of crimes receive notice when an inmate held for those crimes is released, and that victims receive any other notification required by Washington law.

240.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to act in accordance with all laws regarding victim notification.

240.3 PROCEDURE

The Jail Commander shall ensure that a system is in place for individuals to request release notification on any inmate housed in this facility.

Notification requests or requirements that are known during the booking process should be documented in the appropriate designated section of the inmate's booking file.

In the event that an individual contacts this facility and requests notification on any inmate housed in this facility, staff should notify a supervisor, who will determine whether notifications are required or appropriate, and ensure the notification request and determination is documented in the inmate's file.

240.4 NOTIFICATION

Members tasked with the release of an inmate or investigating an escape shall verify whether there is a required release notification in the inmate's file.

Members shall document notification efforts in the inmate's file.

Unless ordered by the court or a supervisor, no victim information shall be provided to any inmate by any employee or volunteer of this facility. Any unauthorized access or release of victim information is a direct violation of victim confidentiality and applicable policies, and may subject the person releasing the information to disciplinary action, up to and including termination from employment and/or criminal prosecution.

240.4.1 REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

The Jail Commander shall ensure that a system is in place to ensure release and other relevant information is entered into the automated victim information and notification system in a timely and accurate manner (RCW 36.28A.040). The Jail Commander should ensure that staff who use the automated system receive proper training and that victims who wish to receive notices regarding an inmate's release, classification change, or other information are appropriately instructed on the use of the system.

Vehicle Safety

243.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this office to maintain and operate the vehicles assigned to this facility in a lawful and safe manner. The Office utilizes office-owned motor vehicles for a variety of applications. To maintain a system of accountability and ensure that office-owned vehicles are used appropriately, regulations relating to the use of these vehicles have been established. The term "office-owned" as used in this section also refers to any vehicle leased or rented by the Office.

243.2 USE AND SECURITY OF OFFICE VEHICLES

All staff members who operate office-owned or leased vehicles must comply with all applicable state laws and must possess a valid driver license endorsed for the type of vehicle operated.

243.2.1 USE OF SEAT BELTS

The use of seat belts and other safety restraints significantly reduces the chance of death or injury in case of a traffic collision. This policy establishes guidelines for seat belt use to promote maximum operator and passenger safety, thus reducing the possibility of death or injury as the result of a motor vehicle collision. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in office vehicles.

All members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints, in any vehicle owned, leased, or rented by this office, while on- or off-duty, or in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained.

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a seat belt would endanger the member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

Whenever possible, inmates should be secured in a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by seat belts. The inmate should be in the seating position for which seat belts have been provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

No person shall operate a leased or office-owned vehicle in which the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. No person shall be transported in a seated position in which the seat belt is inoperable.

No person shall modify, remove, deactivate, or otherwise tamper with the vehicle safety belts, except for vehicle maintenance and repair staff who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Sheriff.

Members who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Vehicle Safety

243.2.2 VEHICLE SECURITY

Office vehicles will be locked and the keys will be secured when not in use. The staff will make every effort to ensure that the vehicles are parked in a secure location.

Under no circumstances will inmates be allowed to operate a vehicle or have possession of any vehicle keys. Inmate workers who are assigned to clean vehicles must be closely supervised by staff.

The loss of any vehicle key shall be promptly reported, in writing, to the on-duty supervisor.

243.3 VEHICLE INSPECTIONS

All office-owned vehicles are subject to inspection and or search at any time by a supervisor. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or any of its contents, regardless of who owns the contents.

243.4 VEHICLE SAFETY REPAIRS

Anyone authorized to drive office vehicles is responsible for assisting in maintaining the vehicles so that they are properly equipped, maintained and refueled and present a clean appearance.

Anyone authorized to drive office vehicles is responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before placing the vehicle into service and again at the conclusion of his/her shift. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

Vehicles that are deemed as unsafe shall not be used until necessary repairs are made. The written request for repairs shall be submitted before the operator checks out a replacement vehicle. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall monitor the maintenance requests and ensure that the necessary repairs are made before the vehicle is placed back into service.

Annual vehicle safety inspections will be conducted on all vehicles that are owned, leased or used by the Office. The inspection will be conducted by a qualified individual designated by the Jail Commander. Inspection reports will be forwarded to and maintained by the Jail Commander.

243.5

243.6 COLLISION DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When an office-owned or leased vehicle is involved in a traffic collision, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. A traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction. The member shall complete the office's vehicle collision form.

When a collision involves an office vehicle or when a member of this office is an involved driver in a collision that occurs in this jurisdiction, and the collision results in serious injury or death or potentially involves any criminal charge, an outside agency should be summoned to handle the investigation. If the member is incapable of completing the office's vehicle collision form, a supervisor shall complete the form.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Vehicle Safety

Any damage to a vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered. It shall be documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the n/a. An administrative investigation will be conducted to determine if there is any vehicle abuse or misuse. If it is determined that misuse or abuse was a result of negligent conduct or operation, appropriate disciplinary action may result.

243.7 TOLL ROAD USE

Authorized on-duty emergency vehicles are exempt from incurring toll road charges. An authorized emergency vehicle is an on-duty vehicle of the office which is equipped with emergency lights and siren and used to respond to emergency calls (WAC 468-270-030; WAC 468-270-085; WAC 468-270-105).

To avoid unnecessary toll road violation charges, all members operating office-owned vehicles on a toll road shall adhere to the following:

- (a) Members operating office-owned vehicles that are not authorized emergency vehicles shall stop and pay the appropriate toll charge.
- (b) Members may submit for reimbursement from the Office for any toll fees.
- (c) Members in unauthorized emergency vehicles passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall draft a memo to his/her supervisor within five working days, explaining the circumstances.

243.8 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office provides vehicles for official business use and may assign take-home vehicles based on its determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Office, tactical deployments, and other considerations.

Fitness for Duty

245.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all corrections officers of this office are fit for duty and able to perform their job functions upon hire, and remain fit for duty throughout their employment.

245.2 POLICY

This policy requires all corrections officers to be free from any physical, emotional or mental condition that might adversely affect their ability to effectively perform their duties throughout their employment.

- (a) It shall be the responsibility of each employee of this office to maintain physical, emotional and mental condition sufficient to safely and properly perform the essential duties of his/her job classification.
- (b) Each employee of this office shall perform his/her respective duties without physical, emotional and/or mental constraints.
- (c) During working hours, all employees are required to be alert, attentive and capable of performing the assigned responsibilities.
- (d) Any employee who feels unable to perform his/her duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that an employee believes another employee is unable to perform his/her duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

245.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) A supervisor observing an employee, or receiving a report of an employee who is perceived as being unable to safely perform his/her duties due to a physical, emotional or mental condition, shall take prompt and appropriate action to resolve the situation.
- (b) Whenever reasonably feasible, the supervisor shall attempt to ascertain the reason or source of the problem. In all cases a preliminary evaluation should be made to determine the employee's level of inability to perform his/her duties.
- (c) In the event the employee appears to be in need of immediate medical or mental health treatment, all reasonable efforts should be made to provide such care.
- (d) The employee's n/a or the Jail Commander should determine whether the employee should be temporarily relieved of duty.
- (e) The Jail Commander shall be promptly notified in the event that any employee is relieved of duty.

245.4 NON-WORK RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a non-work related condition that warrants a temporary relief from duty may be required to use sick leave or other paid time off to obtain medical treatment or other

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Fitness for Duty

reasonable relief from symptoms. If the condition is a serious health condition of the employee or a qualified family member, the employee's supervisor should facilitate the employee's contact with the appropriate person to initiate the leave process under the Family Medical Leave Act.

245.5 WORK-RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a work-related condition that warrants temporary relief from duty shall comply with personnel rules and guidelines for processing such claims.

Upon the recommendation of the n/a or supervisor, and with the concurrence of the Jail Commander, any employee whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result in death or serious injury to another may be temporarily removed from regularly assigned duties and/or placed on paid administrative leave for the well-being of the employee, and until such time as the following may be completed:

- (a) A preliminary determination indicates that the employee's conduct appears to be in compliance with policy and appropriate for the circumstances.
- (b) The employee has had the opportunity to receive necessary counseling and any necessary or required psychological or medical clearance to return to full duty.

245.6 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

- (a) Whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that the employee may be unfit for duty, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee may serve that employee with a written order to undergo a physical and/or psychological examination in cooperation with the n/a to determine the level of the employee's fitness for duty. The order shall indicate the date, time and place for the examination.
- (b) The examining physician or therapist will provide the Office with a report indicating whether the employee is fit for duty. If the employee is not fit for duty, the report should list any functional limitations that restrict his/her ability to perform the job duties. If the employee places his/her condition at issue in any subsequent or related administrative action/grievance, the examining physician or therapist may be required to disclose any information that is relevant to such proceedings.
- (c) In order to facilitate the examination of any employee, the Office will provide all appropriate documents and available information to assist in the evaluation and/or treatment.
- (d) All reports and evaluations submitted by the treating physician or therapist shall be part of the employee's confidential personnel file.
- (e) Any employee ordered to receive a fitness-for-duty examination shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining physician or therapist regarding any clinical interview, tests administered or other procedures. Any failure to comply with such an order and any failure to cooperate with the examining physician

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Fitness for Duty

or therapist, including signing of releases, may be deemed insubordination and shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

- (f) Once an employee has been deemed fit for duty by the examining physician or therapist, the employee will be notified to resume his/her duties.

245.7 APPEALS

An employee whose salary is reduced or withheld due to a fitness-for-duty exam shall be entitled to an administrative appeal per the collective bargaining agreement

245.8 MEDICAL RECORDS

All employee medical information and records shall be treated as confidential and stored in the employee's separate medical file.

Staffing Plan

247.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The propose of this policy is to establish a comprehensive staffing plan and analysis to identify staffing needs sufficient to maintain the safety and security of the facility, staff, visitors, inmates and the public.

247.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to ensure the safety, security and efficient operation of this facility by assigning custody personnel according to a detailed staffing plan that is developed and maintained in accordance with law.

247.3 STAFFING PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Jail Commander shall ensure that a staffing plan conforming to the class type and size of this facility is prepared and maintained as described in the following section. The plan should detail all custody personnel assignments, including work hours and weekly schedules, and should account for holidays, vacations, training schedules and other atypical situations.

247.4 STAFFING ANALYSIS

247.4.1 DATA COLLECTION FOR ANALYSIS

247.5 REPORTING

The Sheriff will cause a report of the findings of the staff analysis to be submitted to the officials responsible for funding the jail operation.

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

249.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balancing of employee speech and expression with the legitimate needs of the Office.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech or expression that is protected or privileged under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit an employee from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisor regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

249.1.1 APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all forms of communication including, but not limited to, film, video, print media, public or private speech, use of all Internet services, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging/texting, blogs, forums, video and other file-sharing sites.

249.2 POLICY

Public employees occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of this office. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that employees of this office be subject to certain reasonable limitations on their speech and expression. To achieve its mission and efficiently provide service to the public, the Adams County Sheriff's Office will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the Office's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its employees' speech and expression.

249.3 SAFETY

Employees should consider carefully the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the Internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of the Adams County Sheriff's Office employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees shall therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of a corrections officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow corrections officer.
- Otherwise disclosing where another corrections officer can be located off-duty.

249.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION AND CONDUCT

To meet the office's safety, performance and public-trust needs, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (for example, an employee speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit, on a matter of public concern):

- (a) Speech or expression made pursuant to an official duty that tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Office or its employees.
- (b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Office and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Office or its employees. Examples may include:
 1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution.
 2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
 3. Participating in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.
- (c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website that glorify or endorse dishonesty, unlawful discrimination or illegal behavior.
- (d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the employees of the jail. For example, a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing employees by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape.
- (e) Speech or expression that is contrary to this office's Code of Ethics.
- (f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment with the jail for financial or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (g) Posting, transmitting or disseminating any photographs, video or audio recordings, likenesses or images of office logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

vehicles, equipment or other material that specifically identifies the Office on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Sheriff.

- (h) Accessing websites for non-authorized purposes, or use of any personal communication device, game device or media device, whether personally or office-owned, for personal purposes while on-duty, except in the following circumstances:
 - 1. When brief personal communication may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., inform family of extended hours).
 - 2. During authorized breaks, however, such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

Employees must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content that is in violation of this policy and/or posted by others from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

249.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While employees are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit, employees may not represent the Adams County Sheriff's Office or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Adams County Sheriff's Office in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Sheriff:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative.
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion.
- (c) Endorse, support or oppose any product, service, company or other commercial entity.
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social or nonprofit publication or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in his/her individual capacity or through an outside group or organization (e.g., bargaining group), is affiliated with this office, the employee shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Office.

Employees retain their right to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, employees may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election or a nomination for office. Employees are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command or advise another employee to pay, lend or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

249.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Employees forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site open to public view (e.g., Facebook, MySpace).

The Office also reserves the right to access, audit and disclose for whatever reason all messages, including attachments, and any information transmitted over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Office, including the office e-mail system, computer network or any information placed into storage on any office system or device.

All messages, pictures and attachments transmitted, accessed or received over office networks are considered office records and, therefore, are the property of the Office. The Office reserves the right to access, audit and disclose for whatever reason all messages, including attachments, that have been transmitted, accessed or received through any office system or device, or any such information placed into any office storage area or device. This includes records of all key strokes or web-browsing history made at any office computer or over any office network. The fact that access to a database, service or website requires a user name or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through office computers or networks.

249.6 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to grant authorization of any speech or conduct that is prohibited under this policy, the factors that the Sheriff or authorized designee should consider include:

- (a) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the efficiency of delivering public services.
- (b) Whether the speech or conduct would be contrary to the good order of the Office or the efficiency or morale of its members.
- (c) Whether the speech or conduct would reflect unfavorably upon the Office.
- (d) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the member's appearance of impartiality in the performance of his/her duties.
- (e) Whether similar speech or conduct has been previously authorized.
- (f) Whether the speech or conduct may be protected and outweighs any interest of the Office.

249.7 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Office should provide training regarding employee speech and the use of social networking to all members of the office.

Information Technology Use

253.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of office information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software and systems.

253.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Computer system - All computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented or licensed by the Adams County Sheriff's Office that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, Internet Service Providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Office or office funding.

Hardware - Includes, but is not limited to, computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones including cellular and satellite, pagers, modems or any other tangible computer device generally understood to comprise hardware.

Software - Includes, but is not limited to, all computer programs, systems and applications including "shareware." This does not include files created by the individual user.

Temporary file, permanent file or file - Any electronic document, information or data residing or located, in whole or in part, on the system including, but not limited to, spreadsheets, calendar entries, appointments, tasks, notes, letters, reports, messages, photographs or videos.

253.2 POLICY

Adams County Sheriff's Office members shall use information technology resources, including computers, software and systems, that are issued or maintained by the Office in a professional manner and in accordance with this policy.

253.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published, shared, transmitted or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any office technology system.

The Office reserves the right to access, audit and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Office, including the office email system, computer network or any information placed into storage on any office system or device. This includes records of all key strokes or web-browsing history made at any office computer or over any office network. The fact that access to a database, service or website requires a user name or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through office computers, electronic devices or networks.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Information Technology Use

253.4 RESTRICTED USE

The office's computer system is restricted to those who are authorized and have passed a background investigation. Members shall not access computers, devices, software or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software or systems by another member to the n/a.

Members shall not use another person's access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures unless directed to do so by the n/a.

253.4.1 SOFTWARE

Members shall not copy or duplicate any copyrighted or licensed software except for a single copy for backup purposes, in accordance with the software company's copyright and license agreement.

To reduce the risk of a computer virus or malicious software infection, members shall not install any unlicensed or unauthorized software on any office computer. Members shall not install personal copies of any software on any office computer. Any files or software that a member finds necessary to install on office computers or networks shall be installed only with the approval of office information systems technology (IT) staff and only after being properly scanned for malicious attachments.

When related to criminal investigations, software program files may be downloaded only with the approval of IT staff and with the authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

No member shall knowingly make, acquire or use unauthorized copies of computer software that is not licensed to the Office while on office premises, computer system or electronic device. Such unauthorized use of software exposes the Office and involved members to severe civil and criminal penalties.

Introduction of software by members should only occur as a part of the automated maintenance or update process of office- or county-approved or installed programs by the original manufacturer, producer or developer of the software. Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff.

253.4.2 HARDWARE

Access to technology resources provided by or through the Office shall be strictly limited to office-related activities. Data stored on or available through office computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active investigation, assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or office-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by the n/a.

253.4.3 INTERNET USE

Internet access provided by or through the Office shall be strictly limited to office-related activities. Internet sites containing information that is not appropriate or applicable to office use and which shall not be intentionally accessed include, but are not limited to, adult forums, pornography,

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Information Technology Use

gambling, chat rooms, and similar or related Internet sites. Certain exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of the n/a as a function of a member's assignment.

Downloaded information from the Internet shall be limited to messages, mail and data files.

253.4.4 OFF-DUTY USE

Members shall only use technological resources related to their job while on-duty or in conjunction with specific on-call assignments unless specifically authorized by the n/a. This includes the use of telephones, cell phones, texting, e-mail or any other "off-the-clock" work-related activities.

253.5 PROTECTION OF SYSTEMS AND FILES

All members have a duty to protect the computer system and related systems and devices from physical and environmental damage and are responsible for the correct use, operation, care and maintenance of the computer system.

Members shall ensure office computers and access terminals are not viewable by persons who are not authorized users. Computers and terminals should be secured, users logged off and password protections enabled whenever the user is not present. Access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures are confidential information and are not to be shared. Password length, format, structure and content shall meet the prescribed standards required by the computer system or as directed by the n/a and shall be changed at intervals as directed by IT staff or the n/a.

It is prohibited for a member to allow an unauthorized user to access the computer system at any time or for any reason. Members shall promptly report any unauthorized access to the computer system or suspected intrusion from outside sources (including the Internet) to the n/a.

253.6 INSPECTION OR REVIEW

The n/a or the authorized designee has the express authority to inspect or review the computer system, all temporary or permanent files, related electronic systems or devices, and any contents thereof, whether such inspection or review is in the ordinary course of his/her duties or based on cause.

Reasons for inspection or review may include, but are not limited to, computer system malfunctions, problems or general computer system failure, a lawsuit against the Office involving one of its members or a member's duties, an alleged or suspected violation of any office policy, request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

The IT staff may extract, download, or otherwise obtain any and all temporary or permanent files residing or located in or on the office computer system when requested by the n/a or during the course of regular duties that require such information.

Firearms

254.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing firearms, the safe and legal carrying of firearms, firearms maintenance, and firearms training.

This policy does not apply to issues related to the use of a firearm that are addressed in the Use of Force policy.

This policy only applies to those members who are authorized to carry firearms.

254.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will equip its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and office members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. The Office will ensure firearms are appropriate and in good working order and that relevant training is provided as resources allow.

254.2.1 DUTY WEAPONS

The authorized departmental issued handgun is the Smith and Wesson M&P 2.0 9mm.

Upon written request and approval of the Sheriff the following additional handguns, may be approved for on-duty use:

MAKE MODEL CALIBER

Sig Sauer 9mm,.40 and .45

Smith and Wesson 9mm,.40 and .45

Heckler and Koch 9mm,.40 and .45

Beretta 9mm,.40 and .45

Springfield Armory 9mm,.40 and .45

Kimber 9mm,.40 and .45

Glock 9mm,.40 and .45

Walther Arms 9mm,.40 and .45

254.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WEAPONS

Members shall only use firearms that are issued or approved by the Office and have been thoroughly inspected by the Firearms Instructor. Except in an emergency or as directed by a supervisor, no firearm shall be carried by a member who has not qualified with that firearm at an authorized office range.

All other weapons not provided by the Office, including, but not limited to, edged weapons, chemical or electronic weapons, impact weapons or any weapon prohibited or restricted by law or that is not covered elsewhere by office policy, may not be carried by members in the performance

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

of their official duties without the express written authorization of the member's Under Sheriff. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by facility policy or law.

254.3.1 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only office-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all office-issued firearms during the member's firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Office shall be dispensed by the Firearms Instructor when needed, in accordance with established policy. Members carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from office-issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition in accordance with the above, at their own expense.

254.3.2 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS

Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty firearm must receive approval from the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Once approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The firearm shall be in good working order and on the office list of approved firearms.
- (b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Firearms Instructor prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the office qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.
- (d) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Firearms Instructor, who will maintain a list of the information.

254.4 FIREARMS QUALIFICATIONS

All sworn personnel are required to qualify yearly with their duty weapon on an approved range course. The Firearms Instructor shall keep accurate records of yearly qualifications, repairs, maintenance, training or as directed by the Undersheriff. In addition to regular qualification schedules, the Firearms Instructor shall be responsible for providing all sworn personnel with annual practical training designed to simulate field situations. At least annually, all personnel carrying a firearm will receive training on the department Use of Force policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

254.5 EQUIPMENT

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition.

254.5.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS

Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Firearms Instructor.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

Firearms may be repaired or modified only by a person who is office-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith in the repair of the specific firearm. Such modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Firearms Instructor.

254.5.2 HOLSTERS

Only office-approved holsters shall be used and worn by members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

254.5.3 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Firearms Instructor. Once the approved tactical lights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

254.5.4 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Firearms Instructor. Any approved sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications. Once approved sights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

Except in an approved training situation, a member may only sight in on a target when the member would otherwise be justified in pointing a firearm at the target.

254.6 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

- (a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.
- (b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Firearms Instructor. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except under Firearms Instructor supervision.
- (c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Office, except where clearing barrels are present.
- (d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.
- (e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on office premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

- (f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.
- (g) Any firearm authorized by the Office to be carried on- or off-duty, that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair, shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Office or a Firearms Instructor approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

254.6.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and loaded with approved ammunition. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Office-owned firearms shall be stored in the appropriate equipment storage room. Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

254.6.2 STORAGE AT HOME

Members shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, and in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and others who should not have access. Members shall not permit office-issued firearms to be handled by anyone not authorized by the Office to do so. Members should be aware that negligent storage of a firearm could result in civil liability.

254.6.3 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Firearms shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage, has taken any drugs or medication, or has taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member's senses or judgment.

254.7 FIREARM DISCHARGE

Except during training or recreational use, any member who discharges a firearm intentionally or unintentionally, on- or off-duty, shall make a verbal report to his/her supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. If the discharge results in injury or death to another person, additional statements and reports shall be made in accordance with the office officer-involved shooting protocol. If a firearm was discharged as a use of force, the involved member shall adhere to the additional reporting requirements set forth in the Use of Force Policy.

In all other cases, written reports shall be made as follows:

- (a) If on-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report with his/her Under Sheriff or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

- (b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report or provide a recorded statement no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

254.7.1 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Generally, warning shots or shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are discouraged and may not be discharged unless the member reasonably believes that they appear necessary, effective and reasonably safe.

254.8 FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR DUTIES

The range will be under the exclusive control of the Firearms Instructor. All members attending will follow the directions of the Firearms Instructor.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to office members during hours established by the Office.

The Firearms Instructor has the responsibility of making periodic inspections, at least once a year, of all duty weapons carried by deputies of this office to verify proper operation. The Firearms Instructor has the authority to deem any office-issued or personally owned firearm unfit for service. The member will be responsible for all repairs to his/her personally owned firearm; it will not be returned to service until inspected and approved by the Firearms Instructor.

The Firearms Instructor has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Firearms Instructor shall complete and submit to the Undersheriff documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include the qualifications of each instructor who provides the training, a description of the training provided and, on a form that has been approved by the Office, a list of each member who completes the training. The Firearms Instructor should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Undersheriff.

254.9 FLYING WHILE ARMED

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has imposed rules governing law enforcement officers flying armed on commercial aircraft. The following requirements apply to corrections officers who intend to be armed while flying on a commercial air carrier or flights where screening is conducted (49 CFR 1544.219):

- (a) Corrections officers wishing to fly while armed must be flying in an official capacity, not for vacation or pleasure, and must have a need to have the firearm accessible, as determined by the Office based on the law and published TSA rules.
- (b) Corrections officers must carry their Adams County Sheriff's Office identification card, bearing the corrections officer's name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the corrections officer's signature and the signature of the Sheriff or the official seal of the Office and must present this identification to airline officials when requested.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

The corrections officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver license, passport).

- (c) The Adams County Sheriff's Office must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the corrections officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Adams County Sheriff's Office an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The corrections officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.
- (d) An official letter signed by the Sheriff authorizing armed travel may also accompany the corrections officer. The letter should outline the corrections officer's need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and include that the corrections officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.
- (e) Corrections officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering corrections officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the office-appointed instructor.
- (f) It is the corrections officer's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.
- (g) Any corrections officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.
- (h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The corrections officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.
- (i) Corrections officers should try to resolve any problems through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.
- (j) Corrections officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

254.10 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time corrections officers of this office are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

- (a) The corrections officer shall carry his/her Adams County Sheriff's Office identification card whenever carrying such firearm.
- (b) The corrections officer may not be the subject of any current disciplinary action.
- (c) The corrections officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.
- (d) The corrections officer will remain subject to this and all other office policies (including qualifying and training).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms

Corrections officers are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base or park. Federal authority may not shield a corrections officer from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas. Active permits from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

259.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, county rules, or current memorandums of understanding or collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Office to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability or limitation that is protected under federal or state law.

259.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Adams County Sheriff's Office may identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Office with a productive employee during the temporary period.

259.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the Washington Law Against Discrimination shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No position in the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Office. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an office-owned vehicle, or engaging in outside employment, or may otherwise limit them in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

259.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional containing:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

- (a) An assessment of the nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.
- (b) The prognosis for recovery.
- (c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.
- (d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids, or medical devices.
- (e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Jail Commander will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Sheriff regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Office and the limitations of the employee. The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall confer with the n/a or the Prosecuting Attorney as appropriate.

259.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Written notification of assignments, work schedules, and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate office operations and the employee's medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Jail Commander.

259.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.
- (b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.
- (c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.
- (d) Submitting a written status report to the Jail Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.

259.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Periodically apprising the Jail Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.
- (b) Notifying the Jail Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.

Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

- (c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

259.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Office may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy.

259.7 PREGNANCY

If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k)). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment.

If notified by an employee or the employee's representative regarding a limitation related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, the Office should make reasonable efforts to provide an accommodation for the employee in accordance with federal and state law. The accommodation should be provided without unnecessary delay, as appropriate (42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; 29 CFR 1636.4; RCW 43.10.005).

259.7.1 NOTIFICATION

Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the county's personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

259.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment may have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

259.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training, and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training, or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training, or qualifications.

Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

261.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding the timely reporting of occupational diseases, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and work-related injuries.

261.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Occupational disease or work-related injury - An injury, disease, PTSD, or infection while acting in the course of employment (RCW 51.08.013; RCW 51.08.100; RCW 51.08.140; RCW 51.08.142).

261.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will address occupational diseases and work-related injuries appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers' compensation requirements (RCW 51.28.010 et seq.).

261.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

261.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any member sustaining any occupational disease or work-related injury shall report such event as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, to a supervisor, and shall seek medical care when appropriate.

261.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor learning of any occupational disease or work-related injury should ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate.

Supervisors shall ensure that required documents regarding workers' compensation are completed and forwarded promptly. Any related countywide disease- or injury- reporting protocol shall also be followed.

Supervisors shall determine whether the Accident, Illness, and Injury Prevention Policy applies and take additional action as required.

261.3.3 JAIL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander who receives a report of an occupational disease or work-related injury should review the report for accuracy and determine what additional action should be taken. The report shall then be forwarded to the Sheriff, the county's risk management entity, and the Administration Under Sheriff to ensure any required Department of Labor and Industries reporting is made as required in the accident, illness, and injury prevention plan identified in the Accident, Illness, and Injury Prevention Policy.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

261.3.4 SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff shall review and forward copies of the report to the n/a. Copies of the report and related documents retained by the Office shall be filed in the member's confidential medical file.

261.4 OTHER DISEASE OR INJURY

Diseases and injuries caused or occurring on-duty that do not qualify for workers' compensation reporting shall be documented on the designated report of injury form, which shall be signed by a supervisor. A copy of the completed form shall be forwarded to the appropriate Under Sheriff through the chain of command and a copy sent to the Administration Under Sheriff.

Unless the injury is extremely minor, this report shall be signed by the affected member, indicating that he/she desired no medical attention at the time of the report. By signing, the member does not preclude his/her ability to later seek medical attention.

261.5 SETTLEMENT OFFERS

When a member sustains an occupational disease or work-related injury that is caused by another person and is subsequently contacted by that person, his/her agent, insurance company, or attorney and offered a settlement, the member shall take no action other than to submit a written report of this contact to his/her supervisor as soon as possible.

261.5.1 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL

No less than 10 days prior to accepting and finalizing the settlement of any third-party claim arising out of or related to an occupational disease or work-related injury, the member shall provide the Sheriff with written notice of the proposed terms of such settlement. In no case shall the member accept a settlement without first providing written notice to the Sheriff. The purpose of such notice is to permit the county to determine whether the offered settlement will affect any claim the county may have regarding payment for damage to equipment or reimbursement for wages against the person who caused the disease or injury, and to protect the county's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the member's right to receive compensation is not affected.

Personal Communication Devices

257.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded by the Office or personally owned, while on-duty or when used for authorized work-related purposes.

This policy generically refers to all such devices as Personal Communication Devices (PCDs) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless-capable tablets, and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable internet-access devices. PCD use includes but is not limited to placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, emailing, using video or camera features, playing games, and accessing sites or services on the internet.

257.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office allows members to utilize office-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on- or off-duty for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with applicable law and this policy.

Additionally, the use of a PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, may subject the member and the member's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Members who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory staff.

257.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Office and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location-detection capabilities. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made on the PCD. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through office PCDs or networks (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

Members have no expectation of privacy regarding any communications while using a personally owned PCD for office-related business or when the use reasonably implicates work-related misconduct.

257.4 AGENCY/OFFICE-ISSUED PCD

Depending on a member's assignment and the needs of the position, the Office may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member's use to facilitate on-duty performance. Office-issued or funded PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personal Communication Devices

authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, shall remain the sole property of the Office and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

Unless a member is expressly authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will be either secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or turned off when leaving the workplace.

257.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

Members may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

- (a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.
- (b) The Office accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
- (c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used, and maintained solely at the member's expense.
- (d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of office communications) or as otherwise authorized by office procedures.
 - 1. Use of a personally owned PCD for work-related business constitutes consent for the Office to access the PCD to inspect and copy the work-related data (e.g., for litigation purposes, public records retention and release obligations, internal investigations).
 - 2. Use of, and data within, a personally owned PCD may be discoverable in cases when there is reason to believe it is associated with work-related misconduct.
 - 3. Searches of a personally owned PCD by the Office should be limited to those matters reasonably associated with the work-related business or work-related misconduct.
- (e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any office business-related information, including photographs, video, or the recording or transmitting of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment or appointment with the Office, without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (f) If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Office with the telephone number of the device.
- (g) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings, or other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Adams County Sheriff's Office and deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisors, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor, or respond to electronic communications using a

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personal Communication Devices

personally owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing collective bargaining agreements or memorandums of understanding, or if the member has prior express authorization from their supervisor, the member may engage in office business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members who independently document off-duty office-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Office with a copy of such records to ensure accurate recordkeeping.

257.6 USE OF PCD

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct office business:

- (a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform unless it is in an approved carrier.
- (b) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.
- (c) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times unless an emergency exists.
- (d) Members may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of radio communications is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid, or in lieu of regular radio communications.
- (e) Members are prohibited from taking pictures, audio or video recordings, or making copies of any such picture or recorded media unless it is directly related to official office business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means requires the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official office business. This restriction does not apply to a personally owned PCD used during authorized break times.
- (g) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce, or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

257.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.
- (b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and taking prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Personal Communication Devices

1. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.
2. Before conducting any administrative search of a member's personally owned device, supervisors should consult with the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

257.8 OFFICIAL USE

Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while using PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other office communications network.

257.9 USE WHILE DRIVING

The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions, and present a negative image to the public. Members operating office vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Body-Worn Cameras

258.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of a body-worn camera (BWC) by corrections officers of this office and for the access, use, and retention of office BWC media (RCW 10.109.010).

The provisions of this policy, including notice, documentation, access, and retention, also apply to other portable audio/video recording devices used by members, where applicable.

258.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - To place a BWC in active mode (also called event mode). In active mode, the BWC records both video and audio.

BWC media - The video, audio, and images captured by office BWCs and the associated metadata.

BWC media systems - Any software, including web-based programs and mobile applications, used by the Office to upload/download, store, view, transfer, and otherwise maintain BWC media.

Deactivate - To place a BWC in buffering mode (also called ready or pre-event mode). In buffering mode, the BWC records video (without audio) in short, predetermined intervals that are retained only temporarily. However, when a BWC is activated, the interval recorded immediately prior to activation is then stored as part of the BWC media. Deactivate does not mean powering off the BWC.

Event - A general term referring to a set of circumstances that may, but does not necessarily, correlate directly to a single incident.

258.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Office to use BWCs and BWC media to accurately document events and interactions with inmates in a way that promotes member and inmate safety and office accountability and transparency.

258.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

258.3.1 BWC COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should delegate certain responsibilities to a BWC coordinator.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

- (a) Serving as a liaison between the Office and the BWC manufacturer/distributor and any third-party media storage vendor.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

- (b) Developing inventory procedures for issuing and tracking BWC equipment, including properly marking BWCs as property of the Office and recording the date each BWC is placed into or taken out of service.
- (c) Assisting with troubleshooting and maintenance of BWC equipment and media systems and, when necessary, coordinating the repair or replacement of BWCs.
 - 1. All equipment and system malfunctions and their resolutions should be documented, and maintenance and repair records should be maintained for all BWCs.
- (d) Managing BWC media systems so that:
 - 1. Access is limited to the minimum necessary authorized users and user privileges are restricted to those necessary for the member to conduct assigned office duties.
 - 2. Security requirements, such as two-factor authentication and appropriate password parameters, are in place for user credentials.
- (e) Configuring BWC media systems, or developing manual procedures, so that media is appropriately categorized and retained according to the event type tagged by corrections officers.
- (f) Retaining audit logs or records of all access, alteration, and deletion of BWC media and media systems, and conducting periodic audits to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and office policy.
- (g) Developing and updating BWC training for corrections officers who are assigned a BWC or given access to BWC media systems.
- (h) Providing notice of the Office's use of BWCs for inmates and visitors (e.g., posting signage, updating the inmate handbook, posting on the office website or social media pages).
- (i) Coordinating with the Custodian of Records or Dispatcher to determine and apply proper retention periods to BWC media (see the Records and Data Practices Policy).
- (j) Coordinating with the Evidence Custodian to develop procedures for the transfer, storage, and backup of evidentiary BWC media.

258.3.2 CORRECTIONS OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every corrections officer issued a BWC is responsible for its proper use, safekeeping, and maintenance.

At the beginning of each shift or period of BWC use, the corrections officer should inspect their assigned BWC to confirm it is charged and in good working order. As part of the inspection, the corrections officer should perform a function test by activating the BWC and recording a brief video stating their name, identification number, assignment, and the date and time.

Corrections officers should wear their assigned BWC on their outermost garment positioned at or near chest level and as close to the center of their body as practicable. Corrections officers

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

are responsible for ensuring there are no obstructions and that the BWC remains in a position suitable for recording.

When a BWC is not in the physical possession of the corrections officer to which it is assigned, it should be placed on the charging dock and stored in a secure location.

Corrections officers shall report any malfunction or damage to the BWC coordinator or on-duty supervisor as soon as practicable and, if possible, obtain a functioning BWC to use either temporarily while repairs are being made to the corrections officer's BWC or as a permanent replacement.

258.4 BWC USE

The following guidelines apply to the use of BWCs:

- (a) Only office-issued BWCs should be used. Corrections officers are prohibited from using any other BWC without the express consent of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (b) BWCs should only be used by the corrections officer or corrections officers to whom it was issued unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor.
- (c) The use of office-issued BWCs shall be strictly limited to corrections officers for office-related activities (RCW 10.109.030).
- (d) Members shall not use BWCs or BWC media systems for which they have not received prior authorization and appropriate training.
- (e) Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of BWCs or BWC media systems by another member to their supervisor or the Sheriff.

258.4.1 PROHIBITIONS

BWCs should not be used to record:

- (a) Routine administrative activities of the Office that do not involve interactions with inmates. Care should be taken to avoid incidentally recording confidential documents that the Office has a duty to keep secure (i.e., criminal justice information, inmate health care records).
- (b) Areas within the jail where members have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., locker rooms or dressing areas, breakrooms).
- (c) Conversations of other members without their knowledge.
- (d) When a member is taking an authorized break or otherwise engaged in personal activities.
- (e) In a courtroom unless responding to a call for service or emergency situation.
- (f) Interactions with undercover corrections officers or confidential informants.
- (g) Strip searches or modified strip searches (see the Searches Policy).

BWCs shall not be used for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule of any individual or group.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

258.5 ACTIVATION OF BWC

Corrections officers should activate their BWC when involved in the following activities or situations:

- (a) Responding to a security incident or emergency (e.g., disturbance or riot, hostage situation, suicide attempt, escape)
- (b) An inmate is aggressive, agitated, threatening, or violent toward members or other inmates
- (c) Conducting any use of force or witnessing another member use force
 - 1. For any calculated use of force, corrections officers shall activate their BWC before approaching the inmate and should state their name, identification number, the date and time, and a description of the situation and individuals involved.
- (d) Applying or administering restraints to an inmate, including clinical, chemical, or electronic restraints
- (e) Conducting housing unit, physical plant, or criminal evidence searches
- (f) An inmate refuses health care
- (g) An inmate is administered medication involuntarily
- (h) Processing inmate admission and release, including the inventorying, receipting, storing, and returning of inmate property
 - 1. Corrections officers should temporarily deactivate their BWC during an inmate's admission interview to avoid recording sensitive information (e.g., medical history).
- (i) Interviewing an inmate (other than admission interviews)
- (j) Interacting in any way with an inmate in an area of the jail that is not recorded using fixed cameras
- (k) Transporting an inmate if an emergency occurs or the inmate becomes aggressive, agitated, threatening, or violent
- (l) The corrections officer feels threatened or harassed.

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which a BWC should be used. A corrections officer should activate their BWC any time the corrections officer believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident.

Corrections officers are not required to activate their BWC during routine duties that do not involve interaction with inmates or inmate property (e.g., writing reports, monitoring security cameras).

Unless otherwise authorized by this policy or approved by a supervisor, BWCs should remain activated until the incident, interaction, or undertaking has concluded.

At no time are corrections officers expected to jeopardize their safety to activate their BWC. However, the BWC should be activated as soon as reasonably practicable in required situations.

Body-Worn Cameras

If a corrections officer attempts to activate their BWC but the BWC fails to record an event, the corrections officer should notify their supervisor as soon as practicable.

258.5.1 NOTICE OF RECORDING

Unless otherwise approved based on unique circumstances, corrections officers should wear the BWC in a manner that is conspicuous and shall answer truthfully if asked whether they are equipped with a BWC or if their BWC is activated.

258.5.2 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

Corrections officers should remain sensitive to the dignity of individuals being recorded and should exercise sound discretion with respect to privacy concerns.

Unless a member is responding to a security incident, an inmate is being combative, or it otherwise reasonably appears that the office's interest in recording the situation outweighs the inmate's privacy concern, corrections officers should not activate their BWCs during sensitive circumstances such as the following:

- (a) When an inmate is being evaluated or treated by a medical or mental health care professional within the jail
- (b) During an inmate's attorney visit or a visit with a consular officer
- (c) When an inmate is using the restroom, taking a shower, or otherwise unclothed

Corrections officers should choose to mute rather than deactivate BWCs when recording video without audio is sufficient to protect the inmate's privacy (e.g., during an inmate's conversation with a mental health professional). If recording audio without video is sufficient to protect the inmate's privacy (e.g., inmate showers), the BWC should remain activated but positioned in a way that blocks the visibility of the inmate from the recording (i.e., removing the BWC and facing it toward the wall).

Before muting or deactivating their BWC, corrections officers should verbally narrate the reason on the recording. As soon as possible once the privacy concern is no longer an issue, or when circumstances change so that the privacy concern no longer outweighs the office's interest in recording the event, corrections officers should unmute or reactivate their BWC and verbally note that recording has resumed.

258.5.3 LIVESTREAMING

Livestreaming enables authorized individuals to remotely view the audio and video captured by a BWC in real time. Only supervisors approved by the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall have access to livestreaming capabilities.

Livestreaming should only be activated:

- (a) For purposes of safety when the corrections officer is not responding to their radio or there is some other indication of distress.
- (b) To assist with situational awareness or tactical decisions during a significant incident.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

- (c) When requested by the corrections officer.

258.5.4 DOCUMENTATION

Corrections officers are encouraged to provide narration while using a BWC when it would be useful to provide context or clarification of the events being recorded. However, the use of a BWC is not a replacement for written reports and should not be referred to in a written report in place of detailing the event.

Every report prepared by a corrections officer who is issued a BWC should state "BWC available" or "BWC unavailable," as applicable, and should document:

- (a) To the extent practicable and relevant, the identity of individuals appearing in the BWC media.
- (b) An explanation of why BWC media is unavailable, including any malfunction, damage, or battery issue that resulted in the failure of the BWC to capture all or part of the event.
- (c) Any exigency or other circumstances that prevented the corrections officer from immediately activating the recording at the beginning of the event.
- (d) Any period of the event in which the corrections officer deactivated or muted their BWC and the reason for such action.
- (e) If livestreaming was activated during the event, the reason for livestreaming and the members who communicated or participated in the event through BWC livestreaming.

258.6 UPLOADING BWC MEDIA

Unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor, all media from a corrections officer's BWC should be properly uploaded and tagged before the end of their shift. BWC media related to a serious or high-profile event (e.g., riot, use of force incident) should be uploaded and tagged as soon as practicable following the conclusion of the event.

Following the use of deadly force by a member, an in-custody death, or other event deemed necessary, a supervisor should take possession of the BWC for each corrections officer present and upload and tag the BWC media.

258.6.1 TAGGING BWC MEDIA

Corrections officers should tag all media captured by their BWC with their name and/or identification number, the case or incident number (if applicable), and the event type. BWC media should be tagged upon uploading or, if capabilities permit tagging in the field, as close to the time of the event as possible. If more than one event type applies to BWC media, it should be tagged with each event type. If BWC media can only be tagged with a single event type, the media should be tagged using the event type with the longest retention period.

BWC media depicting sensitive circumstances or events should be tagged as restricted. BWC media should be flagged for supervisor review when it pertains to a significant event such as:

- (a) An incident that is the basis of a formal or informal complaint or is likely to result in a complaint.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

- (b) When a member has sustained a serious injury or a line-of-duty death has occurred.
- (c) When a firearm discharge, use of force incident, or in-custody death has occurred.
- (d) An event that has attracted or is likely to attract significant media attention.

Supervisors should conduct audits at regular intervals to confirm BWC media is being properly uploaded and tagged by their subordinates.

258.7 BWC MEDIA

All BWC media is the sole property of the Office. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of BWC media.

All BWC media shall be stored and transferred in a manner that is physically and digitally secure with appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized modification, use, release, or transfer. Contracts with any third-party vendors for the storage of BWC media should include provisions specifying that all BWC media remains the property of the Office and shall not be used by the vendor for any purpose without explicit approval of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Members shall not alter, copy, delete, release, or permit access to BWC media other than as permitted in this policy without the express consent of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

BWC media systems should not be accessed using personal devices unless authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

258.7.1 ACCESS AND USE OF BWC MEDIA

BWC media systems shall only be accessed by authorized members using the member's own login credentials and in accordance with the Information Technology Use Policy.

BWC media shall only be accessed and viewed for legitimate office-related purposes in accordance with the following guidelines:

- (a) BWC media tagged as restricted should only be accessible by those designated by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (b) Corrections officers may review their own BWC media for office-related purposes. Corrections officers should document in their report if they reviewed BWC media before completing the report.
- (c) Investigators may review BWC media pertaining to their assigned cases.
- (d) A corrections officer testifying regarding an office-related event may review the pertinent BWC media before testifying.
- (e) Supervisors are permitted to access and view BWC media of their subordinates.
 - 1. Supervisors should review BWC media that is tagged as a significant event or that the supervisor is aware pertains to a significant event.
 - 2. Supervisors should conduct documented reviews of their subordinate's BWC media at least annually to evaluate the corrections officer's performance, verify compliance with office procedures, and determine the need for additional training. The review should include a variety of event types when possible.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Body-Worn Cameras

Supervisors should review BWC media with the recording corrections officer when it would be beneficial to provide guidance or to conduct one-on-one informal training for the corrections officer.

3. Supervisors should conduct periodic reviews of a sample of each subordinate's BWC media to evaluate BWC use and ensure compliance with this policy.
- (f) The Undersheriff is permitted to access and view BWC media for training purposes.
1. The Undersheriff should conduct a quarterly review of a random sampling of BWC media to evaluate office performance and effectiveness and to identify specific areas where additional training or changes to protocols would be beneficial. Training Committee members may review BWC media as part of their review to identify training needs.
 2. The Undersheriff may use BWC media for training purposes with the approval of the Sheriff or the authorized designee. The Undersheriff should use caution to avoid embarrassing or singling out a member and, to the extent practicable, should seek consent from the members appearing in the BWC media before its use for training. When practicable, sensitive issues depicted in BWC media should be redacted before being used for training.
- (g) The Custodian of Records or Dispatcher may access BWC media when necessary to conduct office-related duties.
- (h) The BWC coordinator may access BWC media and the BWC media system as needed to ensure the system is functioning properly, provide troubleshooting assistance, conduct audits, and fulfill other responsibilities related to their role.

258.7.2 PUBLIC ACCESS

Because BWC media is likely to depict facility layout, emergency response plans, or other information that could create a security risk if made public, BWC media should not be released to the public unless disclosure is required by law or a court order. Any requests for BWC media should be referred to the Custodian of Records or Dispatcher.

258.8 RETENTION OF BWC MEDIA

Non-evidentiary BWC media should be retained in accordance with state records retention laws but in no event for a period less than 60 days (RCW 42.56.240).

Unless circumstances justify continued retention, BWC media should be permanently deleted upon the expiration of the retention period in a way that it cannot be retrieved. BWC media shall not otherwise be deleted by any person without the authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

258.8.1 EVIDENTIARY BWC MEDIA

BWC media relevant to a criminal prosecution should be exported from the BWC media system and securely transferred to digital evidence storage according to established office procedures. Evidentiary BWC media is subject to the same laws, policies, and procedures as all other evidence, including chain of custody, accessibility, and retention periods.

Body-Worn Cameras

258.9 TRAINING

The BWC coordinator should ensure that each corrections officer issued a BWC receives initial training before use, and periodic refresher training thereafter. Training should include (RCW 10.109.010):

- (a) Proper use of the BWC device and accessories.
- (b) When BWC activation is required, permitted, and prohibited.
- (c) How and when an individual should be informed of being recorded, including methods for communicating with persons with hearing disabilities or limited English proficiency.
- (d) How to respond to an individual's request to stop recording.
- (e) Proper use of the BWC media systems, including uploading and tagging procedures.
- (f) Security procedures for BWC media, including appropriate access and use.

Members who are not issued a BWC but who have access to BWC media systems shall receive training on the BWC media system, including appropriate access, use, and security procedures.

Chapter 3 - Recruitment Selection and Planning

Employee Orientation

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the parameters for new employee orientation. The purpose of the orientation is to provide new employees with basic information about the facility and the environment in which they will be working. Orientation is not meant to supplant other basic training required by law, ordinance or regulations.

302.2 NEW EMPLOYEE ORIENTATION

Each new facility employee shall receive an orientation prior to assuming his/her duties. At a minimum, the orientation shall include:

- Working conditions
- Code of ethics
- Personnel policy manual
- Employee rights and responsibilities
- Overview of the criminal justice system
- Tour of the facility
- Facility goals and objectives
- Facility organization
- Staff rules and regulations
- Program overview

302.3 EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Office personnel assigned to provide the new employee orientation will ensure that each new employee is given copies of work rules and regulations, office ethics, and any other office documents, for which the employee will be held accountable.

A staff member will collect a signature page from the employee, acknowledging receipt, review and understanding of the documents. A copy of the signature page shall be retained in the employee's personnel file in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

Continuing Education and Professional Development

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is designed to support the continuing education and professional development of office personnel at all levels.

304.2 OBJECTIVES

The objective for continuing education and professional development is for all members to enhance their knowledge and skills to their fullest potential.

Members who engage in furthering their education in conjunction with skills-based training make for well-rounded employees who can better serve the mission of the Office and the community.

Supervisors should accommodate, to the extent feasible and schedules permitting, requests by personnel for shift adjustments and available leave time to assist personnel with their continuing education and professional development efforts.

304.3 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to encourage members to participate in continuing education and professional development opportunities whenever practicable.

The Office encourages all personnel to participate in formal education on a continuing basis.

Jail Training Officer

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The jail training officer (TO) program is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate the corrections officer's transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general corrections duties.

308.2 TRAINING OFFICER

The TO is an experienced corrections officer trained in the art and science of supervising, training, and evaluating entry-level corrections officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

308.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

TOs will be selected based on certain requirements, including:

- (a) A desire to perform the training mission.
- (b) A minimum of two years as a corrections officer.
- (c) Has demonstrated the ability to be a positive role model.
- (d) Successfully passed an internal oral interview selection process.
- (e) An evaluation by supervisors and current TOs.
- (f) A certificate from the state's law enforcement certifying agency, where applicable.

308.3 TRAINING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) TOs shall complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of their assigned trainee to the TO's immediate supervisor on a daily basis.
- (b) TOs shall review the performance evaluations with the trainee each day.
- (c) A detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on the assigned trainee shall be completed by the TO at the end of each phase of training.
- (d) TOs shall be responsible for signing off all completed topics contained in the Training Manual, noting the methods of learning and evaluating the performance of the assigned trainee.

308.4 TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The TO program supervisor will be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. The supervisor's responsibilities include the following:

- (a) Assign trainees to TOs.
- (b) Conduct TO meetings.
- (c) Maintain and ensure TO/trainee performance evaluations are completed in a timely manner.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Jail Training Officer

- (d) Maintain, update and issue the training manual to each trainee.
- (e) Monitor individual TO performance.
- (f) Monitor the overall TO program.
- (g) Develop ongoing training for TOs.

308.5 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to assign all new corrections officers to a structured jail TO program that is designed to prepare the new corrections officer to perform in a custody assignment and to provide training on all skills needed to operate in a safe, productive, and professional manner.

Recruitment and Selection

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The employment policy of the Sheriff's Office shall provide equal opportunities for applicants and its employees regardless of race, sexual orientation, age, pregnancy, religion, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical or mental handicap, marital status, veteran status or sex, and shall not show partiality or grant any special favors to any applicant, employee or group of employees, in conformance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the guidelines issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The rules governing employment practices for this office are maintained by the n/a.

310.2 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

All candidates shall meet the minimum standards required by state law (RCW 43.101.095; RCW 43.101.200). Candidates will be evaluated based on merit, ability, competence, and experience, in accordance with the high standards of integrity and ethics valued by the Office and the community.

Validated, job-related, and nondiscriminatory employment standards shall be established for each job classification and shall minimally identify the training, abilities, knowledge, and skills required to perform the position's essential duties in a satisfactory manner. Each standard should include performance indicators for candidate evaluation. The n/a should maintain validated standards for all positions.

310.2.1 CRIMINAL RECORD CHECK

All personnel, including contract employees and volunteers, shall be subject to a criminal background check before performing any function on behalf of this office. If a conviction is identified, consideration should be given to the nature of the crime, the time elapsed since the conviction and the nature of the function to be performed.

310.2.2 OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

If operating a vehicle is a requirement for the job classification, the following should apply:

- (a) The ability to possess a valid driver's license prior to appointment
- (b) The ability to drive safely
- (c) The ability to control a motor vehicle at high speeds
- (d) The ability to operate a motor vehicle in all types of weather conditions.

310.2.3 INTEGRITY

The conduct and behavior of a corrections officer, both on- and off-duty, should be established and maintained at standards high enough to support public confidence in and respect for the office. Circumstances that may be disqualifying during a background investigation include:

- (a) Accepting a bribe, gratuity or a payoff in exchange for special consideration.
- (b) Failure to report unethical or illegal conduct on the part of other custody employees.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Recruitment and Selection

- (c) Failure to consistently demonstrate strong moral character and integrity in dealing with inmates and the public.
- (d) Failure to be honest in any instance involving work or when questioned by work about non-work issues.
- (e) Any forgery, alteration or intentional omission of material facts on an official employment application or other official office document, or sustained episodes of academic cheating.
- (f) Any felony conviction.
- (g) Conviction of any criminal offense classified as a misdemeanor under state law within three years prior to the date of application.
- (h) Conviction of two or more misdemeanor offenses under state law as an adult.
- (i) Conviction of any offense classified as a misdemeanor under state law while employed as a peace officer (including military police officers).
- (j) Admission of having committed any act amounting to a felony under state law within three years prior to the date of application or while employed as a corrections officer or peace officer (including military police officers).
- (k) Admission of administrative conviction of any act while employed as a corrections officer or peace officer (including military police officers) involving lying, falsification of any official report or document or theft.
- (l) Admission or conviction of any act of domestic violence as defined by law, committed as an adult.
- (m) Admission of any criminal act committed against children, including, but not limited to, molesting or harassing children, child abduction, child abuse, lewd and lascivious acts with a child, indecent exposure or acts of consensual unlawful intercourse between two minors where more than four years difference in age existed at the time of the acts.
- (n) Any history of actions resulting in civil lawsuits against the applicant or his/her employer may be disqualifying.

310.2.4 STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONS OFFICERS

Candidates shall meet the minimum standards established by the CJTC (RCW 43.101.095):

- (a) Be eligible for CJTC certification
- (b) Submit to a psychological evaluation conducted by a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist
- (c) Submit to a polygraph examination conducted by a qualified technician
- (d) Submit to a criminal history check
- (e) Not been convicted of a felony offense

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Recruitment and Selection

- (f) For peace officers, be eligible to work under federal law as a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipient
- (g) For corrections officers, be eligible to work under federal law as a U.S. citizen or have legal authorization to work in the United States

310.3 OATH OF OFFICE

Corrections officers of this office are sworn to uphold the federal and state constitutions and to enforce federal, state, and local laws.

Upon employment, all sworn employees shall be required to affirm the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging the duties of a law enforcement officer.

All sworn employees shall comply with the oath of office and agency policies, including the duty to be truthful and honest in the conduct of official business.

310.4 POLICY

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Adams County Sheriff's Office provides equal opportunities for applicants and employees, regardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law. The Office does not show partiality or grant any special status to any applicant, employee, or group of employees unless otherwise required by law.

The Office will recruit and hire only those individuals who demonstrate a commitment to service and who possess the traits and characteristics that reflect personal integrity and high ethical standards.

310.5 RECRUITMENT

The Administration Under Sheriff should employ a comprehensive recruitment and selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates. The strategy should include:

- (a) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.
- (b) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.
- (c) Expanded use of technology and maintenance of a strong internet presence. This may include an interactive office website and the use of office-managed social networking sites, if resources permit.
- (d) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.
- (e) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.
- (f) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Recruitment and Selection

The Administration Under Sheriff shall avoid advertising, recruiting, and screening practices that tend to stereotype, focus on homogeneous applicant pools, or screen applicants in a discriminatory manner.

The Administration Under Sheriff should strive to facilitate and expedite the screening and testing process, and should periodically inform each candidate of his/her status in the recruiting process.

310.6 SELECTION PROCESS

The Office shall actively strive to identify a diverse group of candidates who have in some manner distinguished themselves as being outstanding prospects.

Minimally, the Office should employ a comprehensive screening, background investigation, and selection process that assesses cognitive and physical abilities and includes review and verification of the following:

- (a) A comprehensive application for employment (including previous employment, references, current and prior addresses, education, military record)
- (b) Driving record
- (c) Reference checks
- (d) Employment eligibility, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and acceptable identity and employment authorization documents. This required documentation should not be requested until a candidate is hired. This does not prohibit obtaining documents required for other purposes
- (e) Information obtained from public internet sites
- (f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)
- (g) Local, state, and federal criminal history record checks
- (h) Polygraph or voice stress analyzer examination (when legally permissible) (RCW 43.101.095; WAC 139-07-040)
- (i) Medical and psychological examination (may only be given after a conditional offer of employment)
- (j) Review board or selection committee assessment

310.6.1 VETERAN PREFERENCE

The Office will provide veteran preference percentages as required (RCW 41.04.010).

310.7 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Every candidate shall undergo a thorough background investigation to verify his/her personal integrity and high ethical standards, and to identify any past behavior that may be indicative of the candidate's unsuitability to perform duties relevant to the operation of the Adams County Sheriff's Office (RCW 43.101.095).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Recruitment and Selection

310.7.1 NOTICES

Background investigators shall ensure that investigations are conducted and notices provided in accordance with the requirements of the FCRA (15 USC § 1681d).

310.7.2 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the Office shall not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts (RCW 49.44.200).

The Administration Under Sheriff should consider utilizing the services of an appropriately trained and experienced third party to conduct open-source, internet-based searches and/or review information from social media sites to ensure that:

- (a) The legal rights of candidates are protected.
- (b) Material and information to be considered are verified, accurate, and validated.
- (c) The Office fully complies with applicable privacy protections and local, state, and federal law.

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Office should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

310.7.3 RECORDS RETENTION

The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

310.7.4 DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING

The background investigator shall summarize the results of the background investigation in a report that includes sufficient information to allow the reviewing authority to decide whether to extend a conditional offer of employment. The report shall not include any information that is prohibited from use, including that from social media sites, in making employment decisions. The report and all supporting documentation shall be included in the candidate's background investigation file.

310.7.5 BACKGROUND CERTIFICATION

Upon completion of the background investigation of a candidate who has received a conditional offer of employment with the Adams County Sheriff's Office, the background investigator shall certify to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) that the background check is completed and there is no information found that would disqualify the candidate from certification and the candidate is suitable for employment as a corrections officer (RCW 43.101.095).

310.8 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES

As a general rule, performance indicators, candidate information, and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Recruitment and Selection

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public
- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

310.8.1 MANDATORY DISQUALIFICATION

No members or contractors shall be hired who have (28 CFR 115.17):

- (a) Engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution (as defined in 42 USC § 1997).
- (b) Been convicted of engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent, or was unable to consent or refuse.
- (c) Been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in paragraph (b) of this section.

The Office shall ask all candidates who may have contact with inmates to disclose any conduct described above in written applications or interviews. Material omissions regarding such misconduct, or the provision of materially false information, are grounds for termination.

The Office shall make reasonable efforts to contact prior institutions that the candidate has been employed by to inquire about sexual abuse allegations in accordance with 28 CFR 115.17.

310.9 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

The Administration Under Sheriff should coordinate with the Adams n/a to identify positions subject to probationary periods and procedures for:

- (a) Appraising performance during probation.
- (b) Assessing the level of performance required to complete probation.
- (c) Extending probation.
- (d) Documenting successful or unsuccessful completion of probation.

Training

312.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes training requirements and guidelines for corrections officers, support personnel, supervisors, and managers. The policy addresses the training program and the probationary evaluation.

312.2 MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All members, full- or part-time, shall successfully complete all initial, annual, and advanced training as required by the Adams County Sheriff's Office.

Corrections officers shall begin training as described in RCW 43.101.220 and in accordance with WAC 139-10-210, within the initial six months of employment, unless an extension or waiver has been granted by the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC).

All [FacilityManager]s and supervisors (full- or part-time) are required to complete the core training requirements for the position as specified by the CJTC within six months of appointment and complete all remaining requirements for career-level certification within one year of appointment, unless an extension or waiver has been granted by the CJTC (RCW 43.101.350).

Members assigned to work in the facility prior to completing the initial required training may do so only when under the direct supervision of a fully trained member.

312.3 JAIL TRAINING PROGRAM PHASES

The jail training program is designed to build upon the conceptual foundation taught in the basic academy or core training module, whereupon the theoretical knowledge gained in the academy can be molded into a practical skill set. The jail training program consists of the five phases described below.

312.3.1 FIRST PHASE - FACILITY ORIENTATION

The trainee will be assigned to a Training Officer (TO). The TO will, at a minimum:

- (a) Brief the trainee on the purpose, scope, and responsibilities expected during the training program.
- (b) Explain the evaluation system and acquaint the trainee with the rating forms that will be used.
- (c) Provide the trainee with any required equipment or materials.
- (d) Tour the entire facility and support services with the trainee.
- (e) Introduce the trainee to the Jail Commander and key supervisory, administrative, and support personnel.

Training

312.3.2 SECOND PHASE - SHADOWING

In this phase the trainee will be exposed to the many duties at each post by observing the TO demonstrate how each task is to be performed. The TO should provide instruction to the trainee and encourage the trainee to ask questions.

Time should be made available during this phase to allow the trainee to study policies and procedures, directives, post orders and any other materials deemed necessary by the TO.

The TO will monitor the trainee's progress by asking questions and administering tests on the materials and demonstrations that have been provided to the trainee.

The work performance of the trainee will be evaluated and recorded daily by the TO. Areas of deficiency will be discussed and remedial training provided if deemed necessary by the TO.

312.3.3 THIRD PHASE - HANDS-ON WITH CLOSE SUPERVISION

During this phase the TO will instruct the trainee in each required activity at each post. Once each task is demonstrated, the trainee will be directed to perform each activity under the close supervision of the TO.

The TO will provide direction as needed to the trainee during the hands-on activities.

The work performance of the trainee will be evaluated and recorded daily by the TO. Areas of deficiency will be discussed and remedial training provided if deemed necessary by the TO.

312.3.4 FOURTH PHASE - SOLO WITH MONITORING

During this phase the trainee will be directed to work solo in each area that training has been provided.

The solo activities of the trainee will be monitored by the TO and a supervisor.

The work performance of the trainee will be evaluated and recorded by the TO. Areas of deficiency will be discussed and remedial training provided if deemed necessary by the TO.

312.3.5 FIFTH PHASE - WORKING INDEPENDENTLY WITH SUPERVISION

Provided that there are no concerns about the trainee's ability, the trainee will be assigned to a shift and will be supervised regularly by the supervisor.

The supervisor, in consultation with the TO and the Jail Commander, will make a recommendation to pass the trainee on to their assignment, to continue training, or to terminate the trainee.

312.4 PROBATIONARY PERIOD EVALUATION

Probationary employees will receive a written evaluation of their job skills and learning progress at least once a month or at the completion of each phase of training, whichever occurs first. Prior to becoming permanently appointed, each probationary employee will receive a final evaluation. These evaluations shall be in writing and discussed with the employee by their supervisor. The final evaluation shall be made a part of the employee's personnel record.

Training

312.5 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to assign all members to a structured jail training program designed to prepare the member to perform their assigned duties in a custodial jail in a safe, productive, and professional manner.

312.6 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the training program are to accomplish the following:

- (a) Improve the competency of members at all levels
- (b) Ensure that members can carry out the mission of the Office through a thoroughly demonstrated knowledge of office policies and procedures
- (c) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of members
- (d) Provide for continued professional development of office members

Specialized Training

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Corrections officers who are assigned to specialized response units will receive training commensurate with the complexity of their specialty and must be able to demonstrate proficiency in the specific skills related to their specialized function.

314.2 QUALIFICATIONS

To be eligible for assignment to a specialized emergency unit, corrections officers are required to be off probation and to have at least two years of experience as a corrections officer.

314.3 TRAINING

The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that all personnel who are assigned to a specialized emergency unit will receive not less than 16 hours of specialized training as specified above or as part of their annual training requirement.

The Office will use courses certified by a competent government or standards-setting organization whenever practicable. All training should include testing to identify and document the employee's knowledge in the subject matter presented.

It shall be the responsibility of the employee to provide the Jail Commander or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training and education in a timely manner. The Jail Commander or supervisor shall ensure that copies of training records are placed in the employee's training file.

Firearms Training

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure that all personnel legally assigned a firearm will develop proficiency in the use, care and safety of firearms through a regular training schedule in accordance with all laws and regulations.

316.2 FIREARMS TRAINING

All personnel authorized to use firearms shall receive training in accordance with state law before being assigned to a post involving the possible use of such weapons (RCW 10.93.020).

Notwithstanding any statutory and regulatory requirements, at a minimum, firearms training will cover the laws, use, safety, safety equipment and care of firearms and the constraints on their use.

Whenever possible, the Office will use courses certified by a competent government or standards-setting organization. Whenever training is provided by the Office, the Undersheriff should ensure that a course outline and/or lesson plan, a roster signed and dated by those in attendance and the name of the person coordinating the event are on file.

Personnel who are authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of their duties are required to maintain proficiency with firearms used in the course of their assignment. All custody personnel who carry firearms are required to qualify annually with their duty weapon on an approved range course.

The Firearms Instructor shall keep accurate records of quarterly qualifications, repairs, maintenance, and training records as directed by the Undersheriff. In addition to regular qualification schedules, the Firearms Instructor shall be responsible for providing all affected personnel with annual practical training that is designed to simulate situations that may occur in a custody facility setting. All personnel carrying a firearm will receive training on the Use of Force Policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding by passing either a performance or written test.

316.3 FIREARMS NON-QUALIFICATION

If any staff member is unable to qualify for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status or scheduling conflict, that staff member shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required shooting period.

Members who repeatedly fail to qualify will be relieved from the assignment that authorized a firearm; appropriate disciplinary action may follow.

Members failing to meet the qualifications standards after two attempts will receive remedial training conducted by the Firearms Instructor. The remedial training will last no longer than two weeks and will be scheduled by the Firearms Instructor. When the Firearms Instructor and the member have completed the remedial training, the member will be given the opportunity to re-qualify. The member must meet the qualifications standards set forth in this chapter on two consecutive attempts.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Firearms Training

Members failing to qualify on two attempts, after having received remedial training, will be suspended without pay until which time the member can meet qualification standards. The suspension will last no more than 30 days, after which the member will be terminated. During the suspension, the member will be given department ammunition to assist in training, and the Firearms Instructor will be available when the member feels that qualification standards can be met.

Chemical Agents

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the required training for corrections officers to be authorized to carry and use chemical agents and identifies the appropriate medical treatment of individuals exposed to a chemical agent.

318.2 POLICY

The Office] authorizes the use of selected chemical agents. Chemical agents are weapons used to minimize the potential for injury to corrections officers], inmates and others. Chemical agents should only be used in situations where such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

318.3 CHEMICAL AGENT TRAINING

Only corrections officers trained and having shown adequate proficiency in the use of any chemical agent and the Use of Force Policy are authorized to carry the device.

- (a) The Jail Commander shall ensure that appropriate training for all chemical agents occurs annually at minimum.
- (b) All initial and proficiency training for chemical agents will be documented in the corrections officer's training file.
- (c) Corrections officers failing to demonstrate continuing proficiency with chemical agents or knowledge of the Use of Force Policy will lose their authorization to carry or use the devices and will be provided remedial training. If, after two remedial training sessions, a corrections officer fails to demonstrate proficiency with chemical agents or knowledge of the Use of Force Policy, the corrections officer may be subject to discipline.
- (d) The Jail Commandder shall be responsible for ensuring that all personnel who are authorized to use chemical agents have also been trained in the proper medical treatment of persons who have been affected by the use of chemical agents. Training should include the initial treatment, (e.g., providing the proper solution to cleanse the affected area) and knowing when to summon medical personnel for more severe effects.

318.4 PROFICIENCY TESTING

The Jail Commander shall ensure that all training delivered to staff should also test proficiency in order to document that the employee understands the subject matter, and that proficiency training is monitored and documented by a certified weapons or tactical instructor.

318.5 TRAINING RECORDS

It shall be the responsibility of the Jail Commander to ensure that the following is maintained on file for all training provided by the Office:

- A course outline or lesson plan

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Chemical Agents

- A roster signed and dated by those in attendance
- The name of the person coordinating the training

The Jail Commander shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the employee's training file and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

318.6 REVIEW, INSPECTION AND APPROVAL

Every chemical agent delivery device will be periodically inspected by the Firearms Instructor or the designated instructor for a particular device.

Conducted Energy Device

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

When properly applied in accordance with this policy, the TASER® device is considered a non-lethal control device which is intended to temporarily incapacitate a violent or potentially violent individual without causing serious injury. It is anticipated that the appropriate use of such a device will result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

319.1.1 POLICY

Personnel who have completed department approved training may be issued a TASER for use during their current assignment. Personnel leaving a particular assignment may be expected to return their issued device to the Department's inventory.

Corrections Officers shall only use TASER and cartridges that have been issued by the Department.

- (a) When the TASER is carried as a part of a uniformed CO's equipment, the TASER shall be carried on the side opposite from the duty weapon.
- (b) A TASER's shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device
- (c) CO's shall be responsible for insuring that their issued TASER is properly maintained and in good working order at all times.
- (d) CO's should never hold both a firearm and the TASER at the same time unless lethal force is justified.

Prison Rape Elimination Act Training

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes an education and training process related to implementation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation (PREA Rule) (28 CFR 115.5 et seq.).

320.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office endeavors to comply with the training standards in the PREA Rule and to ensure that all staff, volunteers and contractors are aware of their responsibilities and that staff, volunteers, contractors and inmates are aware of the policies and procedures of the facility as they relate to PREA.

Individuals who are considered professional visitors, e.g. legal counsel or investigators, will be advised of the office policy on sexual abuse and the provisions of the PREA.

Professional visitors may be required to sign and acknowledgement that they have read and understand the office policy on sexual abuse.

320.3 MEMBER TRAINING

All staff, volunteers and contractors who may have contact with inmates shall receive office-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Undersheriff shall ensure that the staff receives training and testing in prevention and intervention techniques, that they have sufficient knowledge to answer any questions the arrestees and inmates may have regarding sexual assault or abuse, and that they are familiar enough with the reporting process to take an initial report of a sexual assault or abuse. The Undersheriff shall be responsible for developing and administering this training, covering at minimum (28 CFR 115.31; 28 CFR 115.32):

- The zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual harassment and how to report such incidents.
- The dynamics of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement.
- The common reactions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment victims.
- Prevention and intervention techniques to avoid sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the jail.
- Procedures for the investigation of a report of sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.
- Individual responsibilities under sexual abuse and sexual harassment prevention, detection, reporting and response policies and procedures.
- An individual's right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
- The right of inmates to be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act Training

- How to detect and respond to signs of threatened and actual sexual abuse.
- How to communicate effectively and professionally with inmates, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or gender non-conforming inmates.
- How to comply with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to outside authorities.
- How to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates.

Training shall be tailored according to the sex of the inmates at the facility. Staff should receive additional training on security measures and the separation of male and female populations in the same facility if the staff has been reassigned from a facility that houses only male or female inmates.

Training should include written testing to validate knowledge and understanding of the material. The Undersheriff shall document, through signature or electronic verification, that staff, volunteers and contractors have received and understand the training. The Undersheriff will maintain training records on all staff receiving training in accordance with procedures developed by the Undersheriff.

The Undersheriff shall ensure that members undergo annual refresher training that covers the office's sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and related procedures (28 CFR 115.31).

320.4 SPECIALIZED MEDICAL TRAINING

All full- and part-time qualified health care and mental health professionals who work regularly in the facility shall receive all of the member training listed above, as well as training that includes (28 CFR 115.35):

- (a) Detecting and assessing signs of sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
- (b) Preserving physical evidence of sexual abuse.
- (c) Responding effectively and professionally to victims of sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
- (d) Reporting allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

If the qualified health care and mental health professionals employed by this facility conduct forensic examinations, they shall receive the appropriate training to conduct such examinations.

The Undersheriff shall maintain documentation that the facility's health care and mental health professionals have received the training referenced above, either from this office or elsewhere.

320.5 SPECIALIZED INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING

Specialized investigative training for investigators shall include the uniform evidence protocol to maximize potential for obtaining useable physical evidence; techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims; proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings; sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings; and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or referral for prosecution (28 CFR 115.21; 28 CFR 115.34).

In service Training

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In service training is generally conducted at the beginning of the corrections officer's assigned shift. In service training provides an opportunity for an important exchange of information between employees and supervisors.

324.2 POLICY

In service training covers a wide range of topics selected by the management/supervisory and training staff.

The supervisor conducting in service training is responsible for the preparation of the materials necessary for constructive training. Supervisors may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate corrections officer in their absence or for training purposes. The in service training will be based upon a structured program to provide topics related to, but not limited to, the following:

- Custody facility policies and procedures
- Departmental Directives not yet established into policy
- Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes
- In preparation or response to an unusual occurrence
- Statutory requirements or court orders
- Operation of new equipment, including computer software
- Notifying the staff of changes in schedules and assignments
- Any other topic as determined by the Sheriff or Jail Commander

324.3 COMPUTER-BASED TRAINING OPTIONS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) is a web-based system that provides training on the Adams County Sheriff's Office Custody Manual and other important topics. Generally, one training bulletin is available for each day of the month. However, the number of DTBs may be adjusted by the Undersheriff.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs should only use the password and login name assigned to them by the Undersheriff. Personnel should not share their password with others and should frequently change their password to protect the security of the system. After each session, employees should logoff the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Office.

Employees who are assigned to participate in the DTB program should complete each DTB at the beginning of their shift or as otherwise directed by their supervisor. Employees should not allow uncompleted DTBs to build up over time. Personnel may be required to complete DTBs missed during extended absences (e.g., vacation, medical leave) upon returning to duty. Although the

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

In service Training

DTB system can be accessed from any Internet-active computer, employees shall only take DTBs as part of their on-duty assignment as there will be no authorization for taking or viewing DTBs while off-duty.

Supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the progress of personnel under their command to ensure compliance with this policy.

324.4 TRAINING RECORDS

The Undersheriff will assist the n/as with identifying relevant topics for delivery during in service training and will be responsible for maintaining all in service training records.

Training Plan

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a training plan that will provide for the professional growth and continued development of facility personnel and to forecast annual funding needs for future training. By doing so, the Office will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to professionally manage the inmate population.

326.2 POLICY

The Undersheriff shall conduct an annual training needs assessment to determine the training needs of all members based upon state laws, regulations, certification requirements, and continued professional training requirements.

A training plan shall be based on the assessment. It is the responsibility of the Undersheriff to develop, maintain, review, and update the training plan on an annual basis.

The annual training plan should be presented to the management staff for review. The approved training plan should include the annual funding requirements forecast by the Undersheriff. The Undersheriff shall coordinate with the budgeting office to develop a funding source for all mandatory training.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall have final approval of the training plan and the budget to ensure that the training to be delivered is fiscally responsible and meets the mission of the Office.

The Undersheriff will execute the training plan on behalf of the Sheriff.

326.3 UNDERSHERIFF

A qualified individual shall be appointed by the Sheriff or the authorized designee to serve as the Undersheriff, who shall report to the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Full-time members who are assigned to be trainers shall receive specialized instruction, which at a minimum shall include a 40-hour train-the-trainers course.

The Undersheriff is responsible for developing an annual training plan. The plan should ensure that members meet all state law and certification requirements, any specialty training required for specialty assignments, and all continued professional training requirements. The plan should include a process to review course content and quality, typically by way of attendee feedback and/or a course audit by the training staff.

326.4 TRAINING RECORDS

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Undersheriff or the authorized designee for each member. Training files shall contain records of all training and education (original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas, and other documentation) for all members.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Training Plan

The maintenance of the training records shall be in sufficient detail as to comply with any outside audit requirements (28 CFR 115.34).

It shall be the responsibility of the involved member to provide their immediate supervisor or the Undersheriff with evidence of completed training or education in a timely manner.

The Undersheriff or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member's training file.

Training records shall contain the following information:

- Name of the member
- Date of hire
- Education and training background (education and training received prior to hire)
- Type of training received
- Date the training was received and successfully completed
- Title of the training and name of the provider
- Test scores or training benchmarks

The Undersheriff shall also be responsible for documenting the waivers of the training requirements based upon equivalent training received before employment or demonstrated competency through proficiency testing.

326.5 COURSE CERTIFICATION/QUALITY ASSURANCE

Training courses should be subject to a quality assurance process that, at a minimum, provides:

- A complete description of the course, including the number of certified training hours achieved.
- A curriculum including job-related topics and content and performance objectives.

Training should not only include the minimum number of hours required annually but also instruction specific to tasks performed by members in the facility. Courses should include a testing component that shows a measurable transfer of knowledge and a mastery of topics.

326.5.1 COURSE RECORDS

It shall be the responsibility of the Undersheriff to ensure that the following is maintained on file for all training provided by the Office:

- The course outline or lesson plan
- A roster signed and dated by those in attendance
- The name of the person coordinating the training
- The credentials of all presenters and instructors

Training Plan

326.6 TRAINING PROCEDURES

All members assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled, unless previously excused by their immediate supervisors or the Undersheriff.

- (a) Excused absences from mandatory training should be limited to the following:
 - 1. Court appearances
 - 2. Authorized vacation
 - 3. Sick leave
 - 4. Physical limitations preventing the member's participation
 - 5. Emergency situations
 - 6. Leave under state or federal law (e.g., Family Medical Leave Act)
- (b) When a member is unable to attend mandatory training, that member shall:
 - 1. Notify their supervisor as soon as possible but no later than one hour prior to the start of training.
 - 2. Document their absence in a memorandum to the supervisor.
 - 3. Make arrangements through the supervisor and the Undersheriff to attend the required training on an alternate date.
- (c) All training programs, whether in-house or outside the facility, are considered on-duty work assignments, and the following should apply:
 - 1. Uniform or business casual attire is required unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Members should participate during training.
 - 3. Members shall display a professional demeanor.
 - 4. Members shall adhere to the Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

Support Personnel Orientation and Training

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Office has developed an orientation and training program for support and contractor personnel, whether full- or part-time, to increase competency in their assigned tasks and to help ensure that all support personnel understand the issues that are unique to their position as it relates to this facility.

328.2 UNDERSHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Undersheriff is responsible for coordinating training and will ensure that the training and orientation given to all support and contract personnel is properly documented and placed in the worker's training file. At a minimum, the record should contain the name of the individual, the assignment, the date that the orientation and training was presented, the orientation outline indicating the subject material, and the name of the instructor. To the extent applicable, copies of tests and passing scores should also be included as a part of the record.

328.3 PERSONNEL WITH MINIMAL INMATE CONTACT

Support personnel, including contractors, whose positions involve minimal contact with inmates shall receive orientation and training commensurate with the scope of their work.

Minimal inmate contact is defined as tasks that do not involve the supervision of inmates, inmate discipline, or specific tasks that involve custody and control of inmates. Orientation and training topics shall include but are not limited to the following:

- Safety and security
- Custody policies and procedures
- Emergency procedures
- Job-specific training
- Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission Support Services Academy (subject to course offerings and available funding)

328.4 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to establish minimum training guidelines for support and contract personnel.

Reporting of Employee Arrests, Convictions and Court Orders

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures that members must follow when certain arrests, convictions and court orders restrict their ability to perform the official duties and responsibilities of the Adams County Sheriff's Office. This policy will also describe the notification requirements and procedures that certain retired corrections officers must follow when an arrest, conviction, or court order disqualifies them from possessing a firearm (RCW 43.101.135).

329.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office requires disclosure of member arrests, convictions and certain court orders to maintain the high standards, ethics and integrity in its workforce, and to ensure compatibility with the duties and responsibilities of the Office.

329.3 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS

Federal and Washington law prohibit individuals convicted of certain offenses and individuals subject to certain court orders from lawfully possessing firearms. Such convictions and court orders often involve allegations of the use or attempted use of force, or threatened use of a weapon on any individual in a domestic relationship (e.g., spouse, cohabitant, parent, child) (18 USC § 922; RCW 9.41.040; RCW 9.41.801).

All members and retired corrections officers with identification cards issued by the Office are responsible for ensuring that they have not been disqualified from possessing firearms by any such conviction or court order, and shall promptly report any such conviction or court order to a supervisor, as provided in this policy.

329.4 OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Washington law prohibits individuals convicted of serious felonies enumerated in RCW 9.41.040 from lawfully possessing firearms.

While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this office may be inherently in conflict with law enforcement duties and the public trust, and shall be reported as provided in this policy.

329.5 REPORTING PROCEDURE

All members and all retired corrections officers with an identification card issued by the Office shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired corrections officers should immediately notify the n/a or the Sheriff) in writing of any past or current criminal detention, arrest, charge, plea, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether the matter was dropped or rejected, is currently pending, or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Reporting of Employee Arrests, Convictions and Court Orders

All members and all retired corrections officers with an identification card issued by the Office shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired corrections officers should immediately notify the n/a or the Sheriff) in writing if they become the subject of a domestic violence-related order or any court order that prevents the member or retired corrections officer from possessing a firearm.

Any member whose criminal arrest, conviction, or court order restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing his/her duties, including carrying a firearm, may be disciplined. This includes but is not limited to being placed on administrative leave, reassignment, and/or termination. Any effort to remove such disqualification or restriction shall remain entirely the responsibility of the member, on his/her own time and at his/her own expense.

Any employee failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Retired corrections officers may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as may be appropriate.

329.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall ensure notification is made to the Criminal Justice Training Commission within 15 days of learning that a corrections officer has been charged with a crime (RCW 43.101.135).

Chapter 4 - Emergency Planning

Facility Emergencies

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a plan to appropriately respond to emergencies within the facility and to ensure all affected personnel receive timely training regarding emergency response. This policy is intended to protect the community, employees, visitors, inmates and all others who enter the jail, while allowing the facility to fulfill its primary purpose.

Facility emergencies related to fire will be addressed in the Fire Safety Policy.

400.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to have emergency response plans in place to quickly and effectively respond to and minimize the severity of any emergency within the facility.

400.3 PROCEDURE

The Jail Commander should develop, publish and review emergency response plans that address the following:

- (a) Escapes
- (b) Disturbances/Riots
- (c) Taking of hostages
- (d) Civil disturbances
- (e) Natural disasters
- (f) Periodic testing of emergency equipment
- (g) Other emergencies as needs are identified

The facility emergency response plans are intended to provide the staff with current methods, guidelines and training for minimizing the number and severity of emergency events that may threaten the security of the facility or compromise the safety of staff, inmates or the community.

The emergency response plans are intended to provide information on specific assignments and tasks for personnel. Where appropriate, the emergency response plans will include persons and emergency departments to be notified.

The emergency response plans should include procedures for continuing to house inmates in the facility; the identification of alternative facilities outside the boundaries of the disaster or threat and the potential capacity of those facilities; inmate transportation options; and contact information for allied agencies.

The emergency response plans shall be made available to the staff, volunteers and contractors working in the facility as needed.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

400.4 LOCKDOWN

Upon detecting any significant incident that threatens the security of the facility, such as a riot or hostage situation, staff shall immediately notify Dispatch and the Jail Commandern/a. The Jail Commandern/a, or in his/her absence any Corrections Officer Dispatch, may determine whether to order a partial or full lockdown of the facility and shall notify the Jail Commander as soon as practicable.

If a lockdown is ordered, all inmates will be directed back to their housing units/cells. n/a

A headcount shall be immediately conducted for all inmates, visitors, contractors and staff. The Jail Commandern/a shall be immediately notified of the status of the headcount. If any person is unaccounted for the Jail Commandern/a shall direct an immediate search of the facility.

Lockdown is not to be used as a form of punishment. It may only be used to ensure order.

400.4.1 COMMUNICATION

If deemed necessary, any Corrections Officer n/a may request that the telephone system be turned off for the purpose of preventing telephone communication between the inmates and any person other than a peace officer or a person authorized by the Jail Commandern/a (RCW 70.85.110 and RCW 70.85.100).

400.5 HUNGER STRIKE

Upon being made aware that one or more inmates is engaging in a hunger strike, the staff will notify the Jail Commander, who will notify the Sheriff. The Jail Commander should evaluate the basis for the strike and seek an appropriate resolution.

Should the Jail Commander be unable to resolve the grievance leading to the strike, they will notify the Sheriff and provide updates on the status of the hunger strike.

400.5.1 NOTIFICATION OF QUALIFIED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee should notify the Responsible Physician to review, coordinate and document any medical actions taken, based upon protocols and/or at the direction of qualified health care professionals, in response to a hunger strike.

Qualified health care professionals should monitor the health of inmates involved in the hunger strike and make recommendations to the Jail Commander or the supervisory staff responsible for oversight of the incident.

If an inmate is engaging in a hunger strike due to a mental condition, the appropriate medical protocols for mental illness will be followed.

400.5.2 RESPONSE TO HUNGER STRIKES

Beginning at the line staff level, a resolution to grievances should be sought at the lowest level. The Inmate Grievances Policy shall guide staff on resolving inmate grievances.

If the hunger strike remains unresolved, the Jail Commander may direct the appropriate staff to examine the inmate commissary purchases made in advance of the hunger strike, and to

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

monitor commissary purchases made during the hunger strike. Additional staff should be directed to observe the cell area, including trash containers, of the inmates involved for evidence of food items purchased from the commissary and of food hoarding.

400.5.3 LEGAL GUIDANCE

If attempts to resolve the grievance are unsuccessful or not reasonably possible, the Sheriff should consider consulting with legal resources as appropriate to develop other steps to resolve the issues.

400.6 RESPONSE TO DISTURBANCES

The staff should attempt to minimize the disruption to normal facility operations caused by a disturbance by attempting to isolate the disturbance to the extent possible. The staff should immediately notify the Jail Commander or the Sheriff/Jail Commander of the incident. The Jail Commander or Sheriff may direct additional staff as needed to resolve the disturbance.

400.6.1 NOTIFICATIONS

The n/a should notify the Jail Commander of the disturbance as soon as practicable. Based on the seriousness of the event, the Jail Commander should notify the Sheriff.

400.6.2 NOTIFICATION OF QUALIFIED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee should notify the appropriate qualified health care professionals in order to review, coordinate and document medical actions based upon protocols and/or at the direction of the Responsible Physician.

400.6.3 REPORTING

The n/a or Jail Commander should direct that an incident report be completed containing the details of the disturbance no later than the end of the shift. If appropriate, a crime report shall be initiated and prosecution sought.

400.7 RIOTS

Riots occur when an unruly inmate or inmates forcibly and/or violently take control or attempt to take control of any area within the confines of the jail.

Staff should make reasonable attempts to prevent inmate-on-inmate violence but should take measures to avoid being engulfed in the problem, thereby exacerbating the situation.

400.7.1 RESPONSE TO RIOTS

Once the area of the disturbance is secured and isolated from other areas of the facility, time is generally on the side of staff. If possible, the process of quelling the disturbance should slow down in order for staff to develop response plans, to ensure there are adequate facility personnel to effectively take the required actions, and that responding staff are appropriately equipped with protective gear.

Staff should evaluate their response given the totality of circumstances in any situation, but generally should not enter the space where a riot is occurring until sufficient staff members are

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

present to safely suppress the riot. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any staff member from assisting staff members who are being assaulted.

All inmates who have participated in a riot shall be separated and secured as soon as practicable. If necessary, injured inmates shall receive a medical evaluation and treatment. If the injured inmate is medically cleared to remain in the jail, he/she will be reclassified and moved to appropriate housing.

Other housing units must be secured, with sufficient staff remaining at their posts to continue to supervise the unaffected units. When the riot has been suppressed, all involved staff must immediately return to their assigned posts.

400.7.2 QUALIFIED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSE

A supervisor or the authorized designee should notify the qualified health care professionals and identify a staging area for medical emergency responders and for medical triage should it appear to be necessary.

The Responsible Physician or the authorized designee should be included in developing the response plan as it relates to the potential for a medical response, medical triage and treatment activities, and the safety and security of medical personnel during the incident.

400.7.3 NOTIFICATIONS

As soon as practicable, the Corrections Officer or a responsible staff member shall notify the Jail Commander, who in turn, shall notify the Sheriff.

400.7.4 REPORTING

The Jail Commander shall direct that a report be written detailing the incident by the end of the shift. If appropriate, a crime report will also be prepared by the responsible law enforcement agency.

400.7.5 DEBRIEFING

All responding staff, including medical responders, shall be debriefed on the incident as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the emergency incident. The staff shall examine the incident from the perspective of what worked, what actions were less than optimal and how the response to a future incident might be improved.

If appropriate, the details of the incident will be used to develop a training course for responding to facility disturbances. The goal of any debriefing process is continuous improvement. The debriefing should be focused on the incident and an improved response. A moderator should be used to ensure that no individual or group involved in the response is publicly ridiculed.

400.8 HOSTAGES

The Office does not recognize the taking of hostages as a reason to relinquish control of the jail environment.

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to use all available resources necessary to bring about a successful end to a hostage situation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

400.8.1 RESPONSE TO HOSTAGE INCIDENT

The Jail Commander should immediately be notified at the earliest sign of a hostage incident. The Jail Commander will notify the Sheriff as soon as practicable.

The Jail Commander or on duty Corrections Officer shall make every effort to ensure that the hostage incident remains confined to the smallest area possible. All door controls accessible to the inmate shall be disabled. Emergency exits that lead outside the secure perimeter shall be guarded.

400.8.2 NOTIFICATION OF QUALIFIED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

At the direction of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee, the qualified health care professionals should be notified in order to identify a location and form a logistical plan for medical triage. The location also shall serve as a medical staging area for other medical emergency responders.

400.8.3 HOSTAGE RESCUE

Communications with the hostage-taker should be established as soon as practicable. Hostage-taker demands for the staff to open doors will not be met. A hostage rescue team should be immediately summoned and the established protocols for resolving the situation shall be implemented. The Jail Commander and Sheriff should be consulted regarding decisions faced by the hostage rescue team.

400.8.4 REPORTING AND DEBRIEFING

Following the conclusion of a hostage incident, the Jail Commander should direct that an incident report be completed by the end of the shift. All aspects of the incident should be reviewed, focusing on the incident and the outcome, with the intent of using the incident as an opportunity for continuous improvement and to identify additional training or systemic changes that may be required.

400.9 ESCAPES

Upon being made aware that an escape may have occurred, or did in fact occur, the staff member should immediately notify Dispatch. Dispatch should notify the Jail Commander As soon as practicable, the Jail Commander should notify the Sheriff

Once the escape is verified and immediate actions taken inside the facility (lockdown, etc.), the Jail Commander should notify all local law enforcement agencies.

400.9.1 INMATE COUNTS

As soon as the facility is fully locked down, a full inmate/wristband count should be taken. All inmates who are outside of the secure perimeter of the facility (e.g., court, work details) should be located and identified. Any missing inmate should have his/her identity disclosed and his/her facility record should be accessed by the Jail Commander.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

400.9.2 SEARCH

Concurrent with the lockdown, the area surrounding the facility should be searched for the escapee. Areas where an inmate may be hiding or may have discarded jail clothing should be searched first. Any witnesses should be interviewed.

Classification officers will develop a flyer with the inmate's name, description, the inmate's latest picture, classification status and charges, and supply it to the custody staff and local law enforcement. Local law enforcement should also be given the inmate's last known address and a list of his/her associates.

400.9.3 REPORTING

The n/a or a designated staff member should submit an incident report to the Jail Commander. A crime report should also be written regarding the escape. The incident report should focus on events and physical plant weaknesses that contributed to the escape. The Jail Commander should review the reports, interview involved parties and develop action plans to minimize the risk of future occurrences.

400.10 REVIEW OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Jail Commander should ensure that there is a review of emergency procedures at least annually. Jail Commander This review should also include the signatures or initials of the facility staff responsible for the review. At a minimum, the review shall include:

- Assignment of persons to specific tasks in emergency situations.
- Instructions in the use of the alarm systems and signals.
- Systems for the notification of appropriate persons outside of the facility.
- Information on the location and use of emergency equipment in the facility.
- Specification of evacuation routes and procedures.

400.11 TRAINING

The staff shall be trained annually on this policy. This facility will provide emergency preparedness training as part of orientation training for all personnel assigned to the facility and for those who may be required to respond to the facility in an emergency. The staff shall also receive refresher training at least annually in the emergency response plans. The Undersheriff is responsible for developing and delivering appropriate initial training and annual refresher training.

Emergency planning training should occur in the form of classroom instruction (or roll call training), mock practical exercises and drills. Each type of emergency covered in the emergency response plan must be included in the training.

A lesson plan, staff training sign-up sheet with the dates and the times training should be provided, and proof of competency (testing) for each participant should be maintained by the Undersheriff.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Facility Emergencies

The Undersheriff shall forward an annual report to the Sheriff and Jail Commander on the status of emergency response plan training. Any training deficiencies identified in this report should be rectified within 90 days of the report.

The facility emergency plan and all training shall be documented by the Undersheriff and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Emergency Staffing Plan

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The facility must operate at all times as a safe and secure environment, regardless of staffing levels. Consequently, contingency plans must be made in advance for any staffing emergency or planned job action, regardless of the length of the staffing deficit.

The purpose of this policy is to establish roles and responsibilities for creating and implementing emergency staffing plans, providing appropriate emergency staffing training to supervisory and management personnel, and identifying an update schedule and distribution list for the plan, as identified by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

404.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to be prepared to operate a safe and secure facility in the event of a staffing emergency. Staffing emergencies that could negatively affect the good order the facility may include, but are not limited to, an outbreak of infectious disease, a work stoppage or strike by the staff, a natural disaster or other disruption. The Sheriff, Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for ensuring that an appropriate emergency staffing plan exists.

404.2.1 EMERGENCY STAFFING

In the event the Jail Commander becomes aware that a staffing emergency exists or may occur, staff members who are present may be ordered to remain at their posts. The Jail Commander will notify the Sheriff. Plans should include measures to achieve minimum staffing for the facility within four hours of a staffing emergency and may include the following operational adjustments:

- The facility may go to a lockdown. Minimum activities, including visiting, exercise and other programs will be suspended only if necessary. Meals, cleaning, medical services, court transportation and attorney visits will continue. Other activities will be assessed by the Jail Commander on a case-by-case basis.
- Supervisory and management personnel may have time-off cancelled or rescheduled for the duration of the staffing emergency.
- Staff from other areas of the office who have custody experience may be used to fill vacancies in the facility.
- Assistance from allied agencies may be requested to help management and supervisors in safely staffing the facility.
- Contracting with surrounding facilities may be necessary if adequate staffing cannot be obtained to safely operate the facility.
- In the event of a health-related staffing emergency, the office County Health Department shall be notified in accordance with the Communicable Diseases Policy.

Emergency Staffing Plan

404.2.2 LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Employees of this office may not participate in work stoppages or strikes (RCW 41.56.120).

In cases where the Jail Commander becomes aware that a work stoppage is planned or has occurred, legal counsel should be consulted for assistance in preparing the necessary legal action to either prevent the work stoppage or to cause it to cease. Immediate contact with the employees' representatives may also be necessary to prevent or conclude the job action.

404.2.3 TRAINING

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee should be responsible for:

- (a) Establishing a distribution list for the contingency plan.
- (b) Establishing a periodic review and update of the plan.
- (c) Ensuring that all personnel are periodically trained on the plan
- (d) Documenting all training.
- (e) Maintaining training records and ensuring that those personnel periodically receive appropriate update training on the plan.

Fire Safety

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The threat of fire and toxic smoke in the facility represents a significant risk to the safety and security of the community, the staff, inmates, volunteers, contractors and visitors. The purpose of this policy is to clearly identify and conform to applicable federal, state and/or local fire safety codes, and to establish a process of creating, disseminating and training all individuals in the facility on the emergency plans for fire safety and evacuation.

406.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that fire prevention strategies are a high priority.

406.2.1 FIRE CODES

The Office shall attempt to conform to all federal, state and local fire safety codes, as the facility allows.

406.2.2 FIRE PREVENTION RESPONSIBILITY

All staff, volunteers and contractors who work in the facility are responsible for the prevention of fires. They should be trained and given the tools to carry out the tasks necessary to reduce the risk of fire.

406.3 FIRE SUPPRESSION PRE-PLANNING

The Jail Commander shall, in cooperation with the local fire department or other qualified entity, develop a plan for responding to a fire. The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) A fire suppression pre-plan by the local fire department, to be included as part of this policy.
- (b) Fire prevention, safety inspection plans and record retention schedules developed by designated staff or as required by applicable law.
- (c) Documentation of all fire prevention inspections, all orders to correct and all proofs of correction should be maintained for a minimum of two years or as otherwise required by law.
- (d) An evacuation plan (see the Evacuation Plan Policy).
- (e) A plan for the emergency housing of inmates in case of fire.
- (f) The cross-training of responders and facility staff via drills, should occur at least quarterly, if practicable.

406.4 FIRE PREVENTION EQUIPMENT

All required fire alarms, sprinklers and detection devices shall be in good working order at all times.

Fire Safety

Should such a device become inoperative, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for ensuring that emergency repairs are undertaken as soon as possible and that staff is provided with an alternative emergency fire safety and evacuation plan.

Any time any fire prevention system is inoperative and poses a serious life-safety risk, that portion of the facility shall not be inhabited by inmates or staff.

406.5 FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Jail Commander shall ensure that the facility is equipped with the necessary firefighting equipment (e.g. fire hoses, extinguishers) in an amount and in a location as recommended by the local fire authority or other qualified entity. The locations of firefighting equipment will be shown on the facility fire plan (schematic).

While the staff is not trained as fully qualified firefighters, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee will ensure that the staff is trained to initially respond to a fire with the purpose of facilitating the safety of the occupants, including evacuation, if necessary.

406.6 FIRE TRAINING

The Jail Commander is responsible for seeing that the staff is trained in the use of the facility's firefighting equipment sufficient to demonstrate proficiency. The staff should receive refresher training at least annually on the use of firefighting equipment.

406.7 INSPECTIONS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for quarterly inspections of firefighting equipment. Should such a device be discovered as inoperative, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for ensuring that emergency repairs are undertaken as soon as possible and that staff is provided with an alternative emergency fire safety and evacuation plan.

406.7.1 FURNISHINGS

All furnishings allowed in the facility shall meet fire authority standards for fire performance characteristics. Prior to the introduction of any furnishing into the facility, the staff shall receive clearance from the local fire authority as to its appropriateness.

406.7.2 FLAMMABLE, TOXIC AND CAUSTIC MATERIALS

The Jail Commander, in collaboration with the local environmental health expert, will review the type of materials introduced into the facility to ensure that they are controlled and used safely. All such materials will be safely stored and only used by inmates under the direction of the staff.

406.8 EMERGENCY HOUSING OF INMATES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall develop a plan for the emergency housing of inmates in the event of a fire. The plan should include procedures for continuing to house inmates in the facility, identification of alternate facilities and the potential capacity of those facilities, inmate transportation options, and contact information for allied agencies. This plan shall be reviewed annually and revised if necessary.

Evacuation

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to promote planning and to establish procedures, responsibilities and training requirements for the staff of the Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail in case of fire and other emergency evacuations.

409.2 POLICY

The community, staff, volunteers, contractors and inmates should have a well-researched and validated evacuation plan that can be implemented in the event any portion of this facility requires evacuating due to an emergency (e.g. fire, smoke, flood and storm). All custody staff should be knowledgeable about the evacuation plan, policy and procedures.

409.3 EVACUATION PLAN

409.3.1 EXITS

All facility exits should be marked with signs that clearly indicate the direction of traffic.

Except for temporary reasons, such as maintenance or repairs, all exits to the facility shall remain free from obstacles at all times regardless of the frequency of use. It is the duty of all staff to remove any obstructions that block, either partially or completely, staff's ability to observe or use any exit.

All housing areas and places of assembly that are designed for occupancy of 50 individuals or more shall have two available exits.

409.3.2 EVACUATION PLANS AND ROUTES

All custody staff will be familiar with evacuation routes for inmates.

409.3.3 EMERGENCY HOUSING OF INMATES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall develop a plan on the emergency housing of inmates in the event of a full or partial evacuation of the facility. The plan will address when inmates should be housed in place, identification of alternate facilities and the potential capacity of those facilities, inmate transportation options, and contact information for allied agencies. This plan shall be reviewed at least annually and revised if necessary.

409.4 TRAINING DRILLS

Chapter 5 - Inmate Management

Population Management System

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of inmate population accounting that promotes the safety and security of the facility on a daily operational basis. It assembles data that enables the Office to forecast staffing and facility growth needs into the future, and to plan for the associated expenditures.

500.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this facility that an inmate population management system should be established and maintained to account for the admission, processing and release of inmates. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring that detailed daily reports of the facility's inmate population are completed and maintained by the staff. The reports shall reflect the average daily population of sentenced and nonsentenced inmates by categories of adult male, adult female, juvenile male and juvenile female. The Jail Commander should collect and submit the data to the Sheriff in a monthly report within 10 working days of the end of each month. The Sheriff or the authorized designee should maintain the data in an accessible format for historical purposes, trend analysis and to respond to funding opportunities.

Inmate Counts

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Inmate counts are vital to the security of the facility, the safety of the staff and the welfare of the inmates. This policy establishes guidelines for the frequency of inmate counts, which ensures that all inmates and their status can be accounted for at any time.

502.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to account for all inmates within and under the control of this facility through scheduled and other counts as needed.

502.3 PROCEDURE

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for creating and maintaining a written procedure establishing the process and frequency of counts. Inmate counts shall be conducted at least once an hour. Emergency counts may be conducted at the direction of the Jail Commander as needed. Electronic counts shall not be substituted for direct staff observation.

All counts shall be documented on the daily activity log. Counts shall include all inmates in custody, including those on work assignments, furlough, education release and those who are off-site, such as the hospital or court, or other facility.

Any discrepancy in the count should immediately be reported to the Jail Commander and resolved prior to the release of the shift personnel responsible for the count. A formal count in which all inmates are personally identified by a corrections officer should be conducted once a day at a time established by the Jail Commander. The result of the formal count will be used to calculate the average daily population statistics for the facility.

In the event that an escape is discovered during the inmate count, the Corrections Officer will initiate action to investigate the escape by promptly notifying law enforcement agencies and the Jail Commander. They will initiate a search, and comply with other procedures as needed in accordance with the Facility Emergencies Policy.

A complete report of the incident will be prepared and provided to the Jail Commander and Sheriff as soon as practicable.

Reception

504.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for admission, including implementing security measures, processing initial classification, processing immigration detainers, identifying medical and mental health issues, seizing and storing personal property, and providing intake telephone calls.

504.2 POLICY

This office shall use the following standardized guidelines when receiving individuals to be booked into this jail to maintain security and to respect individuals' civil rights.

504.3 PRE-BOOKING SCREENING

All individuals shall be screened prior to booking to ensure each individual is physically acceptable for admission and that all arrest or commitment paperwork is present (see the Medical Screening Policy). Required paperwork includes, as applicable:

- (a) Arrest reports
- (b) Probable cause declarations
- (c) Warrants or court orders
- (d) Victim notification information
- (e) Documentation of needs related to religious practices, such as diet, clothing, and appearance (see the Religious Programs Policy)
- (f) Accommodation requests related to disabilities (see the Inmates with Disabilities Policy)
- (g) Information regarding suicidal statements or actions, or assessments of suicide risk
- (h) Medical and mental health records

Any discrepancies in required paperwork should be resolved or missing documentation located before accepting the individual for booking from the arresting or transporting corrections officer.

Prior to accepting custody of an individual who claims to have been arrested due to a mistake of identity or an individual who claims that identity theft led to the issuance of a warrant in the individual's name, members shall make reasonable efforts to investigate the claim of identity fraud or mistake. Members shall notify a supervisor when an individual makes a claim of mistaken identity or identity fraud.

504.4 SEARCHES BEFORE ADMISSION

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for designating which items will be considered contraband, approved personal property, and excess personal property, and for creating procedures regarding the disposition of each category of property.

All individuals and their property shall be searched for contraband before being accepted for booking. All contraband items will be handled according to jail procedures. Items of possible

Reception

evidentiary value may be turned over to the arresting or transporting corrections officer for processing or be processed according to the jail's rules for handling evidence (see the Disposition of Evidence Policy). Approved personal property should be accepted. Items not approved should be returned to the arresting or transporting corrections officer prior to the individual being accepted for booking, or disposed of according to jail procedures. A description of the items returned to the arresting or transporting corrections officer shall be documented in the individual's booking record.

Searches shall be conducted in accordance with the Searches Policy.

504.5 ADMISSION PROCESS

A unique booking number shall be assigned to each individual specific to the current admission. Photographs and fingerprints shall be taken (RCW 43.43.735).

Members facilitating the admission process should attempt to gather a comprehensive record of each individual, including the following:

- Identifying information, including name and any known aliases or monikers
- Current or last known address and telephone number
- Date and time of arrest
- Date and time of admission
- Name, rank, agency, and signature of the arresting corrections officer and transporting corrections officer, if different
- Health insurance information
- Legal authority for confinement
- Sex
- Gender identity
- Age
- Date of birth
- Race
- Height and weight
- Occupation and current or most recent employer
- Emergency contact, including name, address, telephone number, and relationship to the individual
- Driver license number and state where issued or state identification number
- Social Security number
- Additional information concerning special custody requirements or special needs
- Local, state, and federal criminal history records

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Reception

- Notation of any unique marks or physical characteristics, such as scars, birthmarks, or tattoos
- Medical clearance, if applicable
- Suicide risk
- Inventory of all personal property, including clothing, jewelry, and money
- A record of personal telephone calls made at the time of booking or the opportunity to place calls if the calls were not made
- Name of booking staff member
- Records related to past periods of detention at the jail

Members shall not inquire or collect information about an individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth unless there is a direct connection between the information and an investigation into a violation of state or local criminal law (RCW 10.93.160). Members shall be instructed to leave fields or check boxes on forms blank if related to place of birth, immigration or citizenship status, and national origin.

504.5.1 LEGAL BASIS FOR DETENTION

Individuals admitted to the jail shall be notified of the charge or other legal basis of confinement in a language they understand.

504.5.2 MISSING PERSON REPORT

When completing the admission process, if information from the National Crime Information Center, Washington Crime Information Center, or similar authority reveals that the individual is the subject of a missing person report, the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall notify the agency with original jurisdiction for the missing person report that the individual is in custody (RCW 68.50.320).

504.5.3 TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTIFICATION

If an individual's criminal history records show that the individual is a tribal fugitive and the subject of an arrest warrant issued by a noncertified tribe, the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall notify the tribal law enforcement agency that the individual is in custody, the reason for the detention, and the anticipated date of release, if known (RCW 10.32.010; RCW 10.32.030).

504.6 IMMIGRATION NOTIFICATION ON COMMITMENT

Office members assigned to book inmates may notify federal immigration officials when any foreign national is committed to the Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail. The notification may include the date, cause and anticipated duration of the commitment (RCW 10.93.160).

504.7 TRANSITION FROM RECEPTION TO HOUSING UNITS

The n/a or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring only individuals who qualify are placed into appropriate housing. Those who will not be housed include individuals who are:

- (a) Eligible for release following citation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Reception

- (b) Intoxicated or under the influence of any intoxicating substance.
- (c) Arranging bail. Such individuals should be permitted a reasonable amount of time, at the discretion of the n/a or designee, to make telephone calls before being housed.

504.7.1 MONITORING FOR SIGNS OF INTOXICATION AND WITHDRAWAL

Members should respond promptly to an individual's complaint of symptoms and remain alert to signs of drug and alcohol overdose and withdrawal, which include but are not limited to sweating, nausea, abdominal cramps, anxiety, agitation, tremors, hallucinations, rapid breathing, and generalized aches and pains. Any member who suspects that an individual may be suffering from overdose or experiencing withdrawal symptoms shall promptly notify the n/a and the appropriate medical staff.

504.7.2 SEPARATION

Individuals should be kept separate from admitted individuals during the admission process. When justified, individuals may be moved to administrative segregation during the booking process (see the Special Management Inmates Policy).

Newly admitted individuals should be separated according to the jail's classification plan (see the Inmate Classification Policy).

504.8 PROPERTY CONTROL

All approved personal property received from individuals at the time of booking shall be inventoried. A receipt referencing the individual's booking number should be signed by the individual and the booking member. The original copy of the property receipt should be retained and placed in the individual's file and/or with the property. A second copy should be presented to the individual at the time of booking. Excess personal property shall be handled according to jail procedures.

504.8.1 VERIFICATION OF MONEY

All monies belonging to the individual shall be verified in front of the individual. The individual should initial the dollar amount on the booking sheet. All money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed.

Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency shall also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. Jewelry and other small property shall also be sealed in an envelope. All envelopes shall clearly indicate the contents on the front. The member sealing an envelope shall initial across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added to the cash envelope, the member making the change shall enter the new amount below the original entry on the booking sheet, initial it, and write the new total on the outside of the envelope.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Reception

504.8.2 PROPERTY STORAGE

All approved property should be stored in a secure storage area. Only authorized personnel may access the storage area and only for the purpose of depositing or retrieving property, or to conduct authorized work, including maintenance and other duties as directed by the Jail Commander.

504.9 TELEPHONE CALLS

Every individual should be allowed to make a reasonable number of completed telephone calls as soon as possible after arrival.

- (a) Telephone calls may be limited to local calls, but long-distance calls may be made by the individual at their own expense.
 - 1. The Office should pay the cost of any long-distance calls related to arranging for the care of a child or dependent adult.
- (b) The individual should be given sufficient time to make any necessary arrangements, including child or dependent adult care, or transportation upon release.
 - 1. These telephone calls are not intended to be lengthy conversations. The member assigned to monitor or process the individual may use their judgment in determining the appropriate duration of the calls.
- (c) Calls to an attorney shall be deemed confidential and shall not be monitored, eavesdropped upon, or recorded.

There is no obligation for members to make a telephone call on an individual's behalf; however, members shall facilitate reasonable accommodations to individuals with disabilities to make phone calls (see the Inmates with Disabilities Policy). A member is not required to wake a sleeping individual so that the individual may complete a call. The individual should be provided the opportunity to make telephone calls once awake.

504.10 SHOWERING AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE

Individuals may be required to shower before being dressed in clean jail clothing. Showering should occur before transfer from the temporary holding area to a housing unit (see the Inmate Hygiene Policy).

Inmate Handbook and Orientation

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the orientation of inmates booked into the Adams County Sheriff's Office facility. The purpose of the orientation is to inform inmates of the jail routine, rules, inmate rights and services.

506.2 POLICY

The Jail Commander shall provide an effective method of orienting all incoming inmates that includes an inmate handbook. The orientation should take place within 24 hours of an inmate's admission and in any event prior to the inmate being moved to general population housing, and should be an ongoing process in the housing area so that the information is available to the inmates throughout their entire time in custody.

506.3 FEMALE INMATES

Information regarding the use of restraints on inmates who are pregnant, in labor, or in postpartum recovery should be provided to all female inmates of childbearing age during intake (RCW 70.48.500; RCW 70.48.501).

506.4 INITIAL ORIENTATION

To assist with the inmate's transition into a custody environment, the orientation will include the following topics, supplemented by a more detailed inmate handbook that will be provided to each inmate:

- (a) Jail rules and disciplinary sanctions
- (b) Correspondence, visiting, and telephone rules
- (c) Availability of personal care items and opportunities for personal hygiene
- (d) Inmate grievance procedure, including all steps and deadlines necessary to exhaust the grievance process
- (e) Co-pays, fees, and charges
- (f) Medical, dental, and mental health services
- (g) Possibilities for pretrial release
- (h) Programs and activities, including application procedures
- (i) Classification/housing assignments and appeal procedures
- (j) Court appearance, where scheduled, if known
- (k) Sexual abuse and sexual harassment information, including the following (28 CFR 115.33):
 - 1. Jail's zero-tolerance policy
 - 2. Prevention and intervention

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Handbook and Orientation

3. Instruction on how inmates can avoid being victims of sexual abuse and sexual harassment through self-protection techniques
4. Reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment incidents, including how to report such incidents anonymously
5. Treatment and counseling for victims of sexual abuse or sexual harassment
6. Mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers, where available, of local, state, or national victim advocacy or rape crisis organizations (28 CFR 115.53)
7. Information regarding confidentiality, monitoring, and mandatory reporting
 - (l) Contacting foreign consuls
 - (m) Requests for religious accommodations
 - (n) Emergency procedures (e.g., fires, evacuations)
 - (o) Voting, including registering to vote
 - (p) A list of approved items that inmates are permitted to possess
 - (q) A list of contraband items and definitions of excess property
 - (r) Privileged mail as opposed to personal mail

In addition to English, orientation information will be provided in the most commonly used languages for the inmate population.

The Jail Commander should consider enlisting the assistance of volunteers who are qualified and proficient in both English and the language in which they are providing translation assistance to translate the orientation information. Use of outside translation sources may also be considered.

Interpretive services will be provided to inmates who do not speak English or any of the other languages in which the orientation information is available.

A written and signed acknowledgment of the orientation and receipt of the handbook should be maintained in the inmate's permanent file (28 CFR 115.33).

506.5 ORIENTATION FOR NON-READERS, VISUALLY IMPAIRED, AND DEAF OR HARD-OF-HEARING INMATES

Inmates who cannot read, are visually impaired, or have intellectual, psychiatric, or speech disabilities, or limited reading skills shall have materials read to them by a member or presented to them using audible recorded media (28 CFR 115.16).

Inmates who are deaf or are hard of hearing shall be provided with interpretation services. Reasonable efforts should be made by the members to assist the inmate in understanding the information.

Inmate Safety Checks

508.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a requirement for conducting visual safety checks at least every 30 minutes for all inmates, and for creating and maintaining a log to document all safety checks.

508.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office that all correctional staff shall conduct safety checks at least once every 60 minutes on all inmates, or more frequently as determined by inmate custody status and/or housing classification.

Safety checks shall be made through direct visual observation. Cameras and monitors may supplement the required visual observation safety checks but they shall not replace the need for direct visual observation. Safety checks will be clearly documented on permanent logs in accordance with the office Daily Activity Logs and Shift Reports Policy.

508.3 SAFETY CHECKS

The staff shall adhere to the following procedures when conducting safety checks:

- (a) Safety checks shall be conducted at least every 60 minutes and more frequently if necessary.
- (b) Safety checks shall be conducted on an irregular schedule (staggered) so that inmates cannot predict when the checks will occur.
- (c) Safety checks shall be done by personal observation of the corrections officer and shall be sufficient to determine whether the inmate is experiencing any stress or trauma.
- (d) Cameras and monitors may supplement the required visual observation safety checks but they shall not replace the need for direct visual observation.
- (e) Safety checks will be clearly documented on permanent logs in accordance with the office Daily Activity Logs and Shift Reports Policy.
- (f) Actual times of the checks and notations should be recorded on the daily activity logs.
- (g) Log entries shall never be made in advance of the actual check. Log entries made in this manner do not represent factual information and are prohibited.
- (h) Special management Inmates shall be checked more frequently as detailed in the Special Management Inmates Policy.

Special Management Inmates

510.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Inmates who pose a heightened risk to themselves or others require special management, including frequent interaction and increased supervision by staff. Interaction with special management inmates is essential to maintaining a safe, secure and humane environment. This policy establishes guidelines and procedures for interacting with special management inmates in the custody of the Adams County Sheriff's Office.

510.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Administrative segregation - The physical separation of an inmate who is prone to escape or assault staff or other inmates, or one who is mentally deficient, in need of medical isolation or infirmary status. This is a non-punitive classification process.

Protective custody - A level of custody either requested or required for an inmate's protection from others.

Special management inmate - An inmate who falls into either of the previously mentioned classifications.

510.2 POLICY

This office shall provide for the secure and segregated housing of any inmate, but shall not impose more deprivation of privileges than is necessary to obtain the objective of protecting the inmate, staff or the public.

510.3 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT INMATES HOUSING CRITERIA

The safety and security of this facility is dependent on a classification system that identifies inmates who pose a risk to themselves or to others. Inmates who pose such a risk must be promptly and appropriately segregated from the general inmate population until such time that they no longer pose a risk. Staff must have the ability to promptly segregate these inmates pending further review.

Individuals who may be classified as special management inmates include, but are not limited to, inmates who are:

- In protective custody or court-imposed segregation.
- Exhibiting mental health concerns.
- An escape threat.
- A serious violence threat.
- Known to have gang affiliation.
- A known management problem.
- A suicide risk.

Special Management Inmates

- Exhibiting medical issues.
- Physically impaired.

510.4 CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING IMMEDIATE SEGREGATION

Inmates will generally be assigned to segregation through the classification process. The Jail Commander or Corrections Officer has the authority to immediately place any inmate into segregation when it reasonably appears necessary to protect the inmate or others (see the Disciplinary Segregation Policy).

Reasons that an inmate may be placed into immediate segregation include the following:

- (a) The inmate requests protection or is under court-ordered protection, or the staff has determined that the inmate requires protection.
- (b) There is reason to believe the inmate poses a danger to him/herself or others.
- (c) The inmate poses an escape risk.
- (d) The inmate requires immediate mental health evaluation and medical housing is not reasonably available.
- (e) The inmate is charged with a disciplinary infraction and is awaiting a disciplinary hearing. In the judgment of the staff, the inmate may become disruptive or dangerous if left in general population.
- (f) The inmate is in the process of being transferred to a higher security classification.
- (g) Other circumstances where, in the judgment of the staff, the inmate may pose a threat to him/herself, others or the security of the facility.

510.4.1 REVIEW PROCESS

The Jail Commander shall be notified when any inmate is placed in immediate segregation and shall be informed of the circumstances leading to the order to segregate. Within 72 hours of the inmate being placed into segregation, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee must review the circumstances surrounding the segregation to determine which of the following actions shall be taken:

- (a) The inmate is designated for administrative segregation.
- (b) The inmate is designated for protective custody.
- (c) The inmate remains segregated pending a disciplinary hearing.
- (d) The inmate is returned to general inmate population.

510.5 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

The corrections officer responsible for assigning classifications to incoming inmates shall clearly document the reason an inmate should be placed into protective custody. Inmates in need of protective custody may be placed in a segregation unit when there is documentation that the

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Management Inmates

protective custody is warranted and segregation is the least restrictive alternative reasonably available.

Inmates who are in protective custody shall receive all services and programs that are available to inmates in general population and that are deemed a privilege. Any deviation from allowing usually authorized items or activities shall be documented on the inmate's file.

510.6 MAINTENANCE OF PRIVILEGES

Inmates who are classified for housing in administrative segregation or protective custody shall, at a minimum, be allowed access to programs and services including, but not limited to, the following:

- Inmate telephones
- Family Visitation
- Access to commissary services
- Library services
- Social services
- Faith-based guidance, counseling and religious services
- Social and professional visits

Nothing in this policy prohibits changing the delivery of programs or services to segregated inmates in order to provide for the safety and security of other inmates and staff.

510.7 REVIEW OF STATUS

The Jail Commander shall review the status of all inmates who are housed in segregation units and designated for administrative segregation or protective custody. This review shall occur every seven days for the first two months of segregation and at least once every 30 days thereafter. The review should include information about these inmates to determine whether their status in administrative segregation and protective custody is still warranted.

If other reasonable housing options exist that will provide for the safety of the inmate, the inmate should be moved out of segregation. In reviewing an alternative housing decision, the safety of the inmate shall receive the utmost consideration.

510.7.1 STATE INMATES

The following procedures are required for all state facilities. Local facilities may be required to follow these procedures if housing state prisoners under contract.

Immediately after placement in non-disciplinary segregation, the Jail Commander or the authorized hearing officer will inform the inmate in writing of the reason for the inmate's segregation and the date, time and place of the initial review meeting.

Within two days of placement in segregation, the Jail Commander, or the authorized hearing officer will meet with the segregated inmate and give the inmate an opportunity to respond to the written reasons for the inmate's segregation placement. The Jail Commander or authorized hearing officer

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Management Inmates

will submit a report that shall include the reasons for segregation, the inmate's response and any information supporting protective custody, special restrictions, monitoring of special medications or diets and a recommendation of whether to continue the segregation (WAC 137-32-010).

510.8 HEALTH EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

After notification from staff that an inmate is being placed in segregation, the Jail Commander shall ensure that the following occurs:

- (a) A qualified health care professional shall review the inmate's health record to determine whether existing medical, dental or mental health needs contraindicate the placement or require special accommodations.
- (b) If contraindications or special accommodations are noted, the qualified health care professional shall inform the Jail Commander and coordinate the appropriate plan for the inmate based on the safety needs of the facility and the medical needs of the inmate.

510.8.1 HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Due to the possibility of self-inflicted injury and depression during periods of segregation, health evaluations should include notations of any bruises and other trauma markings and the qualified health care professional's comments regarding the inmate's attitude and outlook.

- (a) Unless medical attention is needed more frequently, each inmate in segregation should receive a daily visit by medical staff. A medical assessment should be documented in the inmate's medical file.
- (b) A qualified health care professional shall also conduct weekly rounds for a mental health evaluation.

When an inmate is classified as a special management inmate due to the presence of a serious mental illness and is placed in a segregation setting, the staff shall document this in the inmate's file and notify the qualified health care professional. When an inmate is expected to remain in segregation for more than 30 days (based upon disciplinary decisions, protective needs or other factors), the qualified health care professional shall be notified.

Where reasonably practicable a qualified health care professional should provide screening for suicide risk during the three days following admission to the segregation unit.

510.9 SAFETY CHECKS

A staff member shall conduct a face-to-face safety check of all special management inmates, including those housed in administrative segregation or protective custody, at least every 60 minutes on an irregular schedule. Inmates who are violent, have mental health problems or who demonstrate behavior that is easily identified as out of the ordinary or bizarre in nature should be personally observed by the staff every 30 minutes on an irregular schedule.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Management Inmates

Inmates who are at risk of suicide shall be under continuous observation until seen by a qualified health care professional. Subsequent supervision routines should be in accordance with orders provided by the qualified health care professional.

Special management inmates shall receive increased monitoring to include, at a minimum:

- (a) A daily visit by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.
- (b) Visits by members of the program staff, upon request.

All management, program staff and qualified health care professional visits shall be documented in the appropriate records and logs and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

510.10 LOG PROCEDURES

Electronically captured logs will be maintained in a way that prevents entries from being deleted or modified once they are entered. Corrections or changes must be done by way of supplemental entries. At a minimum the log will contain the following:

- Inmate name
- Inmate identification number
- Housing location
- Classification status
- Date admitted
- Date and time of entry and exit from the cell
- Type of infraction or reason for admission
- Tentative release date
- Any special medical or psychiatric problems or needs
- Counseling for behavior

Log entries should be legible, entered promptly and provide sufficient detail to adequately reflect the events of the day for future reference.

The date and time of the observation or incident and the name and identification number of the staff member making the log entry shall be included on each entry.

Supervisors should review the logs frequently during the shift and enter comments as appropriate. At minimum, supervisors should enter the date and time of each review.

All safety checks will be documented in detail and should include the exact time of the safety check and the identification information of the employee conducting the check.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Special Management Inmates

510.10.1 LOG INSPECTION AND ARCHIVAL OF LOGS

The n/a shall review and evaluate the logs and pass any significant incidents via the chain of command to the Jail Commander for review.

The logs will be retained by the Office in accordance with established records retention schedules, but in no case less than one year.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

512.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this agency while in the performance of their duties (RCW 10.109.010). Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Adams County Sheriff's Office facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

512.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Agency by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Agency and the public.

512.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members on any agency-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity of the agency, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Agency. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

512.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member, assigned a department portable recorder, will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with such, and will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Agency, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order of the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, ACSO identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user's unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation (RCW 10.109.010).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

512.5 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the portable recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The portable recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) Any public, inmate, or other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.
- (b) Out of the ordinary incidents or actions within the correctional facilities where:
 1. Correction deputies assisting with the arrival of a combative inmate.
 2. Placement of an inmate into restraints, or restraint device due to disruptive, destructive, assaultive, or self-harming behavior on the part of the inmate.
 3. Removal of restraints, or inmate from restraint device previously recorded for conditions described in paragraph ii above.
 4. Any use of force (or combination where the use of force is likely), cell extraction, riot, or other critical incident as deemed necessary by the on-duty supervisor (All staff present should activate their body worn camera).

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

No member of this agency may record a face to face conversation without first announcing to everyone present that the conversation is going to be recorded and ensuring the announcement is recorded except pursuant to a warrant, or when the communication is of an emergency nature or relates to communication by a hostage holder or barricaded suspect (RCW 9.73.030).

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonable practicable.

512.6 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDER

Washington law prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation, except as provided in RCW 9.73.040, RCW 9.73.090 and RCW 9.73.210.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another agency member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Sheriff of the authorized designee.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

512.7 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

512.8 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

512.9 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using agency-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with a agency-issued or personally owned recorder. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate agency business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Agency.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Shift Supervisor. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for agency-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

512.10 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in an related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

- (a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.
- (b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.
- (c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.
- (d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone's privacy
- (e) Medical or mental health information is contained.
- (f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover deputy or confidential informant.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

512.11 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

- (a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Agency who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.
- (b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (c) By media personnel with permission of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

512.12 COORDINATOR

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should appoint a coordinator responsible for (RCW 10.109.010):

- (a) Establishing procedures for the security, storage and maintenance of data and recordings.
- (b) Establishing procedures for transferring, downloading, tagging or marking events.
- (c) Establishing procedures for members communicating to non-English speakers, those with limited English proficiency or those who are deaf or hard of hearing that a portable recorder is being used.
- (d) Establishing procedures for accessing data and recordings.
- (e) Establishing procedures for logging or auditing access.

512.13 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organizations records retention schedule but in no event for a period less than 60 days.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

512.14 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Request for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

512.15 TRAINING

The Training Manager should ensure that those members issued a portable recorder receive initial training upon issue and periodic training thereafter (RCW 10.109.010).

512.16 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Recordings will not be reviewed by the department solely for the purpose of initiating internal investigations against members of the department. If a recording is reviewed by the department in response to a complaint and/or allegation of misconduct by a member of the department, at the time the department notifies the involved-employee(s) a copy of the complaint and/or allegations. At least seventy-two (72) hours prior to interviewing any involved employee(s) about their conduct, which is part of a recording, the applicable MAV recording will be provided to the involved-employee(s) and their legal a/or collective bargaining representative.

Management of Weapons and Control Devices

514.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy will address the availability and control of weapons.

514.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office that the presence and the use of weapons in the jail will be tightly controlled and supervised to reduce the potential for injury. Staff will only carry and use those weapons for which they have been trained in and are qualified to use.

514.3 FIREARMS

With the exception described below, armed personnel shall secure all firearms in gun lockers located at the entry points prior to entering the secure perimeter. Firearms shall not be stored inside the secure perimeter at any time. If it is necessary to load or unload a firearm, personnel shall use the clearing barrels located outside of the facility's secure perimeter to facilitate the safe loading and unloading of firearms.

Firearms shall only be allowed in the secure perimeter of the facility when it is necessary to protect the safety and security of staff, inmates, contractors, volunteers or the public.

Firearms shall only be allowed inside the secure perimeter with the approval of the Jail Commander or authorized designee and under the direct supervision of a supervisor.

514.4 OTHER WEAPONS, TOOLS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

Office-approved weapons, tools and chemical agents, including, but not limited to, pepper projectiles, batons, TASER devices, impact weapons, weapon-fired projectiles, noise/flash distraction devices, sting grenades and similar devices, may be possessed and used only by custody staff members who have received office-authorized training and are qualified to use them.

Office-approved weapons, tools and chemical agents shall only be allowed inside the secure perimeter with the approval of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

514.5 STORAGE OF WEAPONS, CHEMICAL AGENTS AND CONTROL DEVICES

The armory shall be located in a secure and readily accessible repository outside of inmate housing and activity areas. It shall be secured at all times. Access to the armory shall be limited by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. Only personnel who have received office-approved training in the maintenance of the stored equipment and who have been designated by the Jail Commander are authorized to be inside the armory.

The following equipment shall be stored and secured in the armory:

- (a) All office-approved weapons
- (b) All office-approved control devices and associated supplies, with the exception of the TASER device

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Management of Weapons and Control Devices

- (c) All security equipment, such as helmets, face shields, stab or protective vests and handheld shields
- (d) All office-approved chemical agents

Explosive materials will be stored in a safe approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and in compliance with 27 CFR 555.201 et seq.

514.5.1 WEAPONS LOCKER

There should be a secure weapons locker located outside of the secure perimeter of the jail.

514.5.2 INVENTORY

The Jail Commander should designate one or more properly trained staff to be responsible for maintaining all weapons, chemical agents and control devices in a safe and secure manner, and to inventory and report the condition and availability of the facility's weapons and control devices on a monthly basis.

To facilitate the inventory, all weapons, chemical agents and control devices shall be stored in assigned locations inside the armory. A log sheet shall be maintained within the armory at all times, detailing the exact location of each item. The removal of any weapon, chemical agent or control device shall be documented on the log sheet, showing who removed the item, the date and time of removal and the reason for removal. An additional log entry shall be made indicating the date and time of the item's return.

The n/a and the Jail Commander shall be immediately notified in the event that any weapon, chemical agent or control device is determined to be missing. An immediate and thorough search of the facility shall take place in order to locate the item.

514.5.3 REVIEW, INSPECTION AND APPROVAL

Every control device and chemical agent will be periodically inspected for serviceability and expiration dates by the Firearms Instructor or the instructor designated to train on the use of a particular control device or chemical agent. The Firearms Instructor or the designated instructor is responsible to ensure replacement of outdated or unserviceable items.

Inmate Classification

516.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the Adams County Sheriff's Office's classification process, which is designed to identify security and health issues so that inmates may be held in such a way as to foster a safe and secure facility.

516.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Civil detainee - Any person held in custody for a reason other than for criminal matters.

516.2 POLICY

All arrestees and detainees entering this facility will be processed to determine whether they will be housed in the facility, cited and released, released on their own recognizance (O.R.) or bail, or released back to the community through an appropriate release mechanism, including alternatives to incarceration programs, such as electronic supervision.

It is the policy of this office to properly classify inmates according to security and health risks so that appropriate supervision, temporary holding and housing assignments may be made.

516.3 CLASSIFICATION PLAN

The Jail Commander or authorized designee should create and maintain a classification plan to guide staff in the processing of individuals brought into the facility.

The plan should include an initial screening process, as well as a process for determining appropriate housing assignments. The plan should include use of an objective screening instrument, procedures for making decisions about classification and housing assignments, intake and housing forms and a process to ensure that all classification and housing records are maintained in each inmate's permanent file. The plan should include an evaluation of the following criteria:

- Age
- Sex
- Current charges
- Behavior during arrest and intake process
- Criminal and incarceration history
- Mental and emotional stability
- Potential risk of safety to others or self
- Special management inmate status
- Special needs assessment for vulnerable inmates

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Classification

- Behavioral or physical limitations or disabilities
- Medical status
- Level of sobriety at booking
- Suicidal ideation
- Escape history and degree of escape risk
- History of assaultive behavior
- The need to be separated from other classifications of inmates (e.g., juvenile offenders gang affiliation, confidential informant, former law enforcement, sexual orientation)
- Prior convictions for sex offenses against an adult or child
- Whether the inmate is or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex or gender non-conforming (see Prison Rape Elimination Act Policy for transgender and intersex definitions)
- Previous sexual victimization
- The inmate's own perception of his/her vulnerability
- Whether the inmate is detained solely for civil immigration purposes
- Whether the inmate is a foreign national and if so from what country (see Foreign Nationals and Diplomats Policy)
- Prior acts of sexual abuse, prior convictions for violent offenses and history of prior institutional violence or sexual abuse, as known to the Office (28 CFR 115.41)
- Any other criteria as deemed appropriate by the Sheriff or the authorized designee

The plan should include a methodology for evaluating the classification process and a periodic review for the purpose of continuous quality improvement.

Information obtained in response to screening questions shall be considered confidential and shall only be made available to those who have a legitimate need to know (28 CFR 115.41).

516.3.1 INMATE RESPONSE TO SCREENING

Inmates may not be compelled by threat of discipline to provide information or answers regarding (28 CFR 115.41):

- (a) Whether the inmate has a mental, physical or developmental disability.
- (b) Whether the inmate is or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex, or gender nonconforming.
- (c) Whether the inmate has previously experienced sexual victimization.
- (d) The inmate's own perception of vulnerability.

Inmate Classification

516.4 INITIAL CLASSIFICATION

The initial classification process is intended to identify predatory, violent and at-risk inmates. It should occur early in the intake process to allow for appropriate supervision while an inmate is being temporarily held in this facility and until a decision is made to place the individual into a more permanent housing assignment.

Inmates should be interviewed by an intake corrections officer as soon as possible in the booking process. The intake corrections officer shall complete the initial classification form. The initial classification form should include a place for the intake corrections officer to make a housing recommendation. This recommendation should be based on the initial classification form, an assessment of the inmate's condition and the inmate's interview.

The initial classification form shall be placed in the inmate's file and provided to the classification corrections officer, who will, within the limits of available resources, determine the appropriate temporary housing location.

516.5

516.5.1 INTERVIEW

The comprehensive classification process begins with a review of any initial classification information obtained during the reception and booking process, as well as an interview by the classification corrections officer. The review of initial classification documents and the questions, answers and observations from the inmate's interview will be documented and numerically scored, representing the security level and housing assignment appropriate for each inmate.

Individualized determinations shall be made about how to ensure the safety of each inmate (28 CFR 115.42).

516.5.2 OVERRIDE

The classification corrections officer has the authority to override the scores when it appears necessary to more appropriately assign housing. The override capability exists to use the classification corrections officer's training and expertise in those instances when the numerical scores are not reflective of the inmate's potential security or health risk. All overrides will be reviewed by a supervisor and are intended to be an exception, rather than the rule.

516.6 REVIEWS AND APPEALS

Once an inmate is classified and housed, he/she may appeal the decision of the classification corrections officer. The appeal process shall begin at the first-line supervisor level. The decision by the supervisor may be appealed to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. The decision by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee is final.

516.6.1 PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION REVIEWS

The classification corrections officer shall review the status of all inmates who have been incarcerated in the facility for more than 30 days. Additional reviews should occur each 30 days

Inmate Classification

thereafter. The review should examine changes in the inmate's behavior or circumstances and should either raise, lower or maintain the classification status (28 CFR 115.41).

Housing and program assignments for each transgender or intersex inmate shall be reassessed at least twice each year to review any threats experienced by the inmate (28 CFR 115.42).

Inmate risk levels shall be reassessed when required due to a referral, request, incident of sexual abuse, or receipt of additional information that increases the inmate's risk of sexual victimization or abusiveness (28 CFR 115.41).

516.6.2 STAFF REQUESTED REVIEW

At any point during an inmate's incarceration, a staff member may request a review of the inmate's classification. Nothing in this section shall prohibit staff from immediately moving an inmate to another location in the facility based on exigent circumstances. Under such circumstances, the staff member moving the inmate must immediately document the action and notify the classification corrections officer.

516.7 HOUSING ASSIGNMENTS

Inmates should be housed based upon the following criteria:

- Classification level
- Age
- Sex
- Legal status (e.g., pretrial or sentenced)
- Special problems or needs
- Behavior
- Any other criteria identified by the Jail Commander

516.7.1 SEPARATION

Male and female inmates shall be housed to ensure visual and physical separation.

Civil detainees shall be housed separately from pretrial and sentenced inmates.

516.8 CLASSIFICATION SPACE ALLOCATION

The classification plan depends on the ability of the facility to physically separate different classes of inmates. To ensure that allocated space meets the current population needs, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee should periodically meet with representatives of the classification corrections officers to discuss the fixed resources (e.g., cells, dorms, dayrooms).

The Jail Commander should report at least quarterly to the Sheriff on the ability of the facility to operate safely and securely and to perform its mission.

516.9 SINGLE-OCCUPANCY CELLS

Single-occupancy cells may be used to house the following categories of inmates:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Classification

- Maximum security
- Administrative segregation
- Severe medical disabilities (upon consultation with medical staff and the availability of medical beds)
- Severe mental illness (upon consultation with mental health staff and the availability of mental health beds)
- Sexual predators
- Any inmate with an elevated risk of being exploited or victimized by others
- Any inmate whose condition or status indicates a special need for single-occupancy housing

The classification supervisor shall notify the Jail Commander or the authorized designee when single-occupancy cells are not available for housing the above described inmates. In such cases, a risk assessment shall be used to identify inmates in the above categories who may be safely housed together.

516.10 PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) CONSIDERATIONS

Housing, bed, work and program assignments should be made to separate inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive (28 CFR 115.42). Inmates identified as being at high risk for sexually aggressive behavior will be monitored and housed in an area that will minimize the risk to other inmates and staff. All inmates identified as being at risk of victimization shall be monitored and housed in an area to minimize the risk to their safety. However, inmates at high risk for sexual victimization shall not be placed in involuntary protective custody unless an assessment of all available alternatives has been made and it has been determined that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers (28 CFR 115.43; 28 CFR 115.68).

Housing and program assignments of a transgender or intersex inmate shall include individualized consideration for the inmate's health and safety and any related supervisory, management or facility security concerns. A transgender or intersex inmate's views with respect to his/her own safety shall be given serious consideration.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex inmates shall not be placed in dedicated facilities, units or wings solely on the basis of such identification or status, unless such placement is pursuant to a consent decree, legal settlement or legal judgment (28 CFR 115.42).

516.11 STAFF TRAINING IN CLASSIFICATION

corrections officers should receive training specific to inmate classification before being assigned primary classification duties.

Conducted Energy Device

518.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the TASER® device.

518.2 POLICY

The TASER device is intended to control a violent or potentially violent or potentially violent inmate, while minimizing the risk of serious injury. It is anticipated that the appropriate use of such a device should result in fewer serious injuries to custody staff and inmates.

Staff members who have completed office-approved training may be issued a TASER device for use during the current assignment. Staff members who have been issued a TASER device shall only use the device consistent with this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

Staff shall only use the TASER device and cartridges that have been issued by the Office. The device may be carried as part of a uniformed corrections officer's equipment.

- (a) The TASER device shall be maintained in a secure storage location (see the Management of Weapons and Control Devices Policy).
- (b) Each TASER device shall be clearly and uniquely numbered.
- (c) Upon arriving for work corrections officers shall sign out their device.
- (d) Upon finishing the shift, each corrections officer shall turn in the device to the approved secure storage area.
- (e) Corrections officers shall not pass on the devices to oncoming shift members without signing in and signing out the device on the TASER device inventory log.
- (f) At the beginning of each shift, the oncoming n/a shall inventory all TASER devices.
- (g) Whenever practicable, corrections officers should carry two or more TASER device cartridges on their person at all times when carrying a TASER device.
- (h) Corrections officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued TASER device is properly maintained and in good working order at all times. Corrections officers carrying a TASER device should perform a spark test on the unit prior to every shift.
- (i) Corrections officers should not hold both a firearm and the TASER device at the same time.
- (j) The TASER device should be marked with a distinctive color or marking to distinguish it from firearms or any other device.

518.3 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of corrections officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

Conducted Energy Device

- (a) Provide the inmate with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other corrections officers and inmates with a warning that a TASER device may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an inmate is unwilling to voluntarily comply with a corrections officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the corrections officer may, but is not required to, display the electrical arc (provided that a cartridge has not been loaded into the device) or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the TASER device. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.

The fact that a verbal and/or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the corrections officer deploying the device in the related report.

518.4 USE OF THE TASER DEVICE

As with any correctional equipment, the TASER device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The TASER device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device.

Although the TASER device is generally effective in controlling most individuals, corrections officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

518.4.1 APPLICATION OF THE TASER DEVICE

Authorized personnel may use the TASER device when circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control an inmate in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The inmate is violent or is physically resisting.
- (b) The inmate has demonstrated by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist and reasonably appears to have the potential to harm corrections officers, him/herself or others.

518.4.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the TASER device should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the corrections officer, the subject or others, and the corrections officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of using the device. This includes:

- (a) Inmates who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly inmates.
- (c) Inmates with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Inmates who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Conducted Energy Device

- (e) Inmates who have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.
- (f) Inmates whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height).

Because the application of the TASER device in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes) relies primarily on pain compliance, the use of the drive-stun mode generally should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between the corrections officers and the subject, thereby giving corrections officers time and distance to consider force options or actions.

The TASER device shall not be used to torture, psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any inmate.

518.4.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower center mass and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, chest and groin. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the corrections officer to limit the application of the TASER device probes to a precise target area, corrections officers should monitor the condition of the inmate if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the inmate is released to the care of qualified medical personnel.

518.4.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE TASER DEVICE

Corrections officers should apply a TASER device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of the TASER device against a single individual are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the corrections officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the TASER device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an inmate and if circumstances allow, the corrections officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the device, including:

- (a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (b) Whether the inmate has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

Corrections officers should generally not intentionally apply more than one TASER device at a time against a single subject.

518.4.5 DOCUMENTATION

All TASER device discharges shall be documented in the related incident report and on the TASER device report form. Notification shall be made to a supervisor in compliance with the office Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, laser activation and

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Conducted Energy Device

arcing of a TASER device will also be documented on the TASER device report form. Any report documenting the discharge of a TASER device cartridge will include the cartridge serial number and an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the discharge.

The onboard TASER device memory will be downloaded through the data port by a supervisor or Firearms Instructor and saved with the related incident report. Photographs of probe sites should be taken, confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge along with both probes and wire should be submitted into evidence for future reference by the corrections officer collecting the cartridge. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "biohazard" if the probes penetrated the inmate's skin.

The corrections officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing TASER device.
- (b) Identification of all witnesses.
- (c) Medical care provided to the inmate.
- (d) Observations of the inmate's physical and physiological actions.
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication or other medical problems.

The office should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Undersheriff should also conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile TASER device report forms and recorded activations. TASER device information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

518.4.6 TASER® CAM™

The TASER is equipped with TASER® Cam™, which is an audio-video recording device integrated into the power supply. The TASER Cam is activated anytime the safety is in the off position. The safety should not be in the off position unless the corrections officer intends to use the device and the guidelines established in this policy are met. Any time the TASER Cam is activated, the video and audio data should be downloaded in accordance with office evidence procedures and referenced in any related report. All video and audio not booked as evidence will be retained for the period required by established records retention.

518.5 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Used TASER device probes shall be considered a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken accordingly.

All inmates who have been struck by TASER device probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device shall be medically assessed prior to continued processing or housing. Additionally, any inmate who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by qualified medical personnel:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Conducted Energy Device

- (a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The person may be pregnant.
- (c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
- (d) The TASER device probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
- (e) The person requests medical treatment.

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple corrections officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death and should be examined by qualified medical personnel as soon as practicable. Any individual exhibiting signs of distress after such an encounter shall be medically cleared.

Any inmate exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or applications (i.e., more than 15 seconds) shall be promptly examined by qualified medical personnel or medically evaluated.

If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another corrections officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports.

If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

518.6 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the TASER device shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial office-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried a TASER device as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by an office-approved TASER device instructor prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued TASER devices should occur every year. A reassessment of a corrections officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Undersheriff. All training and proficiency for TASER devices will be documented in the corrections officer's training file.

Command staff and supervisors should receive TASER device training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Corrections officers who do not carry TASER devices should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with corrections officers who use the device.

The Undersheriff is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry TASER devices have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

The application of TASER devices during training could result in injury to personnel and should not be mandatory for certification.

Conducted Energy Device

The Undersheriff should ensure that all training includes:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
- (c) Target area considerations, including techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes near the head, neck, chest and groin.
- (d) Handcuffing a subject during the application of a TASER device and transitioning to other force options.
- (e) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of a TASER device.
- (f) De-escalation techniques.

518.6.1 TESTING

All training delivered to the staff should include testing to document that the employee understands the subject matter presented.

Control of Inmate Movement

520.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process for the safe and secure movement of inmates between areas within the facility and transportation from the facility to court, medical appointments or other jurisdictions.

520.2 POLICY

The staff should be vigilant in the control and movement of inmates between areas within the facility and when transporting inmates outside the secure confines of the facility. Control may be by direct or indirect visual observation. All staff should consider all inmate movement as a high-risk activity. The staff should be aware of their surroundings at all times and take necessary steps to prevent the possession and exchange of contraband.

520.3 MOVEMENT OF INMATES

Movement of one or more inmates in the facility should be done in an orderly manner with inmates walking in a single-file line. Staff members should have situational awareness during the movement of inmates and should consider the design of the facility, areas of poor visibility and the presence of other inmates being moved. The staff should avoid areas where inmates may have access to contraband items.

Inmates should be restrained during movement based upon individual security classification, with higher risk inmates in handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons. An exception to this procedure is when an inmate has a physical disability where restraint devices may cause serious injury. Pregnant inmates shall be moved in accordance with the Use of Restraints Policy (RCW 70.48.500).

Whenever a high-security inmate is not able to be restrained, the staff should compensate by utilizing wheelchairs and should secure the inmate to the chair. It may also be necessary to increase the number of staff present to ensure the safe movement of high-security inmates.

The staff should be watchful in and around passageways and ensure that sallyport doors are secured to prevent escape.

Use of Force

522.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this office is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Conducted Energy Device, Use of Restraints, and Electronic Restraints policies.

522.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force that is reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of death or very serious injury.

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the corrections officer or another person.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Force team technique - The force team technique ordinarily involves trained corrections officers clothed in protective gear who enter the inmate's area in tandem, each with a specific task, to achieve immediate control of the inmate.

Imminent - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the corrections officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the corrections officer and the individual leading up to the use of force (RCW 10.120.010).

522.2 POLICY

The use of force is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the public safety community. Corrections officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Corrections officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of public safety duties.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

The Adams County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting corrections officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

522.3 USE OF FORCE

Corrections officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate government purpose such as to gain control of the individual; protect and ensure the safety of inmates, members, and others; prevent serious property damage; prevent escape; obtain compliance with facility rules and member orders; and ensure the institution's security and good order.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable corrections officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that corrections officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation a corrections officer might encounter, corrections officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which corrections officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by this office. Corrections officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate government purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires a corrections officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

Force shall never be used as punishment.

522.3.1 FACTORS TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether a corrections officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to corrections officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the corrections officer at the time.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

- (c) Corrections officer/individual factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of corrections officers available vs. individuals).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with corrections officer commands.
- (g) The proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and their ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) The seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) The training and experience of the corrections officer.
- (l) The potential for injury to corrections officers, inmates, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the corrections officer.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation to maintain or restore order.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the corrections officer or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

522.3.2 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

Any corrections officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances should, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

Any corrections officer who observes another law enforcement officer or a member use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances should report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible.

522.3.3 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When circumstances reasonably permit, corrections officers should use nonviolent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

522.3.4 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each corrections officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject.

522.3.5 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Corrections officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed office-approved training. Corrections officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual can comply with the direction or orders of the corrections officer.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the corrections officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

522.3.6 WASHINGTON STATE LAW - PHYSICAL FORCE

Physical force means any act reasonably likely to cause physical pain or injury or any other act exerted upon a person's body to compel, control, constrain, or restrain the person's movement. Physical force does not include pat-downs, incidental touching, verbal commands, or compliant handcuffing where there is no physical pain or injury (RCW 10.120.010).

A corrections officer may use physical force upon another person to the extent necessary to (RCW 10.120.020):

- (a) Protect against a criminal offense when there is probable cause that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit the offense.
- (b) Effect an arrest.
- (c) Prevent an escape as defined under Chapter 9A.76 of the Revised Code of Washington.
- (d) Take a person into custody, transport a person for evaluation or treatment, or provide other assistance under Chapters 10.77; 71.05; or 71.34 RCW.
- (e) Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing a corrections officer to take a person into custody.
- (f) Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in the courtroom or a written order where the court expressly authorizes a corrections officer to use physical force to execute or enforce the directive or order.
- (g) Take a person into custody when authorized or directed by statute.
- (h) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the corrections officer, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

Corrections officers shall terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends (RCW 10.120.020).

522.3.7 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS ON THE DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

A corrections officer shall not be disciplined for or retaliated against in any way for intervening in or for reporting in good faith the unreasonable use of force by another law enforcement officer (see the Anti-Retaliation Policy) (RCW 10.93.190).

522.4 USE OF OTHER WEAPONS, TOOLS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

522.4.1 NOISE/FLASH DISTRACTION DEVICES

Noise/flash distraction devices, sting grenades, chemical grenades, and similar devices shall be used only at the direction of a supervisor and only by corrections officers who have been trained in and are qualified for the use of the devices.

522.4.2 ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICES

The use of TASER® devices shall be in accordance with the office Conducted Energy Device Policy.

Other electronic control devices, such as stun cuffs and stun belts, shall only be used when it appears reasonably necessary to control an inmate who poses a serious threat to safety or security, and only with the approval of a supervisor. These devices shall not be used to punish or torment. Only office-trained personnel authorized by the Jail Commander shall deploy and use these devices.

Prior judicial approval should be obtained for any use of stun belts in court holding facilities if the device will be worn in the courtroom or will be visible to a jury.

522.4.3 CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents shall only be used in the facility as authorized by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and in accordance with the office Chemical Agents Policy. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should not be used in the medical unit or other designated areas where inmates are assigned to respiratory isolation or on any inmate who is under control with or without restraints.

Inmates who have been affected by the use of chemical agents shall be promptly provided with the proper solution to decontaminate the affected areas.

If the inmate refuses to decontaminate, such a refusal shall be documented. If an inmate has been exposed in a cell and not removed from the cell where the exposure occurred, in-cell decontamination shall be afforded to the inmate, including:

- (a) Health-trained custody member advising the inmate how to decontaminate in the cell.
- (b) Clean clothing if the inmate's clothing was contaminated.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

- (c) Monitoring of the in-cell inmate at least every 15 minutes on an irregular schedule, for a period of not less than 45 minutes, by health-trained custody member.

522.4.4 PROJECTILE CHEMICAL AGENTS

Pepper projectile systems are plastic spheres filled with a derivative of OC powder. A compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact, releasing the OC powder. Although classified as a non-lethal weapon, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel deploying the pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas except when the corrections officer reasonably believes the inmate may cause serious bodily injury or death to the corrections officer or others. The use of the pepper projectile system is subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Corrections officers encountering a situation that requires the use of the pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. The supervisor shall respond to all such deployments. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented and, if reasonably practicable, recorded on video. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the inmate, regardless of whether the launcher was used. Only non-incident deployments are exempt from the reporting requirement (e.g., training, product demonstrations).

522.4.5 IMPACT WEAPONS

The need to immediately incapacitate the inmate must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted with an impact weapon, except when the corrections officer reasonably believes the inmate may cause serious bodily injury or death to the corrections officer or others.

522.4.6 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES

Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used by a trained and qualified member in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

522.4.7 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Corrections officers or other members are not authorized to use tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by (RCW 10.116.030):

- (a) A riot.
- (b) A barricaded subject.
- (c) A hostage situation.

Only the Jail Commander or the authorized designee may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary and other alternatives to the use of tear gas have been exhausted (RCW 10.116.030).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

If tear gas is to be used outside the facility, authorization shall be obtained from the highest elected official of the jurisdiction in which the tear gas is to be used (RCW 10.116.030).

Prior to any use, an announcement shall be made of the intent to use tear gas. Sufficient time and space shall be allowed for compliance with the announcement (RCW 10.116.030).

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

522.5 IMMEDIATE AND CALCULATED USE OF FORCE

An immediate use of force occurs when force is used to respond without delay to a situation or circumstance that constitutes an imminent threat to security or safety. For example, the immediate or unplanned use of force by a corrections officer may be necessary to stop an inmate from inflicting life-threatening injuries to him/herself or to stop an assault on any other person, including other inmates. The destruction of government property may require the immediate use of force by a corrections officer in some circumstances. A verbal warning should be given before an immediate use of force unless the circumstances preclude it.

If there is no need for immediate action, corrections officers should attempt to resolve the situation through voluntary compliance or, if it reasonably appears necessary, the calculated use of force. A calculated use of force is called for when an inmate's presence or conduct poses a threat to safety or security and the inmate is located in an area that can be controlled or isolated, or when time and circumstances permit advance planning, staffing, and organization.

The assistance of available non-custodial members (e.g., psychologists, counselors) should be considered when attempting to resolve a situation without confrontation.

A supervisor shall be present in any situation involving the calculated use of force. The supervisor shall notify the Jail Commander or the authorized designee for approval and consultation prior to any calculated use of force action.

522.5.1 CONFRONTATION AVOIDANCE PROCEDURES

Prior to any calculated use of force, the supervisor shall confer with the appropriate persons to gather pertinent information about the inmate and the immediate situation. Based on the supervisor's assessment of the available information, he/she should direct staff to attempt to obtain the inmate's voluntary cooperation and consider other available options before determining whether force is necessary.

The supervisor should consider including the following persons and resources in the process:

- (a) Mental health specialist
- (b) Qualified health care professional
- (c) Chaplain
- (d) Office Dispatch

Use of Force

- (e) Any other relevant resources

Regardless of whether discussions with any of the above resources are accomplished by telephone or in person, the purpose is to gather information to assist in developing a plan of action, such as the inmate's medical/mental history (e.g., hypoglycemia, diabetes), any recent incident reports or situations that may be contributing to the inmate's present condition (e.g., pending criminal prosecution or sentencing, recent death of a loved one, divorce). The assessment should include discussions with staff members who are familiar with the inmate's background or present status. This may provide insight into the cause of the inmate's immediate agitation. It also may identify other staff members who have a rapport with the inmate and could possibly resolve the incident peacefully, without the use of force.

If force is determined necessary and other means of gaining control of an inmate are deemed inappropriate or ineffective, then the use of force team technique should be used to control the inmate and to apply restraints, if required.

Consideration should also be given to preventing exposure to communicable diseases in calculated use of force situations and to ensuring that medical services personnel are available.

522.6 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Every staff use of force is an incident that shall be reported on the appropriate report form. Any staff member who uses force and any staff directly observing the incident shall make a verbal report to a supervisor as soon as practicable and shall submit the appropriate documentation prior to going off-duty, unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

The documentation will reflect the actions and responses of each staff member participating in the incident, as witnessed by the reporting staff member.

The report should include:

- (a) A clear, detailed description of the incident, including any application of weapons or restraints.
- (b) The identity of all involved in the incident (e.g., inmates, staff and others).
- (c) The specific reasons for the application of force.
- (d) The threat as perceived by the staff involved.
- (e) Efforts made to temper the severity of a forceful response, and if there were none, the reasons why.
- (f) Description of any injuries to anyone involved in the incident, including the result of any medical checks that show the presence or absence of injury.

A video recording is required for all calculated use of force incidents and should include the introduction of all staff participating in the process. The recording and documentation will be part of the investigation package. The supervisor should ensure the recording is properly processed for retention and a copy is forwarded with the report to the Jail Commander within three working days.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

The supervisor responsible for gathering the reports may allow a reasonable delay in preparation of a report in consideration of immediate psychological and/or physical condition of the involved corrections officer.

522.6.1 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION

Notification shall be made to the Criminal Justice Training Commission within 15 days of any death or serious injury caused by the use of force by a corrections officer (RCW 43.101.135).

522.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported use of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Ensure a crime scene is established to preserve and protect evidence, if appropriate.
- (b) Ensure that the chain of command is notified and that all necessary health and safety and security measures are initiated.
- (c) Obtain the basic facts from the involved members. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (d) Ensure that the appropriate investigation authority is notified, if appropriate.
- (e) Ensure that any parties involved in a use of force situation are examined by medical staff, regardless of whether any injuries are reported or detectable, and afforded medical treatment as appropriate (RCW 10.93.190).
- (f) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with all individuals upon whom force was used. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (g) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
 - 1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (h) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (i) Review and approve all related reports.
- (j) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue litigation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (k) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving a reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

522.8 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

When reasonable, the corrections officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, warn that deadly force may be used, unless the corrections officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is only justified when the corrections officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (RCW 10.120.020):

- (a) A corrections officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death.
- (b) A corrections officer may use deadly force to stop an escaping inmate, or to stop a fleeing individual, when the corrections officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the corrections officer reasonably believes that there is an immediate or future potential risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

An immediate threat of serious physical injury or death exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the corrections officer or another person (RCW 10.120.020).

522.9 USE OF FORCE REVIEW

The Jail Commander shall review all related reports of use of force incidents occurring on his/her command. The review is to determine whether the use of force was in compliance with policy, procedure and applicable law and to determine if follow-up action or investigation is necessary. The Jail Commander should also ensure that a review packet containing a copy of all pertinent reports and materials is prepared and forwarded to the Use of Force Review Committee.

522.9.1 USE OF FORCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The review committee shall meet and review all use of force cases within 30 days of the incident. It is the responsibility of the Jail Commander to ensure these meetings occur.

The committee will be comprised of the following staff:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

- (a) The Jail Commander
- (b) One supervisor assigned on a rotational basis
- (c) Undersheriff
- (d) A corrections officer with advanced use of force training
- (e) Other staff as selected by the Sheriff

The committee should render a single finding as to whether the use of force was within policy. Any recommendations for areas identified as needing training, changes in policy or further investigation into incidents that may lead to employee discipline shall be addressed in a separate memorandum to the Undersheriff and/or the Sheriff as appropriate.

522.10 TRAINING

The Jail Commander shall work with the Undersheriff to ensure legal and facility training mandates are met. This training shall include the following:

- (a) Use of force, including the duty to intercede (RCW 43.101.495; RCW 10.120.020)
- (b) Weapons training
- (c) Self-defense
- (d) Confrontation avoidance procedures:
 - 1. Communication techniques
 - 2. De-escalation techniques (RCW 43.101.450; RCW 10.120.010)
 - 3. Dealing with the mentally ill
 - 4. Application of restraints
- (e) Forced cell extraction techniques
- (f) Force team techniques
- (g) General restraint training (soft and hard restraints)
- (h) Reporting procedures

522.10.1 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Undersheriff shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the corrections officer's training file.
- (c) Corrections officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this office's Use of Force Policy will be restricted from carrying the control

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force

device until demonstrating proficiency. If a corrections officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this office's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the corrections officer may be subject to discipline.

522.10.2 PERIODIC TRAINING

Supervisors should conduct and document regular periodic briefings concerning this policy and the storage and use of weapons and control devices. Any test sheets or documentation of performance should be forwarded to the Undersheriff to be included in the corrections officer's training file.

522.11 WASHINGTON STATE LAW – REASONABLE CARE

Corrections officers shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force or deadly force against another person. The least amount of physical force necessary shall be used to overcome resistance under the circumstances (RCW 10.120.020).

Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers

524.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the application, supervisory oversight and restrictions on the use of restraints on persons incarcerated in this facility.

This policy shall apply to the use of specific types of restraints, such as four/five-point restraints, restraint chairs, ambulatory restraints and similar restraint systems, as well as all other restraints, including handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons when such restraints are used to restrain any inmate for prolonged periods.

524.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Clinical restraints - Restraints applied when an inmate's disruptive, assaultive, and/or self-injurious behavior is related to a medical or mental illness. Clinical restraints can include leather, rubber, or canvas hand and leg restraints with contact points on a specialized bed (four/five-point restraints) or a portable restraint chair.

Therapeutic seclusion - Segregated confinement of an agitated, vulnerable, and/or severely anxious inmate with a serious mental illness as part of their treatment when clinically indicated for preventive therapeutic purposes.

524.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that restraints shall be used only to prevent self-injury, injury to others, or property damage. Restraints may also be applied according to inmate classification, such as maximum security, to control the behavior of a high-risk inmate while he/she is being moved outside the cell or housing unit.

Restraints shall never be used for retaliation or as punishment. Restraints shall not be utilized any longer than is reasonably necessary to control the inmate. Restraints are to be applied only when less restrictive methods of controlling the dangerous behavior of an inmate have failed or appear likely to fail. Each incident where restraints are used beyond compliant handcuffing shall be documented as a use of force by the handling staff member and the documents placed in the appropriate file prior to the end of the staff member's shift.

This policy does not apply to the temporary use of restraints, such as handcuffing or the use of leg irons to control an inmate during movement and transportation inside or outside the facility.

524.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS - CONTROL

Supervisors shall proactively oversee the use of restraints on any inmate. Whenever feasible, the use of restraints, other than routine use during transfer, shall require the approval of the n/a prior to application. In instances where prior approval is not feasible, the n/a shall be apprised of the use of restraints as soon as practicable.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers

Restraint devices, such as restraint chairs, shall only be used on an inmate when it reasonably appears necessary to overcome resistance, prevent escape, or bring an incident under control, thereby preventing injury to the inmate or others, or eliminating the possibility of property damage. Restraints shall not be applied for more time than is reasonably necessary to achieve the above goals.

Excluding short-term use to gain immediate control, placing an inmate in a restraint chair or other restraints for extended periods requires approval from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee prior to taking action. The medical staff shall be called to observe the application of the restraints, when feasible, prior to the application or as soon as practicable after the application, and to check the inmate for adequate circulation.

The use of restraints for purposes other than for the controlled movement or transportation of an inmate shall be documented on appropriate logs to include, at minimum, the type of restraint used, when it was applied, a detailed description of why the restraint was needed, and when it was removed.

The following provisions shall be followed when utilizing restraints to control an inmate:

- (a) Restraints shall not be used as punishment, placed around a person's neck, or applied in a way that is likely to cause undue physical discomfort or restrict blood flow or breathing (e.g., hog-tying) (RCW 10.116.022).
- (b) Restrained inmates shall not be placed facedown or in a position that inhibits breathing.
- (c) Restraints shall not be used to secure a person to a fixed object except as a temporary emergency measure. A person who is being transported shall not be locked in any manner to any part of the transporting vehicle, except for items installed for passenger safety, such as seat belts.
- (d) Inmates in restraints shall be housed either alone or in an area designated for restrained inmates.
- (e) Restraints shall be applied for no longer than is reasonably necessary to protect the inmate or others from harm.
- (f) Staff members shall conduct direct face-to-face observation at least twice every 30 minutes on an irregular schedule to check the inmate's physical well-being and behavior. Restraints shall be checked to verify correct application and to ensure they do not compromise circulation. All checks shall be documented, with the actual time recorded by the person doing the observation, along with a description of the inmate's behavior. Any actions taken should also be noted in the log.
- (g) The specific reasons for the continued need for restraints shall be reviewed, documented, and approved by the Jail Commander or the n/a at least every two hours.
- (h) As soon as possible, but within four hours of placement in restraints, the inmate shall be medically assessed to determine whether the inmate has a serious medical condition that is being masked by the aggressive behavior. The medical assessment

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers

shall be a face-to-face evaluation by a qualified health care professional and shall recur once every six hours of continued restraint thereafter.

- (i) As soon as possible, but within eight hours of placement in restraints, the inmate must be evaluated by a mental health professional to assess whether the inmate needs immediate and/or long-term mental health treatment.

524.3.1 USE OF RESTRAINTS FOR COURT HEARINGS

Prior judicial approval should be obtained for any inmate restraints that will be used in any court proceeding.

Juveniles shall not be brought before the court for any court appearance wearing any physical restraint devices except when ordered by the court (JuCR 1.6).

524.4 USE OF RESTRAINTS - CLINICAL

Inmates may be considered for clinically ordered restraints or seclusion when exhibiting dangerous behavior that is believed to be a product of a medical or mental illness and that puts the inmate and/or others at risk of physical harm, or when medical care is urgently required and the inmate is not considered competent to give or withhold consent.

Clinical restraints and/or therapeutic seclusion shall only be used when an inmate's safety or the safety of others cannot be protected by less restrictive means and only upon the direct order of a qualified health care professional and notification of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee prior to taking action. Restraints shall be used no longer than is reasonably necessary to provide for the legitimate safety concerns of the inmate, staff or others.

The following provisions shall be used any time clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion is authorized:

- (a) Excluding short-term use to gain immediate control of an inmate exhibiting dangerous or destructive behavior, an inmate may be placed in clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion only on the orders of a qualified health care professional and only after making a determination that less restrictive interventions are ineffective to prevent the inmate from causing property damage or serious injury to him/herself or others.
- (b) Medical restraints or therapeutic seclusion shall never be ordered or otherwise applied as a means of coercion, discipline, punishment, convenience or retaliation.
- (c) The qualified health care professional's order may only be in effect for up to 12 hours for adult inmates and up to two hours for inmates age 17 or younger.
- (d) Within one hour of the application of restraints or therapeutic seclusion, a face-to-face observation of the inmate to evaluate the need for continued restraint or therapeutic seclusion shall be conducted by a qualified health care professional.
- (e) If deemed clinically necessary, the qualified health care professional who gave the initial order for restraints or therapeutic seclusion may renew the original order for an

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers

additional four hours for an adult or up to two hours for a person who is age 17 or younger.

- (f) Inmates placed in medical restraints shall be placed in designated cells within the medical unit. The restraints shall be applied in the least restrictive manner possible, based on the qualified health care professional's evaluation and order.
- (g) Inmates placed in restraints shall only be placed in a face-up position.
- (h) A qualified health care professional shall conduct face-to-face checks at minimum every 15 minutes to assess the inmate's condition and behavior. The restraints shall be checked for proper application and to ensure that circulation is not compromised. Checks shall be documented in the inmate's medical file.
- (i) Except in the event of a medical emergency for the inmate, only a qualified health care professional shall determine when an inmate shall be released from medical restraints or therapeutic seclusion.

524.5 RANGE OF MOTION

Inmates placed in restraints for longer than two hours should receive a range-of-motion procedure that will allow for the movement of the extremities. Range-of-motion exercise will consist of alternate movement of the extremities (i.e., right arm and left leg) for a minimum of 10 minutes every two hours.

524.6 FOOD, HYDRATION, AND SANITATION

Inmates who are confined in restraints shall be given food and fluids. Food shall be provided during normal meal periods. Hydration (water or juices) will be provided no less than once every two hours or when requested by the inmate.

Offering food and hydration to inmates will be documented to include the time, the name of the person offering the food or water/juices, and the inmate's response (receptive, rejected). Provisions shall be made to accommodate any toileting needs at least once every two hours. Inmates shall be given the opportunity to clean themselves should they soil themselves or their clothing while they are in restraints.

524.7 AVAILABILITY OF CPR EQUIPMENT

CPR equipment, such as barrier masks, shall be provided by the facility and located in proximity to the location where inmates in restraints are held.

524.8 RESTRAINED INMATE HOLDING

Restrained inmates should be protected from abuse by other inmates. Under no circumstances will restrained inmates be housed with inmates who are not in restraints. In most instances, restrained inmates are housed alone or in an area designated for restrained inmates.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Corrections Officers

524.9 PREGNANT INMATES

Leg irons or waist chains shall not be used on any inmate known to be pregnant. Except in extraordinary circumstances no restraints of any kind may be used on any pregnant inmate during transportation to and from visits to medical providers or court proceedings at any time during the third trimester of pregnancy or postpartum recovery. "Extraordinary circumstances" exist where a member makes an individualized determination that restraints are necessary to prevent the inmate from escaping or injuring themselves, medical or safety personnel, or others. Should restraints be necessary, the restraints shall be the least restrictive available and most reasonable under the circumstances (RCW 70.48.500).

524.9.1 INMATES IN LABOR

While an inmate is in labor or in childbirth, no restraints of any kind may be used (RCW 70.48.500(2)). This does not prohibit a treating physician licensed under Title 18 RCW from requesting the use of hospital restraints for the medical safety of an inmate.

Electronic Restraints - Corrections Officers

525.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the application, supervisory oversight, and restrictions on the use of electronic restraints on persons incarcerated in this facility, during transportation of inmates, and during court appearances.

525.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office allows the use of office-issued electronic restraints as provided in this policy.

525.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall successfully complete office-approved training prior to using any electronic restraint device. Only office-issued electronic restraint devices shall be used.

Members should perform a function test on the device prior to placing it on an inmate. The n/a shall ensure that all electronic restraint devices are properly maintained and in good working order.

When an electronic restraint device is used during a court appearance, the staff member should inform the court that an inmate with an electronic restraint device is present. The member should briefly explain the operation of the device to the judge.

525.4 VERBAL WARNING

A verbal warning of the intended use of the electronic restraint device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of staff members or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The warning is intended to provide the inmate with an opportunity to comply. The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the member deploying the device.

525.5 APPLICATION

Prior to applying the electronic restraint device to an inmate, the corrections officer should describe its operation and caution the inmate about behaviors that may result in its activation.

Although the electronic restraint device is generally effective in controlling most inmates, corrections officers should be aware that it may not achieve the intended result, and that they should be prepared with other options.

The electronic restraint device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements from, retaliate against, or punish any inmate.

The electronic restraint device may be used in the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to:

- (a) Prevent self-injury, suicide, escape, injury to others, property damage, or an attempt to remove or destroy the device.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Electronic Restraints - Corrections Officers

- (b) Control the behavior of a high-risk inmate who poses a serious threat to safety or security when being moved within the facility or transported outside the facility.

525.5.1 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS

Members should activate the electronic restraint device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of an electronic restraint device or for more time than is necessary to control the inmate are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the member reasonably believes that the need to control the inmate outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the electronic restraint device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an inmate, the member should consider certain factors before additional applications, including whether the inmate has the ability to comply and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.

525.5.2 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Electronic restraint devices should not be used on:

- (a) Inmates who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly or infirm inmates.
- (c) Inmates with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Inmates who have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise in proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capicum (OC) spray.
- (e) Inmates whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, running).

Because the application of the electronic restraint device relies primarily on pain compliance, its use generally should be limited to a distraction technique to gain separation between the corrections officer and the inmate, or to disrupt an inmate's violent or unruly behavior, thereby giving corrections officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

525.6 DOCUMENTATION

Corrections officers shall document each incident where electronic restraints are placed on an inmate or are activated. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force - Corrections Officers Policy. Unintentional activations will also be documented.

525.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

All inmates who have been subjected to the electric discharge of an electronic restraint device should have the contact site medically assessed before further incarceration.

Additionally, any inmate who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by a qualified health care professional:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Electronic Restraints - Corrections Officers

- (a) The inmate is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The inmate may be pregnant.
- (c) The inmate reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
- (d) The inmate requests medical treatment.

If any inmate refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another staff member and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented. If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the inmate, any refusal should be included, if possible.

Members shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the inmate has been subjected to the activation of an electronic restraint device.

525.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor approval is necessary before an electronic restraint device is placed on an inmate. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where an electronic restraint device was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where an inmate has been exposed to an activation of an electronic restraint device. Any onboard memory should be downloaded by a supervisor and retained with the inmate's file.

Photographs of contact sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

525.9 TRAINING

Training should include recommendations made by the particular device manufacturer or any state requirements.

Searches

528.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide clear direction on maintaining the safety and security of the jail by conducting searches in balance with protecting the constitutional rights of inmates.

The introduction of contraband into the jail poses a serious risk to the safety and security of members, inmates, and the public. Any item that is not available to all inmates may be used as currency by those who possess the item and will allow those in possession of the item to have control over other inmates. Any item that may be used to disengage a lock or other electronic security device or that could compromise the physical plant jeopardizes the safety and security of this jail. Carefully restricting the flow of contraband into the jail can only be achieved by thoroughly searching inmates and their environment.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful collection of trace evidence from an individual.

528.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Contraband - Anything unauthorized for inmates to possess, including drugs and weapons of any kind.

Excess property - Anything authorized for inmates to possess but in an unauthorized quantity.

Modified strip search - A search that requires the removal or rearranging some of a person's clothing and does not include a visual inspection of the exposed breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the person. This search may include a thorough tactile search of an inmate's partially unclothed body. This also includes searching the inmate's clothing after it has been removed.

Pat-down search - A search used to check an individual for contraband. It involves thoroughly patting down an inmate's clothed body to locate any items that could pose a danger to the corrections officer, the inmate, or others.

Physical body cavity search - A search that includes a visual inspection of and may include physical intrusion into a body cavity. Body cavity means the stomach, colon, rectum, or vagina.

Strip search - A search that requires the removal or rearranging of some or all of a person's clothing to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, anus, or outer genitalia of the person.

528.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to promote the safety of members, inmates, and visitors by conducting effective and appropriate searches of inmates and areas within the jail in accordance with applicable laws. Members shall always be alert to the possible presence of contraband and shall take immediate action to seize and appropriately handle contraband when found.

Searches

Searches shall not be used for intimidation, harassment, punishment, or retaliation.

528.3 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

Pat-down searches will be performed on all inmates/arrestees upon entering the secure booking area of the jail. Additionally, pat-down searches shall occur frequently within the jail. At a minimum, members shall conduct pat-down searches in circumstances that include:

- (a) When inmates leave their housing units to participate in activities elsewhere in the jail (e.g., exercise yard, medical unit, visiting) and when they return.
- (b) During searches of housing units.
- (c) When inmates come into contact with other individuals housed outside of their housing units, such as on work details.
- (d) Any time a member believes inmates may have contraband on their persons.

Except in emergencies, all pat-down searches will be conducted by a member of the same gender as the inmate. Absent the availability of a member of the same gender, it is recommended that a witnessing member be present during a pat-down search of an individual of another gender. All cross-gender pat-down searches shall be documented (28 CFR 115.15).

528.4 MODIFIED STRIP SEARCHES, STRIP SEARCHES AND PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCHES

Modified strip searches, strip searches, and physical body cavity searches should be limited to those situations where such searches are necessary (RCW 10.79.060).

Corrections officers shall consider and be able to articulate the reason for the search and the scope, manner, and location of the search, and will utilize the least invasive search method to meet the goals of the search (RCW 10.79.140).

528.4.1 STRIP SEARCHES PRIOR TO PLACEMENT IN A HOUSING UNIT

Modified strip searches or strip searches shall be conducted as follows:

- (a) No person held prior to placement in a housing unit shall be subjected to a modified strip search or strip search without a warrant unless there is (RCW 10.79.130):
 - 1. Reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the person has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention.
 - 2. Reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the person is concealing contraband or an item that constitutes a threat to the facility.
 - 3. Probable cause to believe the person is concealing evidence of a crime that is not constituting a threat to the facility.
- (b) Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include but are not limited to:
 - 1. The detection of an object during a pat-down search that may be contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a modified strip search or strip search.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Searches

2. Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the person may be concealing contraband.
 - (a) Reasonable suspicion is presumed to exist when the person to be searched has been arrested for any of the following offenses (RCW 10.79.130):
 1. A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030
 2. Any offense involving escape, burglary, or the use of a deadly weapon
 3. Possession of prescription drugs, controlled substances, or imitation controlled substances
3. Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on members, escape attempts).
4. The person's actions or demeanor, such as refusal to submit to a pat-down search.
5. Criminal history (e.g., level of experience in a custody setting; convictions for escape, possession of drugs or weapons, crimes of violence; being a fugitive).
6. An alert by a metal detector or drug detection device.
7. Other reliable information that the person possesses contraband.
- (c) Except in the case of a medical emergency, no modified strip search or strip search of an inmate shall be conducted before admittance to a housing unit without prior written authorization from the n/a (RCW 10.79.140).

528.4.2 SEARCHES OF PRETRIAL INMATES

Pat-down searches, clothing searches, and electronic metal-detector searches, as appropriate, will be conducted on all pretrial inmates upon admission into the general population and whenever the pretrial inmate has entered an environment where contraband may be accessed. A pretrial inmate is a person who is being held pretrial without an order denying bail. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Upon return from contact visits
- Upon leaving the kitchen, shop, farm, etc.
- Upon return to general population from outside the confines of the facility (court, work-release, work detail, medical visits)

A clothing search involves an inmate removing some or all of their clothing behind a modesty screen and a thorough search of the inmate's removed clothing. It does not include a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the inmate, but may include inspection of the inmate's hands and feet.

No pretrial inmate shall be subjected to a modified strip search or strip search without a warrant unless one or more of the following conditions exist (RCW 10.79.130):

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Searches

- (a) There is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the person has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention.
- (b) There is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the person is concealing on their body a weapon, contraband, or an item that constitutes a threat to the facility.
 - 1. Reasonable suspicion is presumed to exist when the person to be searched has been arrested for any of the following offenses (RCW 10.79.130):
 - (a) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030
 - (b) Any offense involving escape, burglary, or the use of a deadly weapon
 - (c) Possession of prescription drugs, controlled substances, or imitation controlled substances
- (c) There is probable cause to believe the person is concealing on their body evidence of a crime not constituting a threat to the facility.

Except in the case of a medical emergency, no modified strip search or strip search of a pretrial inmate shall be performed without prior written authorization from the n/a (RCW 10.79.140).

528.4.3 STRIP SEARCHES OF CONVICTED AND NO BAIL ORDERED INMATES

Modified strip searches or strip searches shall be conducted on all inmates upon admission into a housing unit.

A modified strip search or a strip search of an inmate in a housing unit should be conducted when the inmate has entered an environment where contraband may be accessed. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- (a) Upon return from contact visits
- (b) Upon leaving areas such as the kitchen, shop, or farm
- (c) Upon return to the housing unit from outside the confines of the jail (e.g., court, work-release, work detail, medical visits)

Inmates returning from court with release orders shall not be subjected to modified strip searches or strip searches unless reasonable suspicion exists based on specific and articulable facts that the person is concealing contraband. An inmate should not be returned to the housing unit, except to retrieve personal property under the direct visual supervision of a member.

Members may conduct modified strip searches and strip searches of inmates outside the above listed circumstances only with prior written supervisor approval. In such cases, supervisors shall consider and articulate the scope, manner, justification, and location of the particular search. Less invasive searches should be used if they will accomplish the goals of the search. For example, a pat-down may be sufficient as an initial effort to locate a larger item, such as a cell phone.

528.4.4 MODIFIED STRIP SEARCH AND STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

All modified strip searches and strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in an area where the search cannot be observed by people not participating

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Searches

in the search. Except at the request of the inmate, no person other than those who are participating in the search shall be present or able to observe the search (RCW 10.79.150). The search shall not be video or audio recorded.

Unless conducted by a qualified health care professional or in case of an emergency, a modified strip search or strip search shall be conducted and observed only by members of the same gender as the person being searched (RCW 10.79.100). Any cross-gender modified strip searches and cross-gender strip searches shall be documented (28 CFR 115.15).

Whenever possible, a second member of the same gender should be present during the search for security purposes and to witness the discovery of evidence. Except in exceptional circumstances, the number of members present during a search shall not exceed three.

The member conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the person being searched except and only to the extent necessary to safely remove contraband from the exterior of the person being searched. These areas may be touched through the clothing during a modified strip search.

Generally, items protruding from body cavities should not be removed. If a body cavity search appears necessary, see the Physical Body Cavity Searches section of this policy.

- (a) The searching member will instruct the inmate to:
 - 1. Remove or rearrange their clothing.
 - 2. Raise their arms above the head and turn 360 degrees.
 - 3. Bend forward and run their hands through their hair.
 - 4. Turn their head, to the left and to the right, so the searching corrections officer can inspect the inmate's ear orifices.
 - 5. Open their mouth and run a finger over the upper and lower gum areas, then raise the tongue so the corrections officer can inspect the interior of the inmate's mouth. Remove dentures if applicable.
 - 6. Turn around and raise one foot first, then the other so the corrections officer can check the bottom of each foot.
 - 7. Turn around, bend forward, and spread the buttocks if necessary to view the anus.
- (b) At the completion of the search, the inmate should be instructed to dress in either street clothes or jail-supplied clothing, as appropriate.

528.4.5 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCHES

Physical body cavity searches shall be completed as follows (RCW 10.79.080; RCW 10.79.100):

- (a) No person shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without the prior written approval of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and only with the issuance of a search warrant. Authorization may be obtained electronically from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Searches

- (b) Before any physical body cavity search is authorized or conducted, a thorough pat-down search, electronic metal-detector search, or clothing search, as appropriate, shall be used. No physical body cavity search shall be authorized or conducted unless these other methods do not satisfy the safety, security, or evidentiary concerns of the facility.
- (c) Only a physician, registered nurse, or physician assistant may conduct a physical body cavity search. Except in exigent circumstances, only a physician, registered nurse, or physician assistant who is not responsible for providing ongoing care to the inmate may conduct the search.
- (d) Except for the physician, registered nurse, or physician assistant conducting the search, persons present must be of the same gender as the person being searched. Only corrections officers needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present during the search.
 - 1. The n/a may allow an inmate to have a readily available witness of the inmate's choosing present at the search. The witness shall not be currently in custody or pose an unreasonable security risk.
- (e) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts, and sanitary condition requirements are the same as required for a strip search.
- (f) All such searches shall be documented, including:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the inmate.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were insufficient.
 - 3. The Jail Commander or authorized designee's written approval.
 - 4. A copy of the search warrant and supporting documents.
 - 5. The time, date, and location of the search.
 - 6. The medical personnel present.
 - 7. The names, genders, and roles of any corrections officers present.
 - 8. The name of the inmate's witness, if any.
 - 9. A statement of the results of the search and a list of any items removed from the inmate as a result of the search.
- (g) Completed documentation should be placed in the inmate's file. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the inmate or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).
- (h) All contraband should be processed in accordance with the office's current evidence procedures.
- (i) If appropriate, a crime report and/or disciplinary report shall be completed.

Searches

528.5 PROHIBITED SEARCHES OF TRANSGENDER AND INTERSEX INMATES

Members shall not search or physically examine a transgender or intersex inmate for the sole purpose of determining genital status (see the Prison Rape Elimination Act Policy for transgender and intersex definitions). If genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the inmate, by reviewing medical records, or if necessary, by obtaining that information as part of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a qualified health care professional (28 CFR 115.15).

528.6 HOUSING UNIT SEARCHES

Housing unit searches shall occur as directed by a supervisor. These searches should include all of the living spaces occupied by inmates. Housing unit searches should be scheduled in a manner that does not create a pattern where the inmates can predict such searches. During a housing unit search:

- (a) All inmates shall vacate their living areas and be patted down by members.
- (b) Inmates should be escorted to a separate holding area, such as the recreation yard.
- (c) Members shall search the living areas of the inmates, including bedding, personal storage areas, bunks, and other areas with inmate access.
- (d) Any contraband located shall be processed in accordance with the current evidence procedures.
- (e) Members shall attempt to identify the inmate who possessed the contraband and file appropriate inmate discipline and/or crime reports.
- (f) Any excess property shall be seized, inventoried, and retained pending disposition according to jail procedures.
- (g) At the conclusion of the housing unit search, closely supervised inmate workers should clean the unit. All authorized inmate personal property shall be respected and living areas should be returned to an orderly condition.

528.7 PHYSICAL PLANT SEARCHES

The following areas of this jail shall be periodically searched for contraband:

- (a) Exercise yards shall be searched before and after each inmate group occupies the yard.
- (b) Holding cells shall be searched before and after each occupation.
- (c) Program areas, such as classrooms and multipurpose rooms, shall be searched after each use by an inmate or inmate group.
- (d) Laundry areas shall be searched before and after inmate use.
- (e) Kitchen areas shall be frequently searched for contraband and to account for tools, knives, and food items.
- (f) Inmate visiting and public areas shall be frequently inspected.
- (g) The jail perimeter shall be searched at least once each shift.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Searches

528.7.1 CANINE-ASSISTED SEARCHES

It is the policy of this facility to use canines to assist the staff in searching for contraband. Such searches shall occur only with the approval of a supervisor. Only canines trained in the detection of contraband, such as drugs, alcohol and weapons, will be allowed within the secure perimeter of the facility. Canines trained solely in crowd control or to assist in physically subduing individuals will not be used in the facility.

Canines will generally be used to assist the staff in general physical plant or living area searches. Contact between inmates and canines should be kept to a minimum. Also refer to the Canines Policy.

528.8 CRIMINAL EVIDENCE SEARCHES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be notified, as soon as practicable, any time it is suspected that a crime has been committed in the jail or other area controlled by jail members, and there is a need to search for evidence related to the crime. A search for evidence may be conducted by members whenever there is a need for such action.

Any evidence collected in connection with an alleged crime should be processed in accordance with the office's current evidence procedures.

528.9 TRAINING

The Undersheriff shall provide training for members on this policy, including how to conduct pat-down searches, modified strip searches, and strip searches in a professional and respectful manner and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with jail security needs. This training shall include cross-gender pat downs and searches, as well as searches of transgender and intersex inmates (28 CFR 115.15).

528.10 CANINE-ASSISTED SEARCHES

It is the policy of this jail to use canines to assist members in searching for contraband. Such searches shall occur only with a supervisor's approval. Only canines trained to detect contraband will be allowed within the secure perimeter of the jail. Canines trained solely in crowd control or to assist in physically subduing individuals will not be used in the jail.

Canines will generally be used to assist members in physical plant, housing unit, and perimeter searches. Contact between inmates and canines should be kept to a minimum (see the Canines Policy).

Reporting In-Custody Deaths

532.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides direction on how in-custody deaths shall be reported.

532.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

In-custody death - The death of any person, for whatever reason (natural, suicide, homicide, accident), who is in the process of being booked or is incarcerated at any facility of this office.

532.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to follow state and local guidelines for reporting in-custody deaths.

532.3 MANDATORY REPORTING

All in-custody deaths shall be reported as required.

If the decedent is a boarder for another agency, the Jail Commander shall notify that agency so that agency will assume responsibility for the notification of the decedent's family.

Pursuant to Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963, in the case of the death of a foreign national, telephonic notification to the appropriate consulate post should be made without unreasonable delay and confirmatory written notification shall be made within 72 hours of the death to the appropriate consulate post. The notification shall include the inmate's name, identification number, date and time of death and the attending physician's name.

In the event that a juvenile dies while in-custody, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall notify the court of jurisdiction and ensure notification to the juvenile's parent or guardian.

532.4 PROCEDURE

Upon determining that a death of any person has occurred while in the custody of this office, the n/a is responsible for ensuring that the Sheriff and all appropriate investigative authorities, including the County Prosecutor, are notified without delay and all written reports are completed.

The n/a shall also promptly notify the Jail Commander and make any other notifications required by policy or direction. The Jail Commander shall observe all pertinent laws and allow appropriate investigating agencies full access to all facts surrounding the death (RCW 68.50.010).

The Office shall establish policies and procedures for the investigation of any in-custody death.

The decedent's personal belongings shall be disposed of in a responsible and legal manner (RCW 36.24.130). All property and records shall be retained according to established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

The individual designated by the decedent shall be notified of all pertinent information as required by law.

Reporting In-Custody Deaths

During an investigation, all inquiries regarding the death shall be referred to the Sheriff. Corrections officers shall not make a public comment.

532.5 IN-CUSTODY DEATH REVIEW

The Sheriff is responsible for establishing a team of qualified staff to conduct an administrative review of every in-custody death. At a minimum, the review team should include the following:

- (a) Sheriff and/or the Jail Commander
- (b) Prosecuting Attorney
- (c) County Prosecutor
- (d) Investigative staff
- (e) Responsible Physician, qualified health care professionals, supervisors or other staff who are relevant to the incident

The in-custody death review should be conducted no later than 72 hours after the incident.

532.5.1 UNEXPECTED-FATALITY REVIEW

When the death of an inmate is unexpected, the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall conduct an unexpected-fatality review by appointing an unexpected-fatality review team that meets the requirements of RCW 70.48.510. The review should include recommendations regarding changes in practices or policies to prevent fatalities and strengthen safety and health protections for inmates in custody.

Upon conclusion of the review, the Sheriff shall, within 120 days following the fatality, issue a report of the results and distribute it to the governing unit with primary responsibility for the operation of the jail, and appropriate committees of the legislature. The report is subject to public disclosure, but confidential information may be redacted consistent with the requirements of applicable state and federal law.

The Sheriff is responsible for developing and implementing procedures to carry out the responsibilities of the review.

Staff and Inmate Contact

534.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Interaction with inmates allows for continual assessment of the safety and security of the facility and the health and welfare of the inmates. However, inappropriate interaction can undermine security and order in the facility and the integrity of the supervision process.

This policy provides guidelines for appropriate and professional interaction between members and inmates, and is intended to promote high ethical standards of honesty, integrity and impartiality as well as increase facility safety, discipline and morale.

Violation of this policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Members who seek information or clarification about the interpretation of this policy are encouraged to promptly contact their supervisor.

534.2 POLICY

The Jail Commander shall ensure that inmates have adequate ways to communicate with staff and that the staff communicates and interacts with inmates in a timely and professional manner.

534.3 GENERAL CONTACT GUIDELINES

Members are encouraged to interact with the inmates under their supervision and are expected to take prompt and appropriate action to address health and safety issues that are discovered or brought to their attention.

All members should present a professional and command presence in their contact with inmates. Members shall address inmates in a civil manner. The use of profanity, and derogatory or discriminatory comments is strictly prohibited.

Written communication (e.g., request forms, inmate communication, grievances, rules infraction forms, disciplinary reports) shall be answered in a timely manner. Such communication shall be filed with the inmate's records.

Members shall not dispense legal advice or opinions, or recommend attorneys or other professional services to inmates.

While profanity and harsh language are prohibited, the Office recognizes the necessity for staff to give inmates direction in a firm, determined, and authoritative manner in order to maintain proper supervision and control. Authoritative directions to inmates are particularly instructed when activities or events pose a threat to the safety or security of this facility.

534.4 ANTI-FRATERNIZATION

Personal or other interaction not pursuant to official duties between facility staff and current inmates, inmates who have been discharged within the previous year, their family members or known associates have the potential to create conflicts of interest and security risks in the work environment.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Staff and Inmate Contact

Members shall not knowingly maintain a personal or unofficial business relationship with any persons described in this section unless written permission is received from the Jail Commander.

Prohibited interactions include but are not limited to:

- (a) Communications of a sexual or romantic nature.
- (b) Salacious exchanges.
- (c) Sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual contact, or sexual harassment.
- (d) Exchanging letters, phone calls, or other similar communications, such as texting.
- (e) Exchanging money or other items.
- (f) Extending privileges, giving or accepting gifts, gratuities, or favors.
- (g) Bartering.
- (h) Any financial transactions.
- (i) Being present at the home of an inmate for reasons other than an official visit without reporting the visit.
- (j) Providing an inmate with the staff member's personal contact information, including social media accounts.

534.4.1 EXCEPTIONS

The Jail Commander may grant a written exception to an otherwise prohibited relationship on a case-by-case basis based upon the totality of the circumstance. In determining whether to grant an exception, the Jail Commander should give consideration to factors including, but not limited to:

- Whether a relationship existed prior to the incarceration of the inmate.
- Whether the relationship would undermine security and order in the facility and the integrity of the supervision process.
- Whether the relationship would be detrimental to the image and efficient operation of the facility.
- Whether the relationship would interfere with the proper discharge of, or impair impartiality and independence of, judgment in the performance of duty.

534.5 REPORTING

Members shall promptly report all attempts by inmates to initiate sexual acts or any salacious conversations, and forward any correspondence from an inmate or former inmate to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Members shall report all attempts by inmates to intimidate or instill feelings of fear to their supervisor.

Members shall promptly notify their immediate supervisors in writing if:

- A family member or close associate has been incarcerated or committed to the custody of the facility.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Staff and Inmate Contact

- The member is involved in a personal or family relationship with a current inmate or with an inmate who has been discharged within the previous year.

Transportation of Inmates Outside the Secure Facility

536.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the transportation of inmates outside this facility and to ensure that the staff assigned to transportation duties is qualified and adequately trained.

536.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to provide safe, secure and humane transportation for all inmates and other persons as required by law.

This office shall transfer all inmates from the jail to the place of imprisonment pursuant to the sentence of the court as soon as practicable after the sentence, in accordance with all laws relating to the transfer of inmates and costs related to transfers to facilities and jurisdictions.

536.3 PROCEDURES

Only staff members who have completed office-approved training on inmate transportation should be assigned inmate transportation duty. All staff members who operate transportation vehicles shall hold a valid license for the type of vehicle being operated.

Any member who transports an inmate outside the secure confines of this facility is responsible for:

- (a) Obtaining all necessary paperwork for the inmate being transported (e.g., medical/dental records, commitment documents).
 - 1. If the inmate being transported has a developmental disability or is suffering from a traumatic brain injury, the nature of the disability and any necessary accommodations must be documented and provided to the receiving facility staff (RCW 70.48.245).
- (b) Ensuring that all inmates are thoroughly searched and appropriate restraints are properly applied.
 - 1. Leg irons or waist chains shall not be used on any inmate known to be pregnant (see the Use of Restraints Policy) (RCW 70.48.500(3)).
- (c) Ensuring that all vehicle security devices (e.g., window bars, inside cages, door locks) are in good repair and are operational.
- (d) Thoroughly searching the transporting vehicle for contraband before any inmate is placed inside, and again after removing the inmate from the transporting vehicle.

536.3.1 TRANSPORTATION LOGS

Inmate transportation logs shall be developed by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and used to log all inmate transportation. The logs shall include:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Transportation of Inmates Outside the Secure Facility

- Name and identification number of the inmate.
- Date and start/stop time of the transport.
- Location where the inmate was transported.
- Name and identification number of the transporting corrections officer.
- Circumstances of any unusual events associated with the transportation.

The logs shall be retained by the facility in accordance with established records retention schedules.

536.4 TRAINING

The Undersheriff shall ensure that all employees charged with inmate transportation duties receive training appropriate for the assignment.

Documentation of all training presented shall be retained in the employee's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Biological Samples

539.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the collection of biological samples from those inmates required to provide samples upon conviction for certain offenses (RCW 43.43.754). This policy does not apply to biological samples collected at a crime scene or taken from a person in conjunction with a criminal investigation. Nor does it apply to biological samples collected from those required to register, for example, as sex offenders.

539.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will assist in the expeditious collection of required biological samples from arrestees and offenders in accordance with the laws of this state and with as little reliance on force as practicable.

539.3 INMATES SUBJECT TO BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION

The following inmates must submit a biological sample (RCW 43.43.754):

- (a) Every inmate convicted on or after June 12, 2008, of any of the following crimes (or equivalent juvenile offenses):
 - 1. Any felony offense
 - 2. Assault in the fourth degree where domestic violence as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 was pleaded and proven (RCW 9A.36.041)
 - 3. Assault in the fourth degree with sexual motivation (RCW 9A.36.041; RCW 9.94A.835)
 - 4. Communication with a minor for immoral purposes (RCW 9.68A.090)
 - 5. Custodial sexual misconduct in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.170)
 - 6. Failure to register (RCW 9A.44.040 et seq.)
 - 7. Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020)
 - 8. Patronizing a prostitute (RCW 9A.88.110)
 - 9. Sexual misconduct with a minor in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.096)
 - 10. Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110)
 - 11. Violation of a sexual assault protection order granted under RCW 7.105.050 et seq. (Civil Protection Orders)
 - 12. Indecent exposure (RCW 9A.88.010)

539.4 PROCEDURE

When an inmate is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall attempt to obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

Biological Samples

539.4.1 COLLECTION

The following steps should be taken to collect a sample:

- (a) Verify that the inmate is required to provide a sample pursuant to RCW 43.43.754.
- (b) Verify that a biological sample has not been previously collected from the inmate by querying the Washington State Patrol (WSP) Crime Lab. There is no need to obtain a biological sample if one has been previously obtained (RCW 43.43.754).
- (c) Use the designated collection kit provided by the WSP to perform the collection and take steps to avoid cross contamination.
- (d) Forward the sample to the appropriate crime laboratory as soon as practicable.

539.5 CALCULATED USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES

If an inmate refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, corrections officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order or approval of legal counsel and only with the approval of the Jail Commander or Sheriff. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

- (a) The inmate's parole or probation officer when applicable.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the inmate for failure to comply or otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.
- (c) The judge at the inmate's next court appearance.
- (d) The inmate's attorney.

539.5.1 VIDEO RECORDING

A video recording should be made any time force is used to obtain a biological sample. The recording should document all staff participating in the process, in addition to the methods and all force used during the collection. The recording should be part of the investigation file, if any, or otherwise retained in accordance with the office's established records retention schedule.

End-of-Term Release

541.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish and maintain procedures governing the end-of-term release of inmates to ensure that inmates are not released in error.

541.2 POLICY

It will be the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to provide for the timely, efficient and legal release of inmates.

541.3 RELEASE PROCEDURE

Inmates who have reached the end of their sentenced term or who are ordered released by the court will be scheduled for release at staggered times on their out-dates to avoid congestion in the release area. Inmates scheduled for release shall be escorted by the member to the transfer/release area to begin the release procedure 30 minutes prior to their scheduled release time.

The n/a or release officer shall sign and date the release paperwork on the same day the inmate is to be released.

Inmates shall not be released or moved during inmate count, change of shift, or at any time that would pose a potential safety threat or disrupt the orderly operation of the jail.

All inmates must be positively identified by the member prior to being released from the jail. Inmate identities should be verified using intake records bearing the inmate's name, photograph, and jail identification number or a single-digit fingerprint match system, if available.

Before any inmate may be released, the following conditions must be met:

- (a) The identity of the inmate has been verified.
- (b) All required paperwork for release is present. The member shall review the active inmate file to verify the validity of the documents authorizing the release. The file should also be reviewed for other release-related or pending matters, including:
 - 1. Verifying calculations and release-date adjustments for good time.
 - 2. Any pending arrangements for follow-up, such as medications needed, appointments, or referral to community or social resources.
 - 3. Unresolved grievances, damage claims, or lost property.
 - 4. Sex and kidnapping offenders must register prior to release. The releasing corrections officer will ensure that the offender registers at the time of release with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the offender. The registration information shall, within three days, be forwarded to the Sheriff of the offender's county of residence. The offender must be advised of the duty to register with the Sheriff of the offender's county of residence, school, or place of employment or vocation (RCW 9A.44.130).
 - 5. If the releasing member has knowledge that an offender being released has a duty to register and is eligible for developmental disability services, the

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

End-of-Term Release

department of social and health services shall be notified, and assistance provided to the offender in order that the offender can meet the initial registration requirements (RCW 9A.44.130).

- (c) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and local warrant checks shall be completed for outstanding warrants or detention orders. If any agency has outstanding charges against the inmate, other than those related to federal immigration law, the releasing member shall notify the agency that the inmate is available for release.
 - 1. The Adams County Sheriff's Office shall not continue the detention of any inmate based upon a civil immigration warrant or immigration hold request or provide release information to federal immigration authorities upon request for the purposes of federal civil immigration enforcement (RCW 10.93.160). If a court order authorizing federal immigration authorities to assume custody of an inmate is discovered during the records check, the releasing member should promptly notify the n/a. See the Immigration Considerations policy for applicable definitions.
 - 2. The n/a should verify the contents of the court order, including the federal criminal charge, name of the issuing court, signature of the judge, and the date and location for detention. Verification of the court order shall take place before notifying federal immigration authorities of the location of the member making the notification and the individual named in the order (RCW 10.93.160).
- (d) If an inmate has known mental health concerns, the inmate shall be evaluated by a qualified health care professional and medically authorized for release. To the extent practicable, individuals who have been determined to be severely mentally ill should be released during business hours to facilitate their ability to receive services immediately after release.
 - 1. If the inmate was subject to a discharge review under RCW 71.05.232, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall notify the state hospital from which the inmate was released and the designated crisis responder as soon as reasonably possible but in no case later than the actual release of the inmate (RCW 70.48.475).
- (e) All personal property shall be returned to the inmate during the release process. The inmate must acknowledge receiving the property by signed receipt. Any discrepancies shall be promptly reported to the n/a.
- (f) All jail property must be returned by the inmate. Any missing or damaged jail property should be documented and promptly reported to the n/a. The inmate shall remain in custody until the n/a reviews the damage and authorizes the release.
- (g) A forwarding address for the inmate should be on file and verified with the inmate for return of mail.
- (h) Inmates on probation or parole should be directed by the member to report to the probation or parole office immediately upon release. The parole authorities having jurisdiction shall be notified of the inmate's release, if required.
- (i) If needed, inmates may be allowed to make a reasonable number of phone calls to arrange for transportation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

End-of-Term Release

- (j) Inmates should be provided with information about the availability of substance use disorder treatment programs related to addiction to fentanyl and other synthetic opioids (RCW 70.48.530).

The housing sheet, release log, and daily census log shall be updated accordingly after the inmate's release. The n/a shall ensure all release documents are complete and properly signed by the inmate and the member where required.

541.3.1 MISSING PERSON REPORT

When completing release procedures, if information from NCIC, Washington Crime Information Center, or similar authority reveals that the inmate is the subject of a missing person report, the Adams County Sheriff's Office shall notify the agency with original jurisdiction for the missing person report that the inmate is being released from custody (RCW 68.50.320).

Over-Detention and Inadvertent Releases

543.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to provide guidance to staff and management to prevent and address over-detention or inadvertent release.

543.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Inadvertent release - Any instance of an inmate being mistakenly released.

Over-detention - Any instance of an inmate being mistakenly detained beyond his/her scheduled release date.

543.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to reasonably ensure that over-detention and inadvertent releases do not occur.

543.3 OVER-DETENTION

Any custody staff member who discovers or receives information of an over-detention, or a complaint from an inmate regarding over-detention (which could be discovered through a grievance), should immediately investigate such claim.

Inmates who are found to be over-detained shall be processed for immediate release. The reason for over-detention should be noted in the jail log.

543.3.1 OVER-DETENTION GRIEVANCES

Any custody staff member who receives information or a complaint from an inmate regarding over-detention should assist the inmate with completing a grievance form and forward the form directly to Jail Commander.

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If the Jail Commander decides not to release the inmate, the Jail Commander should ensure the inmate receives a grievance hearing within 24 hours of the grievance submission. The hearing documentation should reflect efforts made to investigate the allegation (see the Inmate Grievances Policy).

543.4 INADVERTENT RELEASE

Whenever an inadvertent release is discovered, the custody staff member making the discovery shall immediately notify the n/a. The notification shall be documented in the daily activity log.

543.4.1 INADVERTENT RELEASE INVESTIGATION

The n/a should direct the jail records unit to immediately conduct an investigation to determine the cause of the inadvertent release.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Over-Detention and Inadvertent Releases

The n/a will coordinate a response based upon the seriousness of the threat the inmate may pose to the community. The threat assessment should be based upon the inmate's criminal history and the reason he/she is currently in custody, among other factors.

In the case of an inadvertent release, the n/a should immediately notify the Jail Commander and ensure a report is completed. The Jail Commander should notify the Sheriff.

An appropriate evaluation of the circumstances shall be made to determine whether the inadvertent release should be classified as an escape.

543.4.2 RETURNING THE INMATE TO CUSTODY

When the inmate is located and returned to the facility, the appropriate notifications should be made as soon as possible.

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

544.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing and using the TASER device.

544.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

Conducted energy device - A portable device that fires darts/electrodes that transmit an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily immobilize a person (e.g., TASER device).

544.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to use the TASER device to control violent or potentially violent inmates. The appropriate use of such a device should result in fewer serious injuries to corrections officers and inmates.

544.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING TASER DEVICES

The TASER device may be issued only to corrections officers who have completed office-approved training for use during their current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the office inventory.

A corrections officer who is issued a TASER device is expected to carry it as an option to be considered when deadly force is not justified (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Corrections officers shall use the TASER device and cartridges that have been issued by the Office. The device may be carried as part of a uniformed corrections officer's equipment.

A corrections officer shall carry a TASER device on the support side of the body and, in all but extreme circumstances, shall draw, exhibit, and use the device with the support (i.e., non-handgun firing) hand (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

- (a) The TASER device shall be maintained in a secure storage location (see the Management of Weapons and Control Devices Policy).
- (b) Each TASER device shall be clearly and uniquely numbered.
- (c) Upon arriving for work, corrections officers shall sign out their devices.
- (d) Upon finishing the shift, each corrections officer shall turn in the device to the approved secure storage area.
- (e) Corrections officers shall not pass on the devices to oncoming corrections officers without signing in and signing out the devices on the TASER device inventory log.
- (f) At the beginning of each shift, the oncoming n/a shall inventory all TASER devices.
- (g) Whenever practicable, corrections officers should carry two or more TASER device cartridges on their persons at all times when carrying the TASER device.

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

- (h) Corrections officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued TASER device is properly maintained and in good working order.
- (i) When consistent with training, a corrections officer carrying a TASER device shall perform a function check on the weapon and check remaining battery life prior to every shift. Corrections officers should report any malfunction to a supervisor or other appropriate personnel.
- (j) Corrections officers should not hold a firearm and the TASER device at the same time.
- (k) The TASER device should be marked with a distinctive color or marking to distinguish it from firearms or any other device.

544.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of corrections officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the inmate with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other corrections officers and inmates with a warning that the TASER device may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an inmate is unwilling to voluntarily comply with a corrections officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the corrections officer may, but is not required to, display the electrical arc (provided that a cartridge is loaded into the device) or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the TASER device. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair their vision.

The fact that a verbal and/or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the corrections officer deploying the device in the related report.

544.5 USE OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The TASER device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the individual within the operational range of the device.

Although the TASER device is generally effective in controlling most individuals, corrections officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

544.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device may be used in any of the following circumstances when the circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control an inmate:

- (a) The inmate is violent or is physically resisting.

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

- (b) The inmate has demonstrated, by words or by action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm corrections officers, themselves, or others.

544.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the TASER device should generally be avoided on certain individuals unless the totality of circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the corrections officer, the inmate or others, and the corrections officer reasonably believes that the need to control the inmate outweighs the risk of using the device. This includes (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) Inmates who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly inmates.
- (c) Inmates with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Inmates who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (e) In any environment where a corrections officer knows or has reason to believe that a potentially flammable, volatile or explosive material is present that might be ignited by an open spark, including but not limited to oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray with a volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, or propane.
- (f) Inmates who are situated on an elevated surface unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury.

The primary use of a TASER device is not as a pain compliance tool. Drive-stun mode should be used only when necessary to complete the incapacitation circuit where only one probe has attached to the inmate, where both probes attached in close proximity, or when no other alternatives to deadly force are available and appropriate (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

The TASER device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements, or punish any inmate.

544.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower center mass and avoid the head, neck, chest, and groin. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the corrections officer to limit the application of the TASER device probes to a precise target area, corrections officers should monitor the condition of the inmate if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest, or groin until the inmate is evaluated by a qualified health care professional.

544.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE TASER DEVICE

Corrections officers shall apply the TASER device for only one standard cycle of five seconds or less and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). Multiple applications of the TASER device against an inmate are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

corrections officer reasonably believes that the need to control the inmate outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the TASER device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an inmate and if circumstances allow, the corrections officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the device, including:

- (a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (b) Whether the inmate has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

Multiple applications of the TASER device increase the risk of serious bodily injury or death. Corrections officers should not intentionally deploy multiple TASER devices at the same inmate, unless the first deployed TASER device clearly fails. A corrections officer shall consider other options if they have used a TASER device three times against an inmate and the inmate continues to be a threat, as the TASER device may not be effective against that inmate (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

544.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Corrections officers should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the inmate to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the TASER device. As soon as practicable, corrections officers shall notify a supervisor of all TASER device discharges. Confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the inmate's skin.

544.5.6 TASER® CAM™

The TASER Cam is activated anytime the safety is in the off position. The safety should be in the safe position unless the corrections officer intends to use the device. Because the TASER CAM memory is limited, the video and audio data should be downloaded frequently and retained as required by the office records retention schedule.

544.6 DOCUMENTATION

A corrections officer shall clearly articulate and document the justification for each individual application of the TASER device in the related incident report and the TASER device report form (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, laser activation, and arcing of the TASER device will also be documented on the TASER device report form.

544.6.1 TASER DEVICE FORM

Items that shall be included in the TASER device report form are:

- (a) The type and brand of TASER device and cartridge and cartridge serial number.

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

- (b) Date, time, and location of the incident.
- (c) Whether any display, laser, or arc deterred an inmate and gained compliance.
- (d) The number of TASER device activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the inmate received applications.
- (e) The range at which the TASER device was used.
- (f) The type of mode used (probe or drive-stun).
- (g) Location of any probe impact.
- (h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
- (i) Description of where missed probes went.
- (j) Whether medical care was provided to the inmate.
- (k) Whether the inmate sustained any injuries.
- (l) Whether any corrections officers sustained any injuries.

The Undersheriff should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Undersheriff should also conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile TASER device report forms with recorded activations. TASER device information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

544.6.2 REPORTS

The corrections officer should include the following in the incident report:

- (a) Identification of all corrections officers firing TASER devices
- (b) Identification of all witnesses
- (c) Medical care provided to the inmate
- (d) Observations of the inmate's physical and physiological actions
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems

544.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

At the earliest safe opportunity, corrections officers shall remove TASER device probes, unless probes are in a sensitive area, such as the head, breast, or groin. Probes in sensitive areas shall be removed by a qualified health care professional (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). Used TASER device probes shall be considered a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled properly. Universal precautions should be taken.

All inmates who have been struck by TASER device probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes shall be medically assessed. Additionally, any inmate who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by a qualified health care professional.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

- (a) The inmate is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The inmate may be pregnant.
- (c) The inmate reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention or is exhibiting signs of distress.
- (d) The TASER device probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, breast, head, face, neck).
- (e) The inmate requests medical treatment.
- (f) The inmate was exposed to multiple or prolonged applications.

If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another corrections officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports.

If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

544.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to an incident when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the TASER device may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the TASER device was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where an inmate has been exposed to an activation of the TASER device. The device's onboard memory should be downloaded through the data port by a supervisor or Firearms Instructor and saved with the related incident report. Photographs of probe sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

544.9 TRAINING

Corrections officers who are authorized to carry the TASER device shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial office-approved training and demonstrating satisfactory skill and proficiency. Any corrections officer who has not carried a TASER device as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by an office-approved TASER device instructor prior to carrying or using the device again.

Proficiency training for corrections officers who have been issued TASER devices should occur every year. A reassessment of a corrections officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Undersheriff. All training and proficiency for TASER devices will be documented in the corrections officer's training file.

Command staff and supervisors should receive TASER device training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Corrections officers who do not carry TASER devices should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with corrections officers who use the device.

Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers

The Undersheriff is responsible for ensuring that all corrections officers who carry TASER devices have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

The application of TASER devices during training could result in injury to corrections officers and should not be mandatory for certification.

All training and proficiency for TASER devices will be documented in the corrections officer's training file.

The Undersheriff should ensure that all training includes:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
- (c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, including techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes near the head, neck, chest, and groin.
- (e) Handcuffing an inmate during the application of the TASER device and transitioning to other force options.
- (f) De-escalation techniques.
- (g) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the TASER device.

Use of Force - Peace Officers

545.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to provide clarity to corrections officers and promote safety for all by ensuring that all available and appropriate de-escalation techniques are used when possible, force is used appropriately only when necessary, and the amount of force used is proportional to the threat or resistance the corrections officer encounters as well as the seriousness of the law enforcement objective that is being served.

While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every corrections officer of this office is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and control devices set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers, Use of Restraints - Peace Officers, and Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers policies.

This policy incorporates the Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy.

545.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Chokehold - The intentional application of direct pressure to a person's trachea or windpipe for the purpose of restricting another person's airway (RCW 10.116.020).

Deadly force - The intentional application of force through the use of firearms or any other means reasonably likely to cause death or serious physical injury (RCW 9A.16.010).

De-escalation tactics - Actions used by a peace officer that are intended to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident (RCW 10.120.010). Using force is not a de-escalation tactic.

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the corrections officer or another person.

Flight - An act or instance of running away in an effort to leave and intentionally evade law enforcement.

Force team technique - The force team technique ordinarily involves trained corrections officers clothed in protective gear who enter the inmate's area in tandem, each with a specific task, to achieve immediate control of the inmate.

Immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death - Based on the totality of circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity,

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

and intent to immediately cause death or serious body injury to the corrections officer or another person (RCW 10.120.010).

Imminent - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Necessary - Under the totality of the circumstances, a reasonably effective alternative to the use of force or deadly force does not appear to exist, and the type and amount of force or deadly force used is a reasonable and proportional response to effect the legal purpose intended or to protect against the threat posed to the corrections officer or others (RCW 10.120.010).

Neck restraint - Any vascular compression or similar restraint, hold, or other tactic in which pressure is applied to the neck for the purpose of constricting blood flow (RCW 10.116.020).

Oleoresin capsicum (OC) - An inflammatory agent that causes an intense burning sensation of the eyes, nose, mouth, and skin, which may result in closing, tearing, and swelling of the eyes, as well as choking, gagging, and gasping for breath.

Physical force (referred to as "force" in this policy) - Any act reasonably likely to cause physical pain or injury or any other act exerted upon a person's body to compel, control, constrain, or restrain the person's movement. Physical force does not include compliant searches, escorts, handcuffing, and application of restraints where there is no physical pain or injury, incidental touching, or verbal commands (RCW 10.120.010).

Tear gas - Chloracetophenone (CN), O-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), and any similar chemical irritant dispersed in the air for the purpose of producing temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury. "Tear gas" does not include oleoresin capsicum (OC) (RCW 10.116.030).

Totality of circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the corrections officer leading up to, and at the time of, the use of force, and includes the actions of the person against whom the corrections officer uses such force, and the actions of the corrections officer (RCW 10.120.010).

545.2 POLICY

The use of force is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the public safety community. Corrections officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Corrections officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of public safety duties.

It is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all human life (RCW 10.120.010). Corrections officers shall respect and uphold the dignity of all persons and use their authority in a bias-free manner.

The proper use of force is essential to ensure impartial policing and build trust in the community. While there are circumstances where individuals will not comply with the law unless compelled or controlled by corrections officers through the use of force, corrections officers must remain

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

mindful that they derive their authority from the community and that unreasonable force degrades the legitimacy of that authority (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Vesting corrections officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

545.2.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

Any corrections officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member attempting to use or using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intervene to prevent the use of unreasonable force (RCW 10.93.190).

Any corrections officer who observes another law enforcement officer or a member attempting to use or using force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible (RCW 10.93.190).

545.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each corrections officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the person.

545.2.3 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS ON THE DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

A corrections officer shall not be disciplined for or retaliated against in any way for intervening in good faith or for reporting in good faith the unreasonable use of force by another law enforcement officer (RCW 10.93.190) (see the Anti-Retaliation Policy).

545.2.4 CRITICAL DECISION MAKING

Use of critical decision making can help corrections officers achieve the expectations outlined in this manual. When safe and feasible, when making or considering whether to make contact with a person, corrections officers shall (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) Begin assessment and planning with available facts before arriving at the scene.
- (b) Request available resources, as needed, such as an appropriate specialty unit, qualified health care professional, or mental health staff.
- (c) Collect information when on scene.
- (d) Assess situations, threats, and risks.
- (e) Identify options for conflict resolution.
- (f) Determine a reasonable course of action.
- (g) Review and re-assess the situation as it evolves.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

Nothing in this policy precludes corrections officers from taking quick action when faced with a life-threatening situation, such as an inmate attempting to commit suicide. When safe and feasible, corrections officers shall not unnecessarily jeopardize their own safety or the safety of others through tactical decisions that unreasonably place themselves or others at risk, including but not limited to (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- Immediately approaching a person without proper evaluation of the situation.
- Leaving insufficient space between a corrections officer and the person.
- Not providing time for a person to comply with commands.
- Unnecessarily escalating a situation.

545.3 USE OF FORCE

Corrections officers shall use only the least amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate government purpose. Corrections officers shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force or deadly force against another person (RCW 10.120.020).

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable corrections officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that corrections officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation a corrections officer might encounter, corrections officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which corrections officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the control devices, weapons, or methods provided by this office. Corrections officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate government purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires a corrections officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

Force shall never be used as punishment.

Corrections officers shall terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends (RCW 10.120.020).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

545.3.1 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When possible, corrections officers shall use all reasonably available and appropriate de-escalation tactics prior to using force (RCW 10.120.020). Using any type of physical force is not a de-escalation tactic (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Depending on the circumstances, corrections officers have a number of de-escalation tactics to choose from, which include but are not limited to (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) Employing tactical positioning and repositioning to maintain the benefit of distance and cover, such as backing away from the person to re-assess and determine which tactics to use.
- (b) Placing barriers or using existing structures to provide a shield or other protection between corrections officers and a person.
- (c) Attempting to slow down or stabilize the situation to allow for the consideration and arrival of additional resources that may increase the likelihood of a safe resolution.
- (d) Requesting and using available support and resources, appropriate specialty unit, qualified health care professionals or mental health staff, or back-up corrections officers, including more experienced corrections officers or supervisors.
- (e) Using clear instructions and verbal persuasion.
- (f) Employing verbal and non-verbal communication techniques to calm a person (e.g., speaking slowly, regulating tone and body language, uncrossing one's arms, minimizing hand gestures).
- (g) Attempting to communicate in non-verbal ways when verbal instructions would be inadequate (e.g., when the person and corrections officer speak different languages, the person is unable to hear or understand instructions).
- (h) Communicating in a way that demonstrates respect for people's dignity (e.g., clearly explaining the corrections officer's actions and expectations, listening to the person's questions and concerns and responding respectfully, being neutral and fair when making decisions).
- (i) When there are multiple corrections officers, designating one corrections officer to communicate in order to avoid competing or confusing commands.
- (j) Exhibiting patience while using all available and appropriate tactics and resources to provide as much time as needed to resolve the incident without using force.

545.3.2 WASHINGTON STATE LAW - PHYSICAL FORCE

A corrections officer may use physical force upon another person to the extent necessary to (RCW 10.120.020):

- (a) Protect against a criminal offense when there is probable cause that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit the offense.
- (b) Prevent an escape as defined under Chapter 9A.76 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

- (c) Take a person into custody, transport a person for evaluation or treatment, or provide other assistance under Chapters 10.77; 71.05; or 71.34 RCW.
- (d) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the corrections officer, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.

545.3.3 FACTORS TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether a corrections officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to corrections officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the corrections officer at the time.
- (c) Corrections officer/individual factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of corrections officers available vs. individuals).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual displays signs of mental, behavioral, intellectual, developmental, or physical impairments or disabilities, including individuals who reasonably appear suicidal.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with corrections officer commands.
- (g) The proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and the individual's ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) The seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the inmate.
- (k) the training and experience of the corrections officer.
- (l) The potential for injury to corrections officers, inmates, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the corrections officer.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation to maintain or restore order.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the corrections officer or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Whether the individual is visibly pregnant or claims to be pregnant (RCW 10.120.020).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

- (s) Whether the individual is a minor, appears to be a minor, or claims to be a minor (RCW 10.120.020).
- (t) Whether the individual is known to be a vulnerable adult or appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined by RCW 74.34.020 (RCW 10.120.020).
- (u) Whether the individual has limited English proficiency (RCW 10.120.020).
- (v) Whether the individual is in the presence of children (RCW 10.120.020).
- (w) Any other exigent circumstances.

545.3.4 IDENTIFICATION, WARNING, AND OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLY PRIOR TO THE USE OF FORCE

When safe and feasible, prior to the use of force, corrections officers shall (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) Identify themselves as law enforcement officers.
 - 1. Identification is unnecessary when the corrections officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of this fact.
- (b) Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need, mental condition, physical limitation, developmental disability, language barrier, or other factor that may impact the person's ability to understand and comply with corrections officer commands.
- (c) Provide clear instructions and warnings.
- (d) Warn a person that force will be used unless the person's resistance ceases.
- (e) Give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the warning that force may be used.

545.3.5 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Corrections officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed office-approved training. Corrections officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual can comply with the directions or orders of the corrections officer.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the corrections officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

545.3.6 RESTRICTIONS ON RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS

Corrections officers of this office are not authorized to use respiratory restraints, also known as chokeholds or neck restraints (RCW 10.116.020).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

545.3.7 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, corrections officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, corrections officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, corrections officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration, or creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Corrections officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Adams County Sheriff's Office for this specific purpose.

545.4 ISSUING, CARRYING, AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this office only if the device has been issued by the Office or approved by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Only corrections officers who have successfully completed office-approved training and have demonstrated satisfactory skill and proficiency in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device. Corrections officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this policy will be restricted from carrying the control device until demonstrating proficiency. If a corrections officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this policy after remedial training, the corrections officer may be subject to discipline.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control or restrain a person who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, corrections officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

545.4.1 NOISE/FLASH DISTRACTION DEVICES

Noise/flash distraction devices, sting grenades, chemical grenades, and similar devices shall be used only at the direction of a supervisor and only by corrections officers who have been trained in and are qualified for the use of the devices.

545.4.2 ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICES

The use of the conducted energy device (CED) shall be in accordance with the office Conducted Energy Device - Peace Officers Policy.

The use of other electronic control devices, such as stun cuffs, stun vests, and stun belts, shall be in accordance with the office's Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers Policy.

545.4.3 CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents shall only be used in the facility as authorized by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and in accordance with the office Chemical Agents Training Policy.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should not be used in the medical unit or other designated areas where inmates are assigned to respiratory isolation or on any inmate who is under control with or without restraints. OC spray is not appropriate in an enclosed, highly populated space where there is a likelihood of impacting uninvolved persons, except where OC spray is the only available and appropriate force option. Corrections officers deploying OC will attempt to avoid or minimize incidental exposure to non-involved persons (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). After the initial application of OC spray, each subsequent application must also be justified.

Inmates who have been affected by the use of chemical agents shall be promptly provided with the proper solution to decontaminate the affected areas.

If the inmate refuses to decontaminate, such a refusal shall be documented. If an inmate has been exposed in a cell and not removed from the cell where the exposure occurred, in-cell decontamination shall be afforded to the inmate, including:

- (a) Health-trained custody member advising the inmate how to decontaminate in the cell.
- (b) Clean clothing if the inmate's clothing was contaminated.
- (c) Monitoring of the in-cell inmate at least every 15 minutes on an irregular schedule, for a period of not less than 45 minutes, by health-trained custody member.

545.4.4 PROJECTILE CHEMICAL AGENTS

Pepper projectile systems are plastic spheres filled with a derivative of OC powder. A compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact, releasing the OC powder. The potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine, or groin. Therefore, personnel deploying the pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas except when the corrections officer reasonably believes the inmate may cause serious bodily injury or death to the corrections officer or others. The use of the pepper projectile system is subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Office-approved projectile chemical agents may only be used by corrections officers who have received office-authorized training in their use.
- (b) Corrections officers encountering a situation that requires the use of the pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. The supervisor shall respond to all such deployments. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by this policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented and, if reasonably practicable, recorded on video. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the inmate, regardless of whether the launcher was used. Only non-incident deployments are exempt from the reporting requirement (e.g., training, product demonstrations).

545.4.5 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Corrections officers or other members are not authorized to use tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by (RCW 10.116.030):

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

- (a) A riot.
- (b) A barricaded subject.
- (c) A hostage situation.

Only the Jail Commander or the authorized designee may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary and other alternatives to the use of tear gas have been exhausted (RCW 10.116.030).

If tear gas is to be used outside the facility, authorization shall be obtained from the highest elected official of the jurisdiction in which the tear gas is to be used (RCW 10.116.030).

Prior to any use, an announcement shall be made of the intent to use tear gas. Sufficient time and space shall be allowed for compliance with the announcement (RCW 10.116.030).

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

545.4.6 IMPACT WEAPONS

The need to immediately control a person must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. Corrections officers shall not intentionally strike vital areas, including the head, neck, face, throat, spine, groin, or kidney unless deadly force is justified. Corrections officers shall reassess the effectiveness of strikes as soon as safe and feasible and, if not effective, move to another appropriate target or to another tactical or physical force option. Corrections officers shall not use an impact weapon to intimidate a person when an impact weapon warning is not justified by the threat presented (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

545.4.7 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES

Kinetic energy projectiles are designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort without penetrating the person's body (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy), and when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

Only office-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Corrections officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved corrections officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons, and corrections officers takes priority over the safety of persons engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include but are not limited to situations in which:

- (a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

- (b) The person has made credible threats to harm themselves or others.
- (c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles, or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or corrections officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Before discharging projectiles, the corrections officer should consider such factors as:

- Distance and angle to target.
- Type of munitions employed.
- Type and thickness of the person's clothing.
- The person's proximity to others.
- The location of the person.
- Whether the person's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of corrections officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the person a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn others that the device is being deployed.

A corrections officer should target the buttocks, thigh, calf, and large muscle groups (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). Corrections officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances. However, corrections officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the person must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. Corrections officers should not use kinetic energy projectiles in the following circumstances unless the use of deadly force is justified (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

1. When intentionally aiming kinetic energy projectiles at the head, neck, chest, or groin.
2. At ranges that are inconsistent with the projectile manufacturer's guidelines.
3. Directed at a person who is situated on an elevated surface (e.g., a ledge, scaffold, near a precipice) unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury (e.g., deploying a safety net).

A corrections officer deploying kinetic energy projectiles shall assess the effectiveness of the projectiles after each shot. If subsequent projectiles are needed, the corrections officer should consider aiming at a different targeted area.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

545.5 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

When reasonable, the corrections officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify themselves as a corrections officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the corrections officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is only justified when the corrections officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (RCW 10.120.020):

- (a) A corrections officer may use deadly force to protect the corrections officer or others from what the corrections officer reasonably believes is an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death.
- (b) A corrections officer may use deadly force to stop an escaping inmate, or to stop a fleeing individual, when the corrections officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the corrections officer reasonably believes that there is an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

545.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe (RCW 10.93.190).

Based upon the corrections officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, initial medical assistance may consist of provision of first aid or examination by qualified health care professionals at the facility. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another corrections officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling corrections officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the corrections officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple corrections officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Situations involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies.

See the Emergency Health Care Services Policy for additional guidelines.

545.7 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Every corrections officer use of force is an incident that shall be reported on the appropriate form.

The documentation will reflect the actions and responses of each corrections officer participating in the incident, as witnessed by the reporting corrections officer.

The report should include:

- (a) A clear, detailed description of the incident, including any application of weapons or restraints.
- (b) The identity of all involved in the incident (e.g., inmates, corrections officers, members, and others).
- (c) The corrections officer should articulate the factors perceived and why the officer believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.
- (d) Efforts made to temper the severity of a forceful response, and if there were none, the reasons why.
- (e) Description of any injuries to anyone involved in the incident, including the result of any medical checks that show the presence or absence of injury.

Corrections officers shall submit the appropriate documentation prior to going off-duty, unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Any member directly observing the incident shall make a verbal report to a supervisor as soon as practicable and include as much of the aforementioned information as is known by the member.

A video recording is required for all calculated use of force incidents and should include the introduction of all corrections officers participating in the process. The recording and documentation will be part of the investigation package. The supervisor should ensure the recording is properly processed for retention and a copy is forwarded with the report to the Jail Commander within three working days.

The supervisor responsible for gathering the reports may allow a reasonable delay in preparation of a report in consideration of the immediate psychological and/or physical condition of the involved member.

The n/a shall promptly notify the Jail Commander of any incident involving a corrections officer employing deadly force, or any incident where a death or serious bodily injury may have been caused by a corrections officer.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

545.7.1 NOTIFICATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the use of force by a corrections officer results in the death of a person who is an enrolled member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe, notification shall be made to the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs within a reasonable period of time, but not more than 24 hours after the office has good reason to believe the person was an enrolled member. Notice shall include sufficient information for the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs to attempt to identify the deceased person and tribal affiliation (RCW 10.114.021).

545.7.2 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION

Notification shall be made to the Criminal Justice Training Commission within 15 days of any death or serious injury caused by the use of force by a corrections officer (RCW 43.101.135).

545.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported use of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Ensure a crime scene is established to preserve and protect evidence, if appropriate.
- (b) Ensure that the chain of command is notified and that all necessary health and safety and security measures are initiated.
- (c) Obtain the basic facts from the involved members. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (d) Ensure that the appropriate investigation authority is notified, if appropriate.
- (e) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with all individuals upon whom force was used. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived their *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (f) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
 - 1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (g) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (h) Review and approve all related reports.
- (i) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue litigation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Force - Peace Officers

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (j) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving a reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

When an incident results in death, serious bodily harm, or great bodily harm, a supervisor shall immediately contact the Office of Independent Investigations pursuant to the procedures established by the Office of Independent Investigation (RCW 43.102.120).

545.9 TRAINING

All corrections officers and supervisors shall receive training consistent with this policy and related use of force policies at least annually. Training should (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) Be a combination of classroom and scenario-based learning.
- (b) Include community partners, when relevant and feasible.
- (c) Incorporate cultural competency to understand disproportionately impacted communities, and how racialized experiences of policing and the criminal justice system may impact interactions with police.

This policy should be incorporated into defensive tactics curricula.

Corrections officers shall receive training and subsequent periodic training on (RCW 43.101.450; RCW 43.101.495; RCW 10.120.010; RCW 10.120.020):

- Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
- De-escalation tactics, including reasonably effective alternatives to force including applicable legal requirements.
- Duty to intervene.
- Exercising reasonable care in determining when to use force.
- Evaluation of whether certain applications of force are reasonable and proportional to the threat or resistance.
- The Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy.

The Jail Commander shall work with the Undersheriff to ensure facility training mandates are met. This training shall include the following:

1. Weapons, control devices, and chemical agents

Use of Force - Peace Officers

2. Self-defense
3. Forced cell extraction techniques
4. Force team techniques
5. General restraint training (soft and hard restraints)
6. Use of force reporting procedures

545.10 USE OF FORCE REVIEW

The n/a shall review all related reports of use of force incidents occurring on their command. The review is to determine whether the use of force was in compliance with policy, procedure, and applicable law and to determine if follow-up action or investigation is necessary. The n/a should also ensure that a review packet containing a copy of all pertinent reports and materials is prepared and forwarded to the Use of Force Review Committee.

545.10.1 USE OF FORCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The review committee shall meet and review all use of force cases within 30 days of the incident. It is the responsibility of the n/a to ensure these meetings occur.

The committee will be composed of the following members:

- (a) The Jail Commander
- (b) One supervisor assigned on a rotational basis
- (c) The Undersheriff
- (d) One qualified health care professional
- (e) A corrections officer with advanced use of force training
- (f) Other members as selected by the Sheriff

The committee should render a single finding as to whether the use of force was within policy. Any recommendations for areas identified as needing training, changes in policy, or further investigation into incidents that may lead to employee discipline shall be addressed in a separate memorandum to the Undersheriff and/or the Undersheriff, as appropriate.

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

546.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the application, supervisory oversight, and restrictions on the use of restraints on persons incarcerated in this facility.

This policy shall apply to the use of specific types of restraints, such as four/five-point restraints, restraint chairs, spit guards, ambulatory restraints, and similar restraint systems, as well as all other restraints, including handcuffs, waist chains, and leg irons when such restraints are used to restrain any inmate for prolonged periods.

Because restraint devices are designed to compel, control, constrain, or restrain a person's movement, use of these devices is physical force and all considerations governing uses of physical force detailed in this policy and the Use of Force Policy apply to their use (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy). However, physical force does not include compliant handcuffing where there is no complaint of physical pain or injury (RCW 10.120.010).

546.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Clinical restraints - Restraints applied when an inmate's disruptive, assaultive, and/or self-injurious behavior is related to a medical or mental illness. Clinical restraints can include leather, rubber, or canvas hand and leg restraints with contact points on a specialized bed (four/five-point restraints) or a portable restraint chair.

Compression asphyxia - An inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or an excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by mechanically limiting expansion of the lungs through compressing of the chest and/or abdomen, interfering with breathing (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Positional asphyxia - An inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or an excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by a person being placed in a body position which compresses the person's airway and does not allow the person to breathe freely (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Therapeutic seclusion - Segregated confinement of an agitated, vulnerable, and/or severely anxious inmate with a serious mental illness as part of the inmate's treatment when clinically indicated for preventive therapeutic purposes.

546.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that restraints shall be used only to prevent self-injury, injury to others, or property damage. Restraints may also be applied according to inmate classification, such as maximum security, to control the behavior of a high-risk inmate while being moved outside the cell or housing unit.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

Restraints shall never be used for retaliation or as punishment. Restraints shall not be utilized any longer than is reasonably necessary to control the inmate. Restraints are to be applied only when less restrictive methods of controlling the dangerous behavior of an inmate have failed or appear likely to fail. Each incident where restraints are used beyond compliant handcuffing shall be documented as a use of force by the handling staff member and the documents placed in the appropriate file prior to the end of the staff member's shift.

This policy does not apply to the temporary use of restraints, such as handcuffing or the use of leg irons to control an inmate during movement and transportation inside or outside the facility.

Restrained persons shall be monitored while in this facility (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

546.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS - CONTROL

Supervisors shall proactively oversee the use of restraints on any inmate. Whenever feasible, the use of restraints, other than routine use during transfer, shall require the approval of the n/a prior to application. In instances where prior approval is not feasible, the n/a shall be apprised of the use of restraints as soon as practicable.

Restraint devices, such as restraint chairs, shall only be used on an inmate when it reasonably appears necessary to overcome resistance, prevent escape, or bring an incident under control, thereby preventing injury to the inmate or others, or eliminating the possibility of property damage. Restraints shall not be applied for more time than is reasonably necessary to achieve the above goals.

Excluding short-term use to gain immediate control, placing an inmate in a restraint chair or other restraints for extended periods requires approval from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee prior to taking action. The medical staff shall be called to observe the application of the restraints, when feasible, prior to the application or as soon as practicable after the application, and to check the inmate for adequate circulation.

The use of restraints for purposes other than for the controlled movement or transportation of an inmate shall be documented on appropriate logs to include, at minimum, the type of restraint used, when it was applied, a detailed description of why the restraint was needed, and when it was removed.

The following provisions shall be followed when utilizing restraints to control an inmate:

- (a) Restraints shall not be used as punishment, placed around a person's neck, or applied in a way that is likely to cause undue physical discomfort or restrict blood flow or breathing (e.g., hog-tying) (RCW 10.116.022).
- (b) Restrained inmates shall not be placed facedown or in a position that inhibits breathing.
- (c) Restraints shall not be used to secure a person to a fixed object except as a temporary emergency measure. A person who is being transported shall not be locked in any

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

manner to any part of the transporting vehicle, except for items installed for passenger safety, such as seat belts.

- (d) Inmates in restraints shall be housed either alone or in an area designated for restrained inmates.
- (e) Restraints shall be applied for no longer than is reasonably necessary to protect the inmate or others from harm.
- (f) Staff members shall conduct direct face-to-face observation at least twice every 30 minutes on an irregular schedule to check the inmate's physical well-being and behavior. Restraints shall be checked to verify correct application and to ensure they do not compromise circulation. All checks shall be documented, with the actual time recorded by the person doing the observation, along with a description of the inmate's behavior. Any actions taken should also be noted in the log.
- (g) The specific reasons for the continued need for restraints shall be reviewed, documented, and approved by the Jail Commander or the n/a at least every two hours.
- (h) As soon as possible, but within four hours of placement in restraints, the inmate shall be medically assessed to determine whether the inmate has a serious medical condition that is being masked by the aggressive behavior. The medical assessment shall be a face-to-face evaluation by a qualified health care professional and shall recur once every six hours of continued restraint thereafter.
- (i) As soon as possible, but within eight hours of placement in restraints, the inmate must be evaluated by a mental health professional to assess whether the inmate needs immediate and/or long-term mental health treatment.

546.3.1 USE OF RESTRAINTS FOR COURT HEARINGS

Prior judicial approval should be obtained for any inmate restraints that will be used in any court proceeding.

Juveniles shall not be brought before the court for any court appearance wearing any physical restraint devices except when ordered by the court (JuCR 1.6).

546.4 USE OF RESTRAINTS - CLINICAL

Inmates may be considered for clinically ordered restraints or seclusion when exhibiting dangerous behavior that is believed to be a product of a medical or mental illness and that puts the inmate and/or others at risk of physical harm, or when medical care is urgently required and the inmate is not considered competent to give or withhold consent.

Clinical restraints and/or therapeutic seclusion shall only be used when an inmate's safety or the safety of others cannot be protected by less restrictive means and only upon the direct order of a qualified health care professional and notification of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee prior to taking action. Restraints shall be used no longer than is reasonably necessary to provide for the legitimate safety concerns of the inmate, staff, or others.

The following provisions shall be used any time clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion is authorized:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

- (a) Excluding short-term use to gain immediate control of an inmate exhibiting dangerous or destructive behavior, an inmate may be placed in clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion only on the orders of a qualified health care professional and only after making a determination that less restrictive interventions are ineffective to prevent the inmate from causing property damage or serious injury to themselves or others.
- (b) Clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion shall never be ordered or otherwise applied as a means of coercion, discipline, punishment, convenience, or retaliation.
- (c) The qualified health care professional's order may only be in effect for up to 12 hours for adult inmates and up to two hours for inmates age 17 or younger.
- (d) Within one hour of the application of restraints or therapeutic seclusion, a face-to-face observation of the inmate to evaluate the need for continued restraint or therapeutic seclusion shall be conducted by a qualified health care professional.
- (e) If deemed clinically necessary, the qualified health care professional who gave the initial order for restraints or therapeutic seclusion may renew the original order for an additional four hours for an adult or up to two hours for a person who is age 17 or younger.
- (f) Inmates placed in clinical restraints shall be placed in designated cells within the medical unit. The restraints shall be applied in the least restrictive manner possible, based on the qualified health care professional's evaluation and order.
- (g) Inmates placed in restraints shall only be placed in a face-up position.
- (h) Following the first face-to-face observation, a qualified health care professional shall conduct face-to-face checks at least every 15 minutes on an irregular schedule to assess the inmate's condition and behavior. The restraints shall be checked for proper application and to ensure that circulation is not compromised. Checks shall be documented in the inmate's medical file.
- (i) Except in the event of a medical emergency for the inmate, only a qualified health care professional shall determine when an inmate shall be released from clinical restraints or therapeutic seclusion.

546.5 RANGE OF MOTION

Inmates placed in restraints for longer than two hours should receive a range-of-motion procedure that will allow for the movement of the extremities. Range-of-motion exercise will consist of alternate movement of the extremities (i.e., right arm and left leg) for a minimum of 10 minutes every two hours.

546.6 FOOD, HYDRATION, AND SANITATION

Inmates who are confined in restraints shall be given food and fluids. Food shall be provided during normal meal periods. Hydration (water or juices) will be provided no less than once every two hours or when requested by the inmate.

Offering food and hydration to inmates will be documented to include the time, the name of the person offering the food or water/juices, and the inmate's response (receptive, rejected). Provisions shall be made to accommodate any toileting needs at least once every two hours.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

Inmates shall be given the opportunity to clean themselves should they soil themselves or their clothing while they are in restraints.

546.7 AVAILABILITY OF CPR EQUIPMENT

CPR equipment, such as barrier masks, shall be provided by the facility and located in proximity to the location where inmates in restraints are held.

546.8 RESTRAINED INMATE HOLDING

Restrained inmates should be protected from abuse by other inmates. Under no circumstances will restrained inmates be housed with inmates who are not in restraints. In most instances, restrained inmates are housed alone or in an area designated for restrained inmates.

546.9 PREGNANT INMATES

Leg irons or waist chains shall not be used on any inmate known to be pregnant. Except in extraordinary circumstances no restraints of any kind may be used on any pregnant inmate during transportation to and from visits to medical providers or court proceedings at any time during the third trimester of pregnancy or postpartum recovery. "Extraordinary circumstances" exist where a member makes an individualized determination that restraints are necessary to prevent the inmate from escaping or injuring themselves, medical or safety personnel, or others. Should restraints be necessary, the restraints shall be the least restrictive available and most reasonable under the circumstances (RCW 70.48.500).

546.9.1 INMATES IN LABOR

While an inmate is in labor or in childbirth, no restraints of any kind may be used (RCW 70.48.500(2)). This does not prohibit a treating physician licensed under Title 18 RCW from requesting the use of hospital restraints for the medical safety of an inmate.

546.10 APPLICATION OF SPIT GUARDS

A spit guard (sometimes referred to as a spit hood, spit mask, or spit sock) is a woven mesh device which can be placed over a person's head and face with the intent of preventing or reducing the transmission of infectious disease through saliva, mucous, and blood. Corrections officers shall only use office-issued spit guards (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy).

Spit guards may be placed upon inmates when the corrections officer reasonably believes the inmate will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the inmate is restrained, or during or after transport.

Prior to application of a spit guard, a corrections officer shall warn the inmate and provide a reasonable time for the inmate to comply with the corrections officer's commands. If applied, the corrections officer shall remove the spit guard as soon as the threat of spitting or biting has ended, or the corrections officer observes that the spit guard is no longer necessary.

Corrections officers utilizing spit guards should ensure that the spit guard is fastened properly according to the manufacturer's instructions to allow for adequate ventilation and that the inmate

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

can breathe normally. After application of a spit guard and when safe to do so, corrections officers shall move the inmate into a seated or side recovery position. Corrections officers shall provide assistance during the movement of a restrained inmate due to the potential for impairing or distorting the inmate's vision. For inmates in mental health crisis, the application of a spit guard may provoke an elevated level of distress. Corrections officers should provide verbal reassurance and dynamically assess the situation to remove the spit guard as soon as appropriate. Corrections officers should avoid commingling those inmates who are wearing spit guards with other inmates.

Spit guards should not be used in situations where the inmate is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the inmate has a medical condition that affects their breathing, or the inmate demonstrates symptoms of labored or distressed breathing. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the inmate vomits while wearing a spit guard, the spit guard should be promptly removed and discarded. Inmates who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head, and clothing, prior to application of a spit guard.

Inmates who have been placed in a spit guard shall be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit guard is removed. In the event of a medical emergency, spit guards should be removed immediately. Spit guards shall be discarded after each use.

546.11 POSITIONAL ASPHYXIATION AND COMPRESSION ASPHYXIATION

Consistent with training, corrections officers shall take the following actions to reduce the risk of positional asphyxiation and compression asphyxiation (Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy):

- (a) As soon as safe and feasible after handcuffing or otherwise restraining an inmate taken to the ground, roll the inmate to the side and move the inmate to an upright position that does not impede the mechanism of normal breathing, except if the inmate is unconscious. This requirement is especially important when the inmate is handcuffed in the prone position.
 - 1. An exception is if the inmate is conscious and expresses a desire to be placed in a different position, the corrections officers shall place the inmate in that position unless doing so poses a substantial risk of safety to the inmate, corrections officers, or others.
- (b) Do not put prolonged pressure on the chest, neck, or back, including by sitting, kneeling, or standing.
- (c) Continuously monitor the inmate's condition while being restrained, as death can occur suddenly and develop beyond the point of viable resuscitation within seconds. Monitoring includes but is not limited to assessing the adequacy of the inmate's breathing, color, and any impairment as verbalized by the inmate.
- (d) Whenever possible during team restraint when manpower limitations allow, the ranking corrections officer shall designate a safety officer. The safety officer shall monitor the health and welfare of the inmate until:
 - 1. Responsibility is transferred to a qualified health care professional; or

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Use of Restraints - Peace Officers

2. The inmate is placed in a seated position and verbalizes to the safety officer that they feel okay, and the inmate appears to the safety officer to be well and speaking normally.
- (e) If the safety officer becomes aware of an issue with the inmate's breathing, color, or any impairment, the safety officer shall inform the ranking corrections officer.
- (f) Do not transport a restrained inmate in the prone position.

Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers

547.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the application, supervisory oversight, and restrictions on the use of electronic restraints on inmates in this facility, during transportation, and during court appearances.

547.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office allows the use of office-issued electronic restraints as provided in this policy.

547.3 CORRECTIONS OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Corrections officers shall successfully complete office-approved training prior to using any electronic restraint device. Only office-issued electronic restraint devices shall be used.

Corrections officers should perform a function test on the device prior to placing it on an inmate. The n/a shall ensure that all electronic restraint devices are properly maintained and in good working order.

A corrections officer should obtain prior judicial approval for the use of an electronic restraint device in a courtroom. The corrections officer should briefly explain the operation of the device to the judge.

547.4 VERBAL WARNING

A verbal warning of the intended use of the electronic restraint device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of corrections officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The warning is intended to provide the inmate with an opportunity to comply. The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the corrections officer deploying the device.

547.5 APPLICATION

Prior to applying the electronic restraint device to an inmate, the corrections officer should describe its operation and caution the inmate about behaviors that may result in its activation. Although the electronic restraint device is generally effective in controlling most inmates, corrections officers should be aware that it may not achieve the intended result, and that they should be prepared with other options.

The electronic restraint device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements from, retaliate against, or punish any inmate.

The electronic restraint device may be used in the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the corrections officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to:

- (a) Prevent self-injury, suicide, escape, injury to others, property damage, or an attempt to remove or destroy the device.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers

- (b) Control the behavior of a high-risk inmate who poses a serious threat to safety or security when being moved within the facility or transported outside the facility.

547.5.1 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS

Corrections officers should activate the electronic restraint device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of an electronic restraint device are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the corrections officer reasonably believes that the need to control the inmate outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the electronic restraint device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an inmate, the corrections officer should consider certain factors before additional applications, including whether the inmate has the ability to comply and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.

547.5.2 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Electronic restraint devices should not be used on:

- (a) Inmates who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly inmates.
- (c) Inmates with obviously low body mass.
- (d) In any environment where a corrections officer knows or has reason to believe that a potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive material is present that might be ignited by an open spark, including but not limited to oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray with a volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, or propane.
- (e) Inmates who are on an elevated surface unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury.

Because the application of the electronic restraint device relies primarily on pain compliance, its use generally should be limited to a distraction technique to gain separation between the corrections officer and the inmate, or to disrupt an inmate's violent or unruly behavior, thereby giving corrections officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

547.6 MEDICAL TREATMENT

All inmates who have been subjected to the electric discharge of an electronic restraint device should have the contact site medically assessed.

Additionally, any inmate who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by a qualified health care professional:

- (a) The inmate is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The inmate may be pregnant.
- (c) The inmate reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention or is exhibiting signs of distress.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Electronic Restraints - Peace Officers

- (d) The inmate requests medical treatment.
- (e) The inmate was exposed to multiple or prolonged applications.

If any inmate refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another member and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented. If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the inmate, any refusal should be included, if possible.

Corrections officers shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the inmate has been subjected to the activation of an electronic restraint device.

547.7 DOCUMENTATION

Corrections officers shall document each incident in which electronic restraints are placed on an inmate or are activated. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy - Peace Officers. Unintentional activations will also be documented.

547.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor approval is necessary before an electronic restraint device is placed on an inmate. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where an electronic restraint device was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where an inmate has been exposed to an activation of an electronic restraint device. Any onboard memory should be downloaded by a supervisor and retained with the inmate's file.

Photographs of contact sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

Immigration Considerations

548.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Adams County Sheriff's Office adopts the model policy regarding the Keep Washington Working Act created and published by the Washington Attorney General (RCW 43.10.315).

Chapter 6 - Inmate Due Process

Inmate Discipline

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy addresses the fair and equitable application of inmate rules and disciplinary sanctions for those who fail to comply.

600.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to maintain written general categories of prohibited inmate behavior that are clear, consistent and uniformly applied. Written rules and guidelines will be made available to all inmates. They will include a process for resolving minor infractions and a hearing process for a more serious breach of inmate rules. Criminal acts may be referred to the appropriate criminal agency.

600.3 DUE PROCESS

Inmates who are subject to discipline as a result of rule violations shall be afforded the procedural due process established in the policies, procedures and practices relating to inmate discipline. Staff will not engage in arbitrary actions against inmates. All disciplinary actions will follow clearly established procedures. All disciplinary sanctions will be fairly and consistently applied.

The process for an inmate accused of a rule violation include:

- Published rules of conduct related to maintaining facility safety, security and order and clearly defined penalties for a violation of rules.
- A fair hearing in which the Jail Commander or the authorized designee presents factual evidence supporting the rule violation and the disciplinary action.
- Advance notice to the inmate of the disciplinary hearing, to allow the inmate time to prepare a defense.
- An impartial hearing officer.
- The limited right to call witnesses and/or present evidence on his/her behalf.
- The appointment of an assistant or representative in cases where the inmate may be incapable of self-representation.
- A formal written decision that shows the evidence used by the hearing officer, the reasons for any sanctions and an explanation of the appeal process.
- Reasonable sanctions for violating rules that relate to the severity of the violation.
- The opportunity to appeal the finding.

600.3.1 INMATE RULES GENERALLY

The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that inmate rules and sanctions are developed, distributed, reviewed annually and revised as needed.

Inmate Discipline

Inmate rules should be an integral part of the inmate orientation and may be provided verbally by staff, as a part of a video presentation to inmates and in a printed inmate handbook. Inmate rules shall be given to each inmate during initial housing in the form of an inmate handbook, or shall be posted in housing units. Penalties for violation of these rules will also be included in this material.

Inmates cannot be held accountable for rules of which they are unaware. However, it is impossible to define every possible prohibited act or rule violation that might be encountered in a detention facility. Therefore, a current list of recognized infractions that are generally prohibited will be available in each housing unit. Any revised inmate rules shall not go into effect until all inmate rule handbooks have been replaced or the revised rules have been made available in each housing unit. All inmates, regardless of their housing unit, shall have access to these rules. Inmate rules shall be translated into the languages that are understood by the inmates.

Disciplinary procedures governing inmate rule violations shall address rules, minor and major violations, criminal offenses, disciplinary reports, prehearing detention and prehearing actions or investigations.

600.3.2 RULE VIOLATION REPORTS

A record of all disciplinary infractions and punishment administered will be made. This requirement may be satisfied by retaining copies of rule violation reports, including the disposition of each violation. Rule violation reports are required for major rule violations or any other violation that will require investigation or a formal resolution. The staff member who observed or detected the rule violation or who was charged with investigating a rule violation is responsible for completing the rule violation report.

The rule violation report shall include, at minimum:

- The date, time and location of the incident.
- Specific rules violated.
- A written description of the incident.
- The identity of known participants in the incident.
- Identity of any witnesses to the incident.
- Description and disposition of any physical evidence.
- Action taken by staff, including any use of force.
- Name and signature of the reporting corrections officer
- Date and time of the report.

The supervisor investigating the violation shall ensure that documentation in the investigation or rule violation report includes:

- Date and time the explanation and the written copy of the complaint and appeal process was provided to the inmate.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Discipline

- The inmate's response to the charges.
- Reasons for any sanctions.
- The identity of any staff or witnesses involved, as revealed by the inmate.
- The findings of the hearing officer.
- The inmate's appeal, if any.
- The appeal findings, if applicable.

600.4 RULE VIOLATION PROCEDURES

Minor acts of non-conformance to the rules may be handled informally by any corrections officer.

A violation of rules observed by general service employees, volunteers or contractors will be reported to a corrections officer for further action. Corrections officers are authorized to recommend informal sanctions on minor violations.

Any staff member imposing informal discipline shall complete the reporting portion of the disciplinary report and provide the form to the supervisor for review prior to the imposition of the sanction.

The following are disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed for minor rule violations:

- Counseling the inmate regarding expected conduct
- Assignment to extra work detail
- Removal from work detail (without losing work time credits)
- Loss of television, telephone and/or commissary privileges for a period not to exceed 72 hours
- Lockdown in the inmate's assigned cell or confinement in the inmate's bunk area for a period not to exceed 24 hours

An inmate may request that a supervisor review the imposed sanction. However, this request must be made within one hour of receiving notice of the sanction. The supervisor should respond to the request within a reasonable time (generally within two hours) and shall have final authority as to the imposition of informal discipline.

600.4.1 MULTIPLE MINOR RULE VIOLATIONS

Staff may initiate a major rule violation report if an inmate is charged with three or more minor rule violations in a consecutive 30-day period. Copies of all minor rule violations will be attached to the major rule violation report. A staff member shall conduct a hearing according to the procedures of a major rule violation.

600.4.2 MAJOR RULE VIOLATIONS

Major rule violations are considered a threat to the safety, security or efficiency of the facility, its staff members, inmates or visitors. Staff members witnessing or becoming aware of a major rule

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Discipline

violation shall take immediate steps to stabilize and manage the situation, including immediate notification of a supervisor. The supervisor shall assess the situation and initiate any emergency action, if necessary, and notify the n/a.

The staff member who learned of the rule violation shall write and submit a disciplinary report, along with all relevant evidence, to the appropriate supervisor prior to the end of the shift.

Reports shall be concise, explain the facts of the violation and should describe any evidence supporting that the accused inmate did or did not commit the violation. The report shall contain the elements identified in the Rule Violation Reports section of this policy.

600.4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HOUSING

Inmates who are accused of a major rule violation may be moved to administrative segregation housing for prehearing detention, with the n/a's approval, if there is a threat to safety or security. Inmates placed in prehearing detention are subject to the property and privilege restrictions commensurate with segregated confinement.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall, within 72 hours including weekends and holidays, review the status of any inmate in prehearing detention to determine whether continued prehearing segregation housing is appropriate.

600.5 INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations involving major rule violations should be initiated within 24 hours of the initial report and completed in sufficient time for the inmate to have a disciplinary hearing, which is required within 72 hours of the time the inmate was informed, in writing, of the charges. If additional time is needed, the investigating supervisor will request more time in writing from the n/a. The inmate will be notified in writing of the delay.

If upon completion of the investigation, the investigating supervisor finds insufficient evidence to support a major rule violation, he/she may discuss alternative sanctions with the n/a, including handling the incident as a minor violation or recommending that charges be removed. Such alternatives shall be documented in the inmate's file.

If the investigating supervisor determines that sufficient evidence exists to support a major rule violation, he/she will act as the hearing coordinator and will be responsible for:

- Reviewing all reports for accuracy and completeness.
- Overseeing or conducting any required additional investigation.
- Making a determination as to the final charges.
- Making preliminary decisions about the appointment of a staff member to act as an assistant to the inmate.
- Identifying any witnesses that may be called to the hearing.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Discipline

600.6 NOTIFICATIONS

An inmate charged with a major rule violation shall be given a written description of the incident and the rules violated at least 24 hours before a disciplinary hearing.

Unless waived in writing by the inmate, hearings may not be held in less than 24 hours from the time of notification.

600.7 HEARING OFFICER

The Jail Commander shall preside and conduct disciplinary hearings of rule violations. The hearing officer should be a qualified supervisor or suitably trained designee, who will have the responsibility and authority to rule on charges of inmate rule violations. The hearing officer shall also have the power to impose sanctions. The hearing officer shall not investigate nor preside over any inmate disciplinary hearing on cases where he/she was a witness or was directly involved in the incident that generated the complaint.

600.8 HEARING PROCEDURE

Inmates charged with rule violations are entitled to be present at a hearing unless waived in writing or excluded because their behavior poses a threat to facility safety, security and order. Staff shall inform the hearing officer when any inmate is excluded or removed from a scheduled hearing and shall document the reasons for the exclusion or removal. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander.

Hearings may be postponed or continued for a reasonable period of time for good cause. Reasons for postponement or continuance shall be documented and forwarded to the Jail Commander.

The hearing officer shall disclose to the accused inmate all witnesses who will be participating in the hearing. Inmates have no right to cross-examine witnesses. However, the accused inmate may be permitted to suggest questions that the hearing officer, in his/her discretion, may ask.

600.8.1 EVIDENCE

Accused inmates have the right to make a statement, present evidence and call witnesses at the hearing. Requests for witnesses shall be submitted in writing by the inmate no later than 12 hours before the scheduled start of the hearing. The written request must include a brief summary of what the witness is expected to say.

The hearing officer may deny the request when it is determined that allowing the witness to testify would be unduly hazardous to institutional safety or correctional goals, when the witness's information would not be relevant or would be unnecessarily duplicative, or is otherwise unnecessary. The reason for denying a witness to testify shall be documented in the hearing report. The reason for denial of any documents requested by the inmate shall also be documented in the hearing record.

A witness's signed written statement may be submitted by the inmate as an alternative to a live appearance. The hearing officer shall review and determine whether the statement is relevant to the charges and shall document the reason for exclusion when any written statement is not given consideration.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Discipline

Absent a safety or security concern, all staff reports and evidence, including exculpatory evidence, obtained during the disciplinary investigation shall be made available to the accused inmate prior to the hearing.

600.8.2 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

If information from any confidential informant is to be presented at the hearing, information establishing the reliability and credibility of the informant shall be provided to the hearing officer prior to the hearing. The hearing officer shall review such information to determine whether the informant is reliable and credible.

600.8.3 STAFF ASSISTANCE

A staff member shall be assigned to assist an inmate who is incapable of representing him/herself at a disciplinary hearing due to literacy, developmental disabilities, language barriers or mental status.

The scope of the duties of the assistant shall be commensurate with the reasons for the appointment. The assistant should be allowed sufficient time to confer with the inmate to fulfill his/her obligations. In these cases the inmate does not have a right to appoint a person to assist in his/her disciplinary hearing. The final decision regarding the appointment rests with the hearing officer.

Inmate discipline is an administrative and not a judicial process. Inmates do not have a right to an attorney in any disciplinary hearing. Additionally, disciplinary matters may be referred for criminal prosecution and jail disciplinary action concurrently as there is no double jeopardy defense for an administrative process.

600.8.4 DISCIPLINARY DECISIONS

Disciplinary decisions shall be based on the preponderance of evidence presented during the disciplinary hearing.

The disciplinary process shall consider whether an inmate's mental disabilities or mental illness contributed to the inmate's behavior when determining what type of discipline, if any, should be imposed (28 CFR 115.78(c)).

600.8.5 REPORT OF FINDINGS

A record of all disciplinary hearings shall be maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

The hearing officer shall write a report regarding the decision and detailing the evidence and the reasons for the disciplinary action. A copy of the report shall be provided to the inmate. The original shall be filed with the record of the proceedings. All documentation related to the disciplinary process shall be retained and a copy should be placed in the inmate's file.

If it is determined that the inmate's charge is not sustained at the end of the disciplinary hearing, the disciplinary report shall be removed from the inmate's file but otherwise maintained in accordance with records retention requirements.

Inmate Discipline

All disciplinary hearing reports and dispositions shall be reviewed by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee soon after the a final disposition.

600.9 DISCIPLINARY APPEALS

Inmates wishing to appeal the decision of the hearing officer must do so in writing within five days of the decision. All appeals will be forwarded to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee for review.

Only appeals based on the following will be considered:

- (a) The disciplinary process or procedures were not followed.
- (b) There was insufficient evidence to support the hearing officer's decision.
- (c) The discipline imposed was not proportionate to the violation committed.

A final disposition shall be rendered as soon as possible if the inmate's appeal is granted or discipline is reduced but no later than 10 days after the appeal. The decision of the review authority shall be final and the result of the appeal shall be provided to the inmate in writing.

600.10 LIMITATIONS ON DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

The U.S. and State Constitutions expressly prohibit all cruel or unusual punishment. Additionally, there shall be the following limitations:

- In no case shall any inmate or group of inmates be delegated the authority to punish any other inmate or group of inmates.
- In no case shall a safety cell, as specified in the Juvenile Housing Policy and the Safety and Sobering Cells Policy, be used for disciplinary purposes.
- In no case shall any restraint device be used for disciplinary purposes.
- Food shall not be withheld as a disciplinary measure.
- Correspondence privileges shall not be withheld except in cases where the inmate has violated correspondence regulations, in which case correspondence other than legal mail may be suspended for no longer than 72 hours without the review and approval of the Jail Commander.
- In no case shall access to the courts and/or legal counsel be suspended as a disciplinary measure.
- No inmate may be deprived of the implements necessary to maintain an acceptable level of personal hygiene.
- Disciplinary segregation in excess of 30 days without review by the Jail Commander is prohibited. The review shall include a consultation with health care staff. Such reviews shall continue at least every 15 days thereafter until the disciplinary status has ended.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Discipline

- Discipline may be imposed for sexual activity between inmates. However, such activity shall not be considered sexual abuse for purposes of discipline unless the activity was coerced (28 CFR 115.78(g)).
- No discipline may be imposed for sexual contact with staff unless there is a finding that the staff member did not consent to such contact (28 CFR 115.78(e)).
- No inmate may be disciplined for falsely reporting sexual abuse or lying, even if an investigation does not establish evidence sufficient to substantiate the allegation, if the report was made in good faith based upon a reasonable belief that the alleged conduct occurred (28 CFR 115.78(f)).

600.11 GUIDELINES FOR DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

The sanctions imposed for rule violations can range from counseling, loss of privileges, extra work, loss of good and/or work time and restitution for damaging jail property, to implementation of the Disciplinary Segregation Policy. To the extent that there is available therapy, counseling or other interventions designed to address and correct underlying reasons or motivations for sexual abuse, the facility shall consider whether to require an inmate being disciplined for sexual abuse to participate in such interventions as a condition of access to programming or other benefits (28 CFR 115.78(d)).

Discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the offense committed, the inmate's disciplinary history and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other inmates with similar histories (28 CFR 115.78(b)).

Inmates shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process following an administrative finding that the inmate engaged in inmate-on-inmate sexual abuse or following a criminal finding of guilt for inmate-on-inmate sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.78(a)).

The Sheriff or the Jail Commander shall be responsible for developing and implementing a range of disciplinary sanctions for violations.

600.12 TRAINING

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring that a wide range of training and disciplinary tools are available to aid staff and that preprinted forms are available for documenting rule violations in a consistent and thorough manner.

Disciplinary Segregation

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy specifically addresses disciplinary segregation and guiding principles relating to the conditions attached to that segregation. It will provide guidance to the staff on acceptable practices with regard to management of inmates in disciplinary segregation or classified as requiring special management needs.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Disciplinary segregation - A status assigned to an inmate after a disciplinary hearing in which the inmate was found to be in violation of a jail rule or state or federal law. This status results in separating the inmate from the rest of the inmate population to serve the consequence imposed.

602.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will maintain a disciplinary segregation unit to house inmates who, after an impartial due process hearing, are being sanctioned for violating one or more jail rules. Restrictions on privileges will be subject to the disciplinary process and in accordance with this policy.

602.3 DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION

Inmates may be placed into disciplinary segregation only after an impartial hearing to determine the facts of the rule violation, in accordance with the office Inmate Discipline Policy. The hearing officer shall impose discipline in accordance with the discipline schedule established by the Jail Commander. Maximum discipline for any one incident, regardless of the number of rules violated, shall not exceed 60 days.

Inmates who are in disciplinary segregation for more than 30 days shall have their case reviewed by the Jail Commander. The Jail Commander's review will include a consultation with health care staff. The case will be reviewed every 15 days thereafter, including consultations with health care staff. This review shall be documented.

602.4 INMATE ACCESS TO SERVICES

The ability to discipline inmates for conduct violations is not absolute. Absent legitimate government reason, inmates continue to have a right to receive certain services. However, inmates in disciplinary segregation, in accordance with the Inmate Discipline Policy, or special management inmates, who are disciplined for one or more rule violations, may be subject to loss of privileges or credit for good time and work.

Services to provide for basic human needs must continue to be made available. There are minimum service requirements that must be maintained to ensure the facility continues to operate in a constitutional manner. All custody staff will adhere to the following policy sections to guide

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disciplinary Segregation

them in the supervision of inmates held in disciplinary isolation or classified as requiring special management needs.

602.4.1 MEDICATION, CLOTHING AND PERSONAL ITEMS

Inmates placed in disciplinary segregation are considered special management inmates and shall not be denied prescribed medication.

Special management inmates will be provided with clothing that identifies their status, but in no case will this clothing be used to intentionally disgrace the inmate.

Absent unusual circumstances, special management inmates will continue to have the same access to personal items in their cell as general population inmates have, including the following:

- Clean laundry
- Barbering and hair care services
- Clothing exchanges
- Bedding and linen exchanges

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall not be deprived of bedding or clothing except in cases where the inmate destroys such articles or uses them to attempt suicide. The decision to continue to deprive the inmate of these articles must be made by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and reviewed every 24 hours.

602.4.2 SHOWERING AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

Inmates in disciplinary segregation should be allowed to shower with the same frequency as the general inmate population, if reasonably practicable, but at minimum shall be afforded the opportunity to shower at least every other day and shave daily. The opportunities for each inmate to shave and shower will be documented on the disciplinary segregation unit log.

Exceptions to this policy can only be made when the restriction is determined to be reasonably necessary for legitimate government purposes. Any exceptions to this basic requirement must be reviewed and approved by the n/a. The circumstances necessitating a restriction must be clearly documented on the unit log.

602.4.3 DENIAL OF AUTHORIZED ITEMS OR ACTIVITIES

Personal items may be withheld when it reasonably appears that the items will be destroyed by the inmate or it is reasonably believed that the personal item will be used for a self-inflicted injury or to harm others.

Whenever an inmate in disciplinary segregation is denied personal care items or activities that are usually authorized to the general population inmates, except for restrictions imposed as a result of a disciplinary hearing, the corrections officer taking such action shall prepare a report describing the circumstances that necessitated the need to restrict personal items or activities. The report shall be submitted to a supervisor for review, who will then forward it to the Jail Commander. A copy of the report shall be placed in the inmate's file.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disciplinary Segregation

602.4.4 MAIL AND CORRESPONDENCE

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall have the same privileges to write and receive correspondence as inmates in general population, except in cases where inmates violated correspondence regulations. In such cases, mail privilege may be suspended. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall approve all mail privilege suspensions that exceed 72 hours. Legal mail shall not be suspended from access or delivery to the inmate.

602.4.5 VISITATION

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall have the same opportunities for visitation as general population inmates, except when the visitation privileges are suspended pursuant to a sanction imposed by the disciplinary hearing officer. Disciplinary sanctions that limit or curtail visitation must be clearly documented and approved by a supervisor if not a condition of the original approved discipline.

602.4.6 READING AND LEGAL MATERIALS

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall have the same access to reading materials and legal materials as the general population inmates, unless the restriction is directed by a court of law or there is a reasonable basis to believe the materials will be used for illegal purposes or pose a direct threat to the security and safety of the facility. In such cases the basis for the action shall be documented in the inmate's file and unit log. Access to courts and legal counsel shall not be suspended as a disciplinary measure.

602.4.7 EXERCISE

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall be given a minimum of three hours of exercise per week outside of their cell. Exceptions to this may occur if there are legitimate security or safety considerations. The circumstances relating to the limitation of exercise shall be documented in an incident report. The report shall be reviewed and the restriction shall be approved by a supervisor.

602.4.8 LIMITED TELEPHONE PRIVILEGES

Inmates in disciplinary segregation may have their telephone privilege restricted or denied. Exceptions include the following:

- (a) Making calls to attorneys
- (b) Responding to verified family emergencies when approved by a supervisor

All telephone access based on the above exceptions shall be documented on the unit log.

602.4.9 BEDDING AND CLOTHING

Inmates in disciplinary segregation shall not be deprived of bedding or clothing except in cases where the inmate destroys such articles or uses them to harm him/herself or others or for something other than the intended purpose. Clothing and bedding shall be returned to the inmate as soon as it is reasonable to believe the behavior that caused the action will not continue. The decision to continue to deprive the inmate of these articles must be made by the Jail Commander or

Disciplinary Segregation

the authorized designee and reviewed at least every eight hours. This review shall be documented and placed into the inmate's file.

602.5 DISCIPLINARY DETENTION DIET

Under no circumstances will an inmate be denied food as a means of punishment. A disciplinary detention diet may only be used for major violations of jail rules. No inmate receiving a prescribed medical diet is to be placed on a disciplinary detention diet without review and written approval of the Responsible Physician or pursuant to a written plan approved by the Responsible Physician. Disciplinary detention diets shall be served twice during each 24-hour period and must meet statutorily prescribed minimum food and nutritional requirements as described in the Disciplinary Detention Diet Policy.

Before any inmate is placed on a disciplinary detention diet, the following shall occur:

- (a) The Responsible Physician shall review the medical condition and history of the inmate and approve the alternative meal service.
- (b) The Jail Commander shall review the incident report and medical reports and shall approve the use of a disciplinary detention diet.
- (c) The custody staff and qualified health care professionals shall monitor these special circumstances and report their observations to the Jail Commander.
- (d) Disciplinary detention diets shall not be served in any case for more than 72 hours without the written approval of the Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician.

602.6 INITIAL EVALUATION OF INMATES UPON PLACEMENT

After notification from staff that an inmate is being placed in segregation, the n/a shall ensure that the following occurs:

- (a) A qualified health care professional shall review the inmate's health record to determine whether existing medical, dental or mental health needs contraindicate the placement or require special accommodations.
- (b) If contraindications or special accommodations are noted, the qualified health care professional shall inform the n/a and coordinate the appropriate plan for the inmate based on the safety needs of the facility and the medical needs of the inmate.

602.7 MENTAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Due to the possibility of self-inflicted injury and depression during periods of segregation, health evaluations should include notations of any bruises and other trauma markings, and the qualified health care professional's comments regarding the inmate's attitude and outlook.

- (a) A qualified health care professional should visit each inmate a minimum of once a day and more often if needed. A medical assessment should be documented in the inmate's medical file.

Disciplinary Segregation

- (b) Mental health staff or a qualified mental health professional should also conduct weekly rounds.

When an inmate is classified as a special management inmate due to the presence of a serious mental illness and is placed in a segregation setting, the mental health progress notes and management plan should reflect the changed environment. When an inmate is expected to remain in segregation for more than a 30 days (based upon disciplinary decisions, protective needs or other factors) the special management treatment plan should be updated to reflect this.

Where reasonably practicable, a qualified health care professional should provide screening for suicide risk following admission to the segregation unit.

602.8 SAFETY CHECKS

A staff member shall conduct a face-to-face safety check of all disciplinary segregation inmates at least every 60 minutes on an irregular schedule. If an inmate is violent, has mental health problems or demonstrates unusual behavior, the face-to-face check by custody should occur every 30 minutes on an irregular schedule.

Inmates who are at risk of suicide shall be under continuous observation until seen by a qualified health care professional. Subsequent supervision routines should be in accordance with orders provided by the qualified health care professional.

Disciplinary segregation inmates shall receive increased monitoring to include at a minimum:

- (a) Visits by program staff, upon request.

All management, program staff and qualified health care professional visits shall be documented on the appropriate records and logs and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

602.8.1 DOCUMENTATION OF SEGREGATION CHECKS

Segregation rounds shall be documented on , logs, and include the following:

- (a) Date and time of contact
- (b) Any needed referrals
- (c) All significant findings and observations, medical assessment, treatment, recommendations, notifications and actions should be documented in the inmate's health record

602.9 LOG PROCEDURES

All management, program staff and qualified health care professional visits shall be documented on the appropriate records and logs and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Handwritten logs should be completed in ink. Once an entry is made it should not be modified. If corrections or changes are needed they should be done by way of a supplemental entry.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disciplinary Segregation

Electronically captured logs will be maintained in a way that prevents entries from being deleted or modified once they are entered. Corrections or changes must be done by way of supplemental entries. At a minimum the log will contain the following:

- Inmate name
- Inmate identification number
- Housing location
- Classification status
- Date admitted
- Date and time of entry and exit from the cell
- Type of infraction or reason for admission
- Tentative release date
- Any special medical or psychiatric problems or needs
- Counseling for behavior

Log entries should be legible, entered promptly and provide sufficient detail to adequately reflect the events of the day for future reference.

The date and time of the observation or incident and the name and identification number of the staff member making the log entry shall be included on each entry.

Supervisors should review the logs frequently during the shift and enter comments as appropriate. At minimum, supervisors should enter the date and time of each review.

All safety checks will be documented in detail and should include the exact time of the safety check and the identification information of the employee conducting the check. All documentation will be gathered and provided to the n/a or Jail Commander at midnight each day.

602.9.1 LOG INSPECTION AND ARCHIVAL OF LOGS

The Corrections Officer shall review and evaluate the logs and pass any significant incidents via the chain of command to the Jail Commander for review.

The logs will be retained by the Office in accordance with established records retention schedules but in no case less than one year.

Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to protect the constitutional rights of inmates to access the courts and legal counsel, while holding inmates accountable to the rules and regulations that govern conduct in this facility.

606.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all inmates will have access to the courts and the ability to consult with legal counsel.

606.3 INMATE ACCESS

Staff should not unreasonably interfere with inmates' attempts to seek counsel and where appropriate should assist inmates with making confidential contact with attorneys and authorized representatives.

Access to courts and legal counsel may occur through court-appointed counsel, attorney or legal assistant visits, telephone conversations or written communication. To facilitate access, this facility will minimally provide:

- Confidential attorney visiting areas that include the means by which the attorney and the inmate can share legal documents.
- Telephones that enable confidential attorney-client calls.
- Reasonable access to legal materials.
- A means of providing assistance through the court process by individuals trained in the law. This assistance will be available to illiterate inmates and those who cannot speak or read English or who have disabilities that would impair their ability to access.
- Writing materials, envelopes and postage for indigent inmates for legal communications and correspondence.

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that information regarding access to courts and legal counsel and requesting legal materials or legal assistance is included in the inmate handbook that is provided during inmate orientation.

606.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

All communication between inmates and their attorneys is confidential, including telephone conversations, written communication, and video conferencing. The content of written attorney-client communication will not be reviewed or censored, but the documents may be inspected for contraband.

Outgoing and incoming legal correspondence shall be routed through staff, who have received special training in inspecting confidential documents and who are accountable for maintaining confidentiality. Incoming legal correspondence shall be opened in the presence of the recipient

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel

inmate. All inspections shall be completed in the presence of the inmate. Legal correspondence should not be digitally scanned, stored, or delivered electronically.

Inmates may seek the assistance of other inmates in writing writs and other legal correspondence to the courts when needed, subject to the security and safety needs of the inmates, staff, and the facility.

606.5 INMATE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Written materials addressing how an inmate can access local attorneys and key legal documents shall be available in each housing unit. Staff shall provide these materials to any inmate upon request. However, staff shall not provide legal advice or assist any inmate in the completion of any legal document.

Habeas corpus forms shall be made available to any inmate by the staff upon request.

Legal forms filled out by the inmate shall be forwarded to court administration directly or via an appointed legal assistant.

606.6 VISITATION RELATED TO LEGAL DEFENSE

Visits with inmates that are related to legal defense, including attorneys, paralegals, and investigators, will be permitted only in the areas designated for legal visitation or by way of video visitation to ensure confidentiality. Contact visits may be approved by the Jail Commander for special circumstances.

- (a) Visits shall be of a reasonable length of time to discourage any allegation that the defense of the inmate was hindered due to the length of time allowed for the legally authorized visit. These visits shall be of such a length of time that they do not interfere with the security, order, and discipline of this facility. The permissible time for visitation should be flexible but shall not substantially interfere with other facility schedules, such as medical examinations, meal service or other required activities.
- (b) Only materials brought to this facility by an approved legal assistant shall be allowed.
- (c) All materials shall be subject to security inspections by the staff and shall be routed through the n/a for logging and distribution.

606.7 IN PROPRIA PERSONA (PRO SE) INMATES

Inmates may be granted pro se status by court order only. Any time a court order is received designating an inmate as having been granted pro se status, all relevant records systems at the facility shall be updated to reflect this information. A copy of the court order shall be maintained in the inmate's file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

The court may, but is not required to, appoint to an inmate who is designated pro se a back-up attorney, paralegal, or other person to assist the inmate with legal research. All information related to appointed assistants should be recorded in the relevant facility records.

Any provision of legal materials shall be in accordance with court directives and in consultation with the Prosecuting Attorney.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel

606.7.1 PRO SE STATUS MISUSE

Any inmate who is granted pro se status and is found to be misusing or abusing that status to the extent that it poses a demonstrable threat to the safety and security of the facility shall be immediately reported to the Jail Commander. The Jail Commander may recommend the suspension or a limitation of the inmate's pro se privileges if they adversely affect the safety and security of the jail.

Upon the concurrence with the findings and recommendation of the Jail Commander, the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall consult with the office's legal counsel prior to notifying the court of any intent to limit the described pro se privileges.

The inmate may petition the court if the inmate is dissatisfied with the action taken.

606.7.2 PRO SE STATUS - MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

The facility may provide the following materials and supplies to a pro se inmate. These items may be retained by the inmate but must be kept in the container supplied for such purpose. The items may include the following:

- Up to one-half of a ream of 8½-inch x 11-inch plain bond typing paper
- Up to three ruled legal notepads
- Standard legal size envelopes
- One dozen (maximum) black lead golf pencils
- Two erasers
- One legal size accordion file
- 9-inch x 12-inch manila envelopes and 10-inch x 14-inch manila envelopes
- Up to a maximum of four law books at one time (paperback or hardback)

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the Office shall have no obligation to supply materials beyond those listed above. Replacement of any of the listed items shall be accomplished through a written request to the n/a or the authorized designee. Supplies provided by a court legal liaison will be received and distributed by the n/a or the authorized designee. All supplies distributed to the inmate will be recorded in the inmate's pro se activities record. Supplies not listed in this policy are subject to approval by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Access to ballpoint pens, for signature purposes only, will be provided through a supervisor. The use of the pen will be supervised by the staff and taken from the inmate immediately after its use.

Copies of an inmate's final legal (criminal case) work product, upon the inmate's request, may be provided subject to arrangements with the court.

Inmates may purchase their own legal books and materials. However, such materials will be subject to safety inspection and rules pertaining to items permitted to be in the inmate's possession. Personal books must be marked with the inmate's name and booking number.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel

Any books or materials found in the inmate's possession beyond what is authorized will be returned or placed in the inmate's property.

606.7.3 PRO SE INMATES INTERVIEWING WITNESSES

A pro se inmate may be permitted to interview prospective witnesses in the regular visitation area. Requests for visits outside of normal visiting hours will be directed to a supervisor for approval and should be accommodated when practicable.

Interviews conducted by pro se inmates are subject to the following rules and restrictions:

- (a) No interview will be permitted without notification from a judge confirming or validating the prospective witness. The pro se inmate is responsible for providing the judge with the list of prospective witnesses for validation.
- (b) No visit shall be permitted by a prospective witness who is in the custody of this office or otherwise detained by a government agency, except upon a specific court order.

606.7.4 PRO SE INMATES TELEPHONE USAGE

Pro se inmates may use the telephones in their housing areas to place calls concerning their cases. Court-authorized pro se telephone calls shall not be monitored and shall be provided without charge to the inmate in accordance with the orders of the court (see the Inmate Telephone Access Policy).

Foreign Nationals and Diplomats

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy addresses the privileges and immunities afforded to members of foreign diplomatic missions and consular posts.

This policy also addresses the legal requirements related to immigration and consular notifications that should occur when a foreign national is in custody.

Inmate access to a consular officer is addressed in the Inmate Telephone Access and Inmate Visitation policies.

608.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail will treat foreign diplomatic and consular personnel with due regard for the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under international law. The Office will investigate all claims of immunity and accept custody of the person when appropriate.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail will also honor the laws related to foreign nationals in custody by making proper consular notifications and by assisting those who wish to contact their consular representative.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail will notify United States immigration officials when any foreign national is committed to the custody of the jail.

608.3 DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR IMMUNITY

608.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

The n/a will ensure that current contact information for the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations is readily available for office members who need to verify a claim of diplomatic or consular immunity. Relevant material for law enforcement published by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security should be readily available as well.

608.3.2 ADDRESSING CLAIMS OF DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR IMMUNITY

When an arrestee who claims diplomatic or consular immunity is brought to the Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail the receiving corrections officer shall first inform the n/a and then generally proceed as follows:

- (a) Do not accept custody of the person from the transporting officer. The person should not be brought inside the Adams County Sheriff's Office Jail unless doing so would facilitate the investigation of their claim of immunity.
- (b) Do not handcuff the person, or, if handcuffs have been applied, remove them unless there is an articulable threat that would justify their use.
- (c) If the person has already been accepted into custody, inform the person that they will be detained until their identity and immunity can be confirmed. Attempt to obtain a U.S. Department of State-issued identification card or other identification or documents that may relate to the claimed immunity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Foreign Nationals and Diplomats

- (d) In all cases, verify the status and level of immunity by contacting the U.S. Department of State or the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, as appropriate.

It will be the responsibility of the n/a to communicate the claim of immunity to the on-duty supervisor of the arresting agency (if not the Adams County Sheriff's Office).

The n/a may assist another agency in determining the person's immunity status. The n/a is responsible for ensuring appropriate action is taken based upon information received regarding the person's immunity status.

608.3.3 REPORTING

If the person's immunity status has been verified, the n/a should ensure a report is prepared describing the details and circumstances of any detention or custody. A copy of the report should be faxed or mailed as soon as possible to the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. or to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York in cases involving a member of the United Nations community.

608.4 CONSULAR NOTIFICATIONS

608.4.1 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION LIST AND CONTACTS

The Jail Commander will ensure that the U.S. Department of State's list of countries and jurisdictions that require mandatory notification is readily available to office members. There should also be a published list of foreign embassy and consulate telephone and fax numbers, as well as standardized notification forms that can be faxed and then retained for the record. Prominently displayed placards informing inmates of rights related to consular notification should also be posted.

608.4.2 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION ON BOOKING

Members shall not inquire about any individual's immigration or citizenship status or place of birth unless the information is directly connected to an investigation into a violation of state or local law (RCW 10.93.160). For further guidance on immigration-related issues, see the Immigration Considerations Policy.

Office members assigned to book inmates shall:

- (a) Inform the foreign national, without delay, that he/she may have his/her consular officers notified of the arrest or detention and may communicate with them. Members shall ensure this notification is acknowledged and documented.
- (b) Determine whether the foreign national's country is on the U.S. Department of State's mandatory notification list.
- (c) If the foreign national's country is not on the list for mandatory notification but the foreign national requests that his/her consular officers be notified, then:
 - 1. Notify the nearest embassy or consulate of the foreign national's country of the person's arrest or detention by faxing the appropriate notification form. If no fax confirmation is received, a telephonic notification should be made and documented.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Foreign Nationals and Diplomats

2. Forward any communication from the foreign national to his/her consular officers without delay.
- (d) If the foreign national's country is on the list for mandatory notification, then:
1. Notify the nearest embassy or consulate of the foreign national's country, without delay, of the person's arrest or detention by faxing the appropriate notification form. If no fax confirmation is received, a telephonic notification should be made and documented.
 2. Tell the foreign national that this notification has been made and inform him/her without delay that he/she may communicate with his/her consular officers.
 3. Forward any communication from the foreign national to his/her consular officers without delay.
 4. Document all notifications to the embassy or consulate and retain the faxed notification and any fax confirmation for the inmate's file.

Members should never discuss anything with consulate personnel beyond the required notifications, such as whether the inmate is requesting asylum. Requests for asylum should be forwarded to the n/a.

Inmate Rights - Protection from Abuse

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure that inmates are afforded a safe, healthful environment free from abuse, corporal punishment or harassment, and that inmate property is protected.

610.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to make every reasonable effort to protect inmates from personal abuse, corporal punishment, personal injury, disease, property damage and harassment by other inmates or staff. Staff shall take reasonable actions to safeguard vulnerable inmates from others and shall use the classification policies and procedures to make housing decisions that will provide for inmate safety. Abuse of inmates by staff or other inmates will not be tolerated.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for including prohibitions against inmate abuse and harassment, rules regarding respect for the property of others, and the prevention of disease in the inmate handbook. All inmates shall receive a copy of the inmate handbook during the booking process, which shall be printed in a language understood by the inmate. The inmate also shall receive verbal instruction on inmate rights during orientation.

610.3 RESPONSIBILITY

It shall be the responsibility of all facility staff to adhere to policies, procedures and practices, and to make every reasonable effort to prevent inmate injury, harassment and abuse, to prevent theft or damage to inmate property and to eliminate conditions that promote disease. These procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Following the classification guidelines for inmate housing.
- Closely supervising inmate activities and interceding as needed to prevent violence, harassment or abuse of inmates.
- Using force only when necessary and to the degree that is reasonable.
- Reporting all inmate injuries, investigating the cause of reported injuries and documenting these efforts in an incident report.
- Enforcing all rules and regulations in a fair and consistent manner.
- Preventing any practice of inmates conducting kangaroo courts or dispensing discipline toward any other inmate.
- Conducting required safety checks of all inmate housing areas.
- Checking all safety equipment for serviceability and making a report of any defective equipment to the appropriate supervisor or Jail Commander.
- Referring sick or injured inmates to a qualified health care professional without unnecessary delay.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Rights - Protection from Abuse

- Maintaining high standards of cleanliness throughout the jail.
- Documenting all abuse protection efforts in facility logs and incident reports as applicable.

Prison Rape Elimination Act

612.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation that establishes standards (PREA Rule) to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.11).

612.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development.

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts, if the inmate does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence or is unable to consent or refuse:

- (a) Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- (b) Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
- (c) Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument
- (d) Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a staff member, contractor or volunteer as follows, with or without consent of the inmate, detainee or resident:

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
- Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
- Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

- Any attempt, threat or request by a staff member, contractor or volunteer to engage in the activities described above
- Any display by a staff member, contractor or volunteer of his/her uncovered genitalia, buttocks or breast in the presence of an inmate, detainee or resident
- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor or volunteer (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual harassment - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate, detainee or resident that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate, detainee or resident by a staff member, contractor or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6).

Transgender - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth.

612.2 POLICY

This office has zero tolerance with regard to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in this facility. This office will take appropriate affirmative measures to protect all inmates from sexual abuse and harassment, and promptly and thoroughly investigate all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

612.3 PREA COORDINATOR

The Jail Commander shall appoint an upper-level manager to be responsible for the implementation and oversight of compliance with PREA standards. The PREA Coordinator shall review facility policies and practices and make appropriate compliance recommendations to the Jail Commander (28 CFR 115.11).

The PREA Coordinator's responsibilities shall include:

- (a) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators and facility management to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.11).
- (b) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect detainees from sexual abuse. This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year (28 CFR 115.13).
- (c) Ensuring that, when designing, acquiring, expanding or modifying facilities, or when installing or updating a video-monitoring system, electronic surveillance system or other monitoring technology, consideration is given to the office's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.18).
- (d) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of Adams County Sheriff's Office detainees or inmates includes the requirement to adopt and comply with the PREA

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

standards including obtaining incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.187 (28 CFR 115.12).

- (e) Making reasonable efforts to enter into agreements with community service providers to provide inmates with confidential, emotional support services related to sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.53).
- (f) Ensuring the protocol describing the responsibilities of the Office and of another investigating agency, if another law enforcement agency will be responsible for conducting any sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations, is published on the facility website (28 CFR 115.22).
- (g) Implementing a process by which inmates may report sexual abuse and sexual harassment to a public or private entity or office that is not part of the Office and that the outside entity or office is able to receive and immediately forward inmate reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to the Jail Commander, allowing the inmate anonymity (28 CFR 115.51).
- (h) Establishing a process to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under the direct control of this office, using a standardized instrument and set of definitions (28 CFR 115.87).
 - 1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).
 - 2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.
- (i) Establishing a process to monitor the conduct and treatment of detainees or staff who have reported sexual abuse and the conduct and treatment of detainees who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse.
- (j) Ensuring that the following are published on the office website or by other means, if no website exists:
 - 1. Office policy governing investigations of allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment or the referral of such investigations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment (unless the allegation does not involve potentially criminal behavior) (28 CFR 115.22); and
 - 2. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of an inmate (28 CFR 115.54).
- (k) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 401-405 (28 CFR 115.93).
- (l) Implementing a protocol requiring mid-level or higher-level supervisors to conduct and document unannounced inspections to identify and deter sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The protocol shall prohibit announcing when such inspections are to occur, unless it is necessary for operational considerations (28 CFR 115.13).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

612.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE, HARASSMENT AND RETALIATION

Any employee, agency representative, volunteer or contractor who becomes aware of an incident of sexual abuse, sexual harassment or retaliation against inmates or staff shall immediately notify a supervisor, who will forward the matter to a sexual abuse investigator (28 CFR 115.61). Staff may also privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates (e.g., report to the Jail Commander) (28 CFR 115.51).

The facility shall provide information to all visitors or third parties on how they may report any incident, or suspected incident, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment to a staff member (28 CFR 115.54).

Inmates may report sexual abuse or sexual harassment incidents anonymously or to any staff member they choose. Staff shall accommodate all inmate requests to report allegations of sexual abuse or harassment. Staff shall accept reports made verbally, in writing, anonymously or from third parties and shall promptly document all verbal reports (28 CFR 115.51).

Threats or allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, regardless of the source, shall be documented and referred for investigation. Sexual abuse and sexual harassment reports shall only be made available to those who have a legitimate need to know, and in accordance with this policy and applicable law (28 CFR 115.61).

612.4.1 REPORTING TO OTHER FACILITIES

If there is an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused while he/she was confined at another facility, the Jail Commander shall notify the head of that facility as soon as possible but not later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Jail Commander shall ensure that the notification has been documented (28 CFR 115.63).

612.5 RETALIATION

All inmates and staff who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment, or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations, shall be protected from retaliation.

Protective measures, including housing changes, transfers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, administrative reassignment or reassignment of the victim or alleged perpetrator to another housing area, and support services for inmates or staff who fear retaliation shall be utilized (28 CFR 115.67).

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall assign a supervisor to monitor, for at least 90 days, the conduct and treatment of inmates or staff who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment, as well as inmates who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse, to determine if there is any possible retaliation. The supervisor shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. The assigned supervisor should consider inmate disciplinary reports, housing or program changes, negative staff performance reviews or reassignment of staff members. Monitoring may continue beyond 90 days if needed. Inmate monitoring shall also include periodic status checks. The Jail Commander should take reasonable steps to limit the number of people with access to the names

Prison Rape Elimination Act

of individuals being monitored and should make reasonable efforts to ensure that staff members who pose a threat of retaliation are not entrusted with monitoring responsibilities.

If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, the facility shall take reasonable measures to protect that individual against retaliation (28 CFR 115.67).

612.6 FIRST RESPONDERS

If an allegation of inmate sexual abuse is made, the first corrections officer to respond shall (28 CFR 115.64):

- (a) Separate the parties.
- (b) Request medical assistance as appropriate. If no qualified health care or mental health professionals are on-duty when a report of recent abuse is made, staff first responders shall take preliminary steps to protect the victim and shall immediately notify the appropriate qualified health care and mental health professionals (28 CFR 115.82).
- (c) Establish a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence. Identify and secure witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.
- (d) If the time period allows for collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim, and ensure that the alleged abuser, do not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence (e.g., washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, eating).
- (e) Consider whether a change in classification or housing assignment for the victim is needed or whether witnesses to the incident need protection, both of which may include reassignment of housing.
- (f) Determine whether the alleged perpetrator should be administratively segregated or administratively transferred during the investigation.

If the first responder is not a corrections officer, the responder shall request the alleged victim to refrain from any actions that could destroy physical evidence and then immediately notify a corrections officer.

Should an investigation involve inmates who have disabilities or who have limited English proficiency, the first responder shall not rely on inmate interpreters, inmate readers or other types of inmate assistants, except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an interpreter could compromise inmate safety, the performance of first responder duties or the investigation of sexual abuse or sexual harassment allegations (28 CFR 115.16).

612.7 SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT INVESTIGATIONS

An administrative investigation, criminal investigation or both shall be completed for all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.22). Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether the staff's actions or inaction contributed to the abuse. All administrative and/or criminal investigations shall be documented in written reports that include a

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

description of the physical and testimonial evidence, the reasoning behind credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings. Only investigators who have completed office-approved training on sexual abuse and sexual harassment investigation shall be assigned to investigate these cases (28 CFR 115.71).

When practicable, an investigator of the same sex as the victim should be assigned to the case. Sexual abuse and sexual harassment investigations should be conducted promptly and continuously until completed. Investigators should evaluate reports or threats of sexual abuse and sexual harassment without regard to an inmate's sexual orientation, sex or gender identity. Investigators should not assume that any sexual activity among inmates is consensual.

The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of the jail or Office shall not provide a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.71).

If the investigation is referred to another agency for investigation, the Office shall request that the investigating agency follow the requirements as provided in 28 CFR 115.21 (a) through (e). The referral shall be documented. The Office shall cooperate with the outside agency investigation and shall request to be informed about the progress of the investigation (28 CFR 115.71). If criminal acts are identified as a result of the investigation, the case shall be presented to the appropriate prosecutor's office for filing of new charges (28 CFR 115.71).

Evidence collection shall be based on a uniform evidence protocol that is developmentally appropriate for youth, if applicable, and adapted from or otherwise based on the most recent edition of the DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents," or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2011 (28 CFR 115.21).

Inmates alleging sexual abuse shall not be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with an investigation (28 CFR 115.71).

If a victim is under 18 or considered a vulnerable adult under state law, the assigned investigator shall report the allegation to the designated social services agency as required (28 CFR 115.61).

612.7.1 INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

All completed written investigations shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Jail Commander, to the Sheriff. The Jail Commander or Sheriff shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.71; 28 CFR 115.72).

The staff shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions, up to and including termination, for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the staff member's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other staff with similar histories.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

All terminations for violations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies, or resignations by staff who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be reported to the law enforcement agency that would handle any related investigation and to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.76).

612.7.2 REPORTING TO INMATES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall inform a victim inmate in writing whether an allegation has been substantiated, unsubstantiated or unfounded. If the Office did not conduct the investigation, the Office shall request relevant information from the investigative agency in order to inform the inmate.

If a staff member is the accused (unless the Office has determined that the allegation is unfounded), the inmate shall also be informed whenever:

- (a) The staff member is no longer assigned to the inmate's unit or employed at the facility.
- (b) The Office learns that the staff member has been indicted or convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility.

If another inmate is the accused, the alleged victim shall be notified whenever the Office learns that the alleged abuser has been indicted or convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility.

All notifications or attempted notifications shall be documented. When notification is made while the inmate is in custody, the inmate will sign a copy of the notification letter. The letter will be added to the case file (28 CFR 115.73).

612.8 SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES

Sexual abuse and sexual harassment between staff, volunteers or contract personnel and inmates is strictly prohibited. The fact that an inmate may have initiated a relationship or sexual contact is not a defense to violating this policy.

Any incident involving allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual abuse or sexual harassment shall be referred to the Undersheriff for investigation.

612.8.1 SEXUAL ABUSE BY CONTRACTOR OR VOLUNTEER

Any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse within the facility shall be immediately prohibited from having any contact with inmates. He/she shall be promptly reported to the law enforcement agency that would investigate such allegations and brought to the attention of any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.77).

612.9 SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

Inmates who are victims of sexual abuse shall be transported to the nearest appropriate location to handle the treatment of injuries, the collection of evidence and to receive crisis intervention services (28 CFR 115.82). Depending on the severity of the injuries, transportation may occur by

Prison Rape Elimination Act

a staff member or by ambulance, in either case with appropriate security to protect the staff, the inmate and the public, and to prevent escape.

A victim advocate from a rape crisis center should be made available to the victim. If a rape crisis center is not available, the Office shall make available a qualified member of a community-based organization, or a qualified health care or mental health professional from this facility. Efforts to secure services from a rape crisis center shall be documented. A rape crisis center refers to an entity that provides intervention and related assistance, such as the services specified in 42 USC § 14043g(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault of all ages. A rape crisis center that is part of a government unit may be used as long as it is not part of the criminal justice system (such as a law enforcement agency) and offers a comparable level of confidentiality as a non-governmental entity that provides similar victim services.

612.10 EXAMINATION, TESTING AND TREATMENT

Examination, testing and treatment shall include the following:

- (a) Examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs), where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs are not available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The Office shall document its efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs (28 CFR 115.21).
- (b) If requested by the victim, a victim advocate, qualified office staff member or a qualified community organization's staff member shall accompany the victim through the forensic medical examination process and investigatory interviews. That person will provide emotional support, crisis intervention, information and referrals.
- (c) Provisions shall be made for testing the victim for sexually transmitted diseases (28 CFR 115.82).
- (d) Counseling for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, if appropriate, shall be provided (28 CFR 115.21).
- (e) Victims shall be offered information about, and given access to, emergency contraception and sexually transmitted infections prophylaxis and follow-up for sexually transmitted diseases (28 CFR 115.82). This shall be done in a timely manner.
- (f) Victims of sexually abusive vaginal penetration while incarcerated shall be offered pregnancy tests. If pregnancy results, such victims shall receive comprehensive information about, and access to, all lawful pregnancy-related medical services (28 CFR 115.83). This shall be done in a timely manner.
- (g) Victims shall be provided with follow-up services, treatment plans and, when necessary, referrals for continued care following their transfer to, or placement in, other facilities or release from custody (28 CFR 115.83).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

- (h) Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.83).

612.11 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Inmates at high risk for sexual victimization shall not be placed in involuntary protective custody unless an assessment of available alternatives has been made and it has been determined that there is no reasonably available alternative means of separation. Inmates may be held in involuntary protective custody for less than 24 hours while an assessment is completed.

If an involuntary protective custody assignment is made because of a high risk for victimization, the Jail Commander shall clearly document the basis for the concern for the inmate's safety and the reasons why no alternative means of separation can be arranged (28 CFR 115.43).

The facility shall assign these inmates to involuntary protective custody only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged, not ordinarily in excess of 30 days.

Inmates placed in temporary protective custody shall continue to have reasonable access to programs, privileges, education and work opportunities. If restrictions are put in place, the Jail Commander shall document the following:

- (a) The opportunities that have been limited
- (b) The duration of the limitation
- (c) The reasons for such limitations

Every 30 days, the Jail Commander shall afford each such inmate a review to determine whether there is a continuing need for protective custody (28 CFR 115.43).

612.12 SEXUAL ABUSE INCIDENT REVIEW

An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded (28 CFR 115.86). The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation.

The review team shall include upper-level management officials and seek input from line supervisors, investigators and qualified health care and or mental health professionals, as appropriate:

- (a) Consider whether the investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice in order to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse.
- (b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification status or perceived status; by gang affiliation; or other group dynamics at the facility.
- (c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers may enable abuse.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

- (d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in the area during different shifts.
- (e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.
- (f) Prepare a written report of the team's findings, including, but not limited to, determinations made pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(e) of this section, and any recommendations for improvement. The report should be submitted to the Sheriff and the PREA coordinator.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or document the reasons for not doing so.

612.13 DATA REVIEWS

This office shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training by:

- (a) Identifying problem areas.
- (b) Identifying corrective actions taken.
- (c) Recommending corrective actions.
- (d) Comparing current annual data and corrective actions with those from prior years.
- (e) Assessing the office's progress in addressing sexual abuse.

The reports shall be approved by the Jail Commander and made available through the office website. Material may be redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated (28 CFR 115.88).

All aggregated sexual abuse data from Adams County Sheriff's Office facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made available to the public at least annually through the office website. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.89).

612.14 RECORDS

All case records and reports associated with a claim of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including incident reports, investigative reports, offender information, case disposition, medical and counseling evaluation findings, and recommendations for post-release treatment or counseling, shall be retained in accordance with confidentiality laws.

The Office shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is held or employed by the Office, plus five years (28 CFR 115.71).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely maintained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection, unless federal, state or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.89).

612.15 PRESERVATION OF ABILITY TO PROTECT INMATES

The Office shall not enter into or renew any collective bargaining agreement or other agreement that limits the office's ability to remove alleged staff sexual abusers from contact with any inmates pending the outcome of an investigation or of a determination of whether and to what extent discipline is warranted (28 CFR 115.66).

612.16 SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

Inmates who are victims of sexual abuse shall be transported to the nearest appropriate location for treatment of injuries and collection of evidence, and for crisis intervention services (28 CFR 115.82). Depending on the severity of the injuries, transportation may occur by a staff member or by ambulance, in either case with appropriate security to protect the staff, the inmate, and the public, and to prevent escape.

A victim advocate from a rape crisis center should be made available to the victim. If a rape crisis center is not available, the Office shall make available a qualified member of a community-based organization, or a qualified health care or mental health professional from the Office, to provide victim advocate services. Efforts to secure services from a rape crisis center shall be documented. A rape crisis center refers to an entity that provides intervention and related assistance, such as the services specified in 34 USC § 12511, to sexual assault victims of all ages. A rape crisis center that is part of a government unit may be used if it is not part of the criminal justice system (such as a law enforcement agency) and it offers a level of confidentiality comparable to the level at a nongovernmental entity that provides similar victim services (28 CFR 115.21).

612.17 EXAMINATION, TESTING AND TREATMENT

Examination, testing and treatment shall include the following:

- (a) Forensic medical examinations shall be performed as evidentiary or medically appropriate, without financial cost to the victim. Where possible, these examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE)s. If neither SAFEs nor SANEs are available, other qualified medical practitioners can perform the examination. The Office shall document its efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs (28 CFR 115.21).
- (b) If requested by the victim, a victim advocate, a qualified office staff member or a qualified community organization staff member shall accompany the victim through the forensic medical examination process and investigatory interviews. That person will provide emotional support, crisis intervention, information and referrals (28 CFR 115.21).
- (c) Provisions shall be made for testing the victim for sexually transmitted diseases (28 CFR 115.82).

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prison Rape Elimination Act

- (d) Counseling for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, if appropriate, shall be provided.
- (e) Victims shall be offered information about, and given access to, emergency contraception, prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and follow-up treatment for sexually transmitted diseases (28 CFR 115.82; 28 CFR 115.83). This shall be done in a timely manner.
- (f) Victims of sexually abusive vaginal penetration while incarcerated shall be offered pregnancy tests. If pregnancy results from the abuse, such victims shall receive comprehensive information about, and access to, all lawful pregnancy-related medical services (28 CFR 115.83). This shall be done in a timely manner.
- (g) Victims shall be provided with follow-up services, treatment plans and, when necessary, referrals for continued care following their transfer to, or placement in, other facilities or their release from custody (28 CFR 115.83).
- (h) Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.82; 28 CFR 115.83).
- (i) The health authority or mental health staff shall obtain informed consent from inmates before reporting information to jail staff about prior sexual victimization that occurred somewhere other than an institutional setting, unless the inmate is under the age of 18 (28 CFR 115.81).
- (j) Medical and mental health practitioners shall ensure that information related to sexual victimization that occurred in an institutional setting is limited to medical and mental health practitioners and other staff unless it is necessary to inform jail staff about security or management decisions (28 CFR 115.81).

Grooming

616.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to allow inmates to have freedom in personal grooming, except when a legitimate government interest justifies the development of grooming standards that are based upon orders of the court, inmate classification, work status, safety and security, or health and hygiene.

616.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this facility to allow inmates freedom in personal grooming, except when a valid government interest justifies that grooming standards be established. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall establish inmate grooming standards specific to inmate classification, work status, facility safety and security, or inmate health and hygiene. Any established standards should not unreasonably interfere with religious observances. Grooming standards should be identified in the inmate handbook.

616.3 HAIRCUTS

Inmates will be provided haircuts and hair-cutting tools subject to established facility rules. If hair length, style or condition presents a security or sanitation concern, haircuts may be mandatory. Inmates who significantly alter their appearance may be required to submit to additional booking photos.

Inmates shall not cut names, numbers or other designs into their hair. Inmates shall not manipulate their hair into any style, including, but not limited to, braids, ponytails, cornrows or twists, that could facilitate the concealment and movement of contraband and weapons.

616.3.1 HAIR CARE SERVICES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall establish written procedures for inmate hair care services. The procedures will include schedules for hair care services and allow rescheduling for conflicts, such as court appearances.

Inmates shall generally be permitted to receive hair care services once per month after being in custody for at least 30 days. Staff may suspend access to hair care services if an inmate appears to be a danger to him/herself or others or to the safety and security of the facility.

616.4 SHAVING

Inmates may shave daily. Facial hair shall be clean and well groomed. Long beards may allow inmates to conceal weapons or contraband. Inmates may be required to trim facial hair if it poses a security or safety risk. Inmates may be required to submit to new booking photographs if their appearance is significantly altered due to facial hair. Inmates with facial hair who work around food shall wear appropriate facial coverings.

An inmate may be denied access to razors if he/she appears to be a danger to him/herself or others, or if such access may jeopardize the safety and security of the facility.

Grooming

Inmates may be restricted from significantly altering their appearance for reasons of identification in court.

616.5 NAILS

Nail clippers will be kept at the control station and will be issued to inmates upon request. Inmate workers are required to keep their nails clean and trimmed. Inmates with long nails may be required to trim their nails if there is a security concern and the inmate is admitted to general population.

616.6 GROOMING EQUIPMENT

Grooming equipment is to be inventoried and inspected by the staff at the beginning of each shift and prior to being issued to inmates. The staff shall ensure that all equipment is returned by the end of the shift and is not damaged or missing parts.

Grooming equipment will be disinfected before and after each use by the methods approved by the Washington State Cosmetology, Barbering, Esthetics, and Manicuring Advisory Board, in accordance with WAC 308-20-110. Cleaning methods include:

- Removing foreign matter.
- Cleaning tools with soap or detergent and water.
- Immersing non-electrical equipment in disinfectant.
- Spraying electrical equipment with disinfectant.
- Storing cleaned equipment in clear, covered containers that are labeled as such.

Disinfectant solution shall be changed at least once per week or whenever the solution is cloudy or dirty. Solution will be stored in covered containers with labeled instructions for its use and the Environmental Protection Agency registration number.

616.7 SHOWERING

Inmates shall be permitted to shower upon assignment to a housing unit, at least every other day thereafter and more often if practicable.

616.8 PERSONAL CARE ITEMS

Inmates are expected to maintain their hygiene using approved personal care items. Personal care items, including disposable razors, toothbrushes, combs and soap, are available through the inmate commissary and will be charged to the inmate's account.

Indigent inmates shall receive hygiene items necessary to maintain an appropriate level of personal hygiene.

No inmate will be denied the necessary personal care items. For sanitation and security reasons, personal care items shall not be shared.

Inmate Nondiscrimination

618.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The constitutional rights of inmates regarding discrimination are protected during incarceration. These protections extend to administrative decisions (e.g., classification, access to programs, availability of services). This policy is intended to guide the staff toward nondiscriminatory administrative decisions and to detail an inmate complaint and discrimination investigation process.

618.2 POLICY

All decisions concerning inmates housed at this facility shall be based on reasonable criteria that support the health, safety, security, and good order of the facility.

618.3 INMATES REPORTING DISCRIMINATION

Inmates who wish to report an allegation of discrimination may communicate with facility management in any way, including:

- (a) Confidential correspondence addressed to the Jail Commander or the Sheriff or other government official, including the courts or legal representatives.
- (b) Verbally to any supervisor or other staff member of this facility.

618.3.1 HANDLING COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION

Staff shall promptly forward all written allegations of discrimination by inmates to the Jail Commander. If the allegation is presented verbally, the receiving staff member shall prepare an incident report identifying the circumstances prompting the allegation, the individuals involved and any other pertinent information that would be useful to investigating the allegation.

Unless the grievance or written complaint submitted by the inmate is clearly identified as confidential and addressed to the, Sheriff or other official, the Corrections Officer shall review the complaint and attempt to resolve the issue. In any case, the Corrections Officer shall document the circumstances of the allegation and what actions, if any, were taken to investigate or resolve the complaint. All reports of alleged discrimination shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander for review and further investigation or administrative action as needed.

Administrative evaluations and response to allegations of discrimination shall be based upon objective criteria:

- (a) The inmate's classification
- (b) The inmate's criminal history
- (c) Current and past behavior and disciplinary history
- (d) Housing availability
- (e) The availability of programs
- (f) The ability to safely provide the requested services

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Nondiscrimination

618.4 DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT AUDITS

The Jail Commander should perform an annual audit of all inmate discrimination complaints to evaluate whether any policy or procedure changes or training are indicated.

Any training issues identified as a result of this audit should be forwarded to the Undersheriff, who shall be responsible for ensuring all necessary and required training is scheduled and completed.

Inmate Grievances

620.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process by which inmates may file grievances and receive a formal review regarding the conditions of their confinement.

620.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that any inmate may file a grievance relating to conditions of confinement, which includes release date, housing, medical care, food services, hygiene and sanitation needs, recreation opportunities, classification actions, disciplinary actions, program participation, telephone and mail use procedures, visiting procedures, and allegations of sexual abuse.

Grievances will not be accepted if they are challenging the rules and policies, state or local laws, court decisions, and probation/parole actions.

Retaliation for use of the grievance system is prohibited.

620.3 INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Members shall attempt to informally resolve all grievances at the lowest level. All attempts to resolve a grievance shall be documented in the inmate's file. If there is no resolution at this level, the inmate may request a grievance form.

The inmate should be advised to complete the form and return it to any member or submit it electronically. A grievance should be filed by an inmate within 14 days of the complaint or issue.

Inmates cannot file a grievance on behalf of another inmate, but an inmate may assist another inmate in the preparation of a grievance. Members may take reasonable steps to assist the inmate in the preparation of a grievance, if requested.

Upon receiving a completed inmate grievance form, the member shall acknowledge receipt of the grievance by signing the form and giving a copy to the inmate. The member receiving the form shall gather all associated paperwork and reports and immediately forward them to a supervisor.

620.3.1 EXCEPTION TO INITIAL GRIEVANCE FILING

Inmates may request to submit the grievance directly to a supervisor or mail it directly to the Jail Commander if they reasonably believe the issues to be grieved are sensitive or that their safety would be in jeopardy if the contents of the grievance were to become known to other inmates.

Inmates with limited access to mail privileges, who are in segregation units or are indigent, may deposit their grievances in the locked grievance box within their housing unit or place their grievance in a sealed envelope labeled "Grievance" and deposit it in the regular mail boxes. These envelopes will be delivered directly to the Jail Commander and not forwarded to the United States Postal Service.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Grievances

620.3.2 TIMELY RESOLUTION OF GRIEVANCES

Upon receiving a completed inmate grievance form, the n/a shall ensure that the grievance is investigated and resolved or denied in a timely manner, as established by the Jail Commander. The n/a shall assign the investigation of the grievance to the manager in charge of the department the inmate is grieving.

Grievances related to medical care should be investigated by the Responsible Physician or the authorized designee. The findings of that investigation, along with any recommendations, shall be forwarded to the n/a. Appeals shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander as the final level of appeal.

Grievances related to food matters should be investigated by the food services manager. The findings of that investigation, along with any recommendations, shall be forwarded to the n/a. Appeals shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander as the final level of appeal.

Grievances related to censored or rejected mail should be investigated by a member who was not involved in the decision. The findings of that investigation, along with any recommendations, shall be forwarded to the n/a. Appeals shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander as the final level of appeal.

Other grievances relating to programs or other services provided by the Office shall be investigated by a member with the assistance of the supervising employee in charge of those services. Findings relating to the investigation, along with any recommendations, will be forwarded to the n/a. Appeals shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander as the final level of appeal.

620.3.3 APPEALS TO GRIEVANCE FINDINGS

Inmates may appeal the finding of a grievance to the Jail Commander as the final level of appeal within five days of receiving the findings of the original grievance. The Jail Commander will review the grievance and either confirm or deny it. If the Jail Commander confirms the grievance, he/she will initiate corrective actions. In either case, the inmate shall receive a written response to the appeal.

Appeals related to sexual abuse allegations shall be confirmed or denied by the Jail Commander within 10 calendar days.

620.3.4 RECORDING GRIEVANCES

The Jail Commander should maintain a grievance log in a central location accessible to all supervisors. The supervisor who originally receives a grievance shall record the grievance along with its finding on the grievance log. Periodic reviews of the log should be made by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee to ensure that grievances are being handled properly and in a timely manner. A copy of each grievance should be filed in the inmate's official record and maintained throughout the inmate's period of incarceration.

The original grievance should be retained in a file maintained by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee, and shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Grievances

620.3.5 FRIVOLOUS GRIEVANCES

Inmates shall use the grievance process only for legitimate problems or complaints. If there is concern that an inmate is abusing the grievance process, he/she shall be informed that continued behavior may result in disciplinary action.

620.4 GRIEVANCE AUDITS

The Jail Commander should perform an annual audit of all inmate grievances and complaints filed the previous calendar year. The Jail Commander should forward a memorandum to the Sheriff detailing the findings, including recommendations regarding any changes to policy or procedures or any additional training that might be warranted to reduce future complaints. Specific identifying information regarding dates, times or individuals named in the complaints is not part of this process and should not be included in the memorandum.

The Sheriff should evaluate the recommendations and ensure appropriate action is taken.

Any training issues identified as a result of this audit should be forwarded to the Undersheriff, who will be responsible for ensuring all necessary and required training is scheduled and completed.

620.5 TRAINING

The Undersheriff shall ensure that all members receive initial and periodic training regarding all aspects of this policy. All training delivered should include testing to document that the member understands the subject matter.

620.6 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR GRIEVANCES RELATED TO SEXUAL ABUSE

The following apply to grievances that relate to sexual abuse allegations (28 CFR 115.52):

- (a) Inmates may submit a grievance regarding an allegation of sexual abuse at any time.
- (b) Third parties, including fellow inmates, staff members, family members, attorneys, and outside advocates, are permitted to assist inmates in filing such grievances and to file such grievances on behalf of inmates if the inmate agrees to have the grievance filed on his/her behalf. Staff members who receive a grievance filed by a third party on behalf of an inmate shall inquire whether the inmate wishes to have the grievance processed and shall document the inmate's decision.
- (c) Grievances may be submitted to any staff member and need not be submitted to the member who is the subject of the complaint.
- (d) Staff receiving a grievance shall forward the grievance to a supervisor. Grievances shall not be forwarded to any supervisor who is the subject of the complaint. The supervisor receiving the grievance shall refer the grievance to the n/a for investigation. Inmates and staff are not required to attempt to informally resolve grievances related to sexual abuse.
- (e) The n/a shall ensure that grievances related to sexual abuse are investigated and resolved within 90 days of the initial filing. The n/a may grant an extension of up to 70 days if reasonable to make an appropriate decision. If an extension is granted, the inmate shall be notified and provided a date by which a decision will be made.

Inmate Grievances

- (f) At any level of the process, including the appeal, if the inmate does not receive a response within the allotted time, including any properly noticed extension, the inmate may consider the absence of a response to be a denial at that level.
- (g) Inmates may be disciplined for filing a false grievance related to alleged sexual abuse only when it is determined that the inmate filed the grievance in bad faith.

620.7 ACCESS TO THE GRIEVANCE SYSTEM

All inmates shall be provided with a grievance process for resolving complaints arising from jail matters with at least one level of appeal.

Inmates will receive information concerning the grievance procedure during the orientation process. Information will also be contained in the inmate handbook. Information regarding the grievance process will be provided to inmates in the language they understand.

The information will include:

- A grievance form or instructions for registering a grievance.
- Instructions for the resolution of the grievance at the lowest appropriate staff level.
- The appeal process to the next level of review.
- Written reasons for denial of a grievance at each level of review.
- A provision of required time frames for responses.
- A provision for resolving questions of jurisdiction within the jail.
- Consequences for abusing the grievance system.

Inmate Voting

622.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the requirement for providing eligible inmates the opportunity to vote during elections, pursuant to election statutes.

622.2 POLICY

Inmates who have not been convicted of a felony and are in custody during trial continue to have the right to vote. Except for individual inmates who have lost the right to vote, sentenced inmates also maintain this right. Because inmates are unable to access public voting polls, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall develop written procedures whereby the county registrar of voters allows qualified inmates to vote in local, state and federal elections, pursuant to election codes.

622.3 VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Inmates maintain their right to vote while incarcerated if they are:

- (a) A citizen of the United States.
- (b) A resident of the county.
- (c) At least 18 years of age at the time of the next election.
- (d) Mentally competent (not been declared mentally incompetent by a court).
- (e) Awaiting trial or on trial for a criminal offense.
- (f) Serving time for a traffic or misdemeanor offense or as a condition of probation.
- (g) Not convicted of a felony offense and sentenced to serve time in a state prison.
- (h) Not on parole as a result of a felony conviction.

622.4 PROCEDURES

Prior to each election, the Jail Commander will designate a corrections officer to be a liaison between the Office and the local registrar of voters. The designated corrections officer will be responsible for assisting inmates who have requested to vote.

622.4.1 REGISTERING TO VOTE

An inmate who is eligible to vote and requests to register should complete a voter application. The application should be submitted to the liaison corrections officer, who will forward the application to the local election official.

622.4.2 REQUESTING AN ABSENTEE BALLOT

An inmate who will be in custody during an election and requests to vote by absentee ballot should complete an application. The completed application should be submitted to the liaison corrections officer, who will forward the application to the local election official.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Voting

622.4.3 VOTING

All ballots received shall be delivered to inmates in a timely manner to ensure compliance with the inmate's right to vote. Once the ballot has been delivered to the inmate, it shall be the responsibility of the inmate to mail his/her ballot in accordance with the state's voting requirements. If the inmate is indigent, the jail will mail the ballot; if not, the inmate is responsible for the postage.

Inmates with Disabilities

623.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for equal access to Adams County Sheriff's Office services, programs, and activities for inmates with disabilities, in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

This policy also includes guidelines to provide effective communication with inmates with disabilities. See the Immigration Considerations Policy for direction regarding the state law prohibiting the use of federal immigration authorities as interpreters and language services providers.

623.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (28 CFR 35.104):

ADA Coordinator - The member designated by the Jail Commander to coordinate the jail's efforts to comply with the ADA (28 CFR 35.107).

Assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services - Tools used by inmates with disabilities to facilitate their participation in services, programs, and activities offered by the Adams County Sheriff's Office and to facilitate effective communication. They include but are not limited to the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers; a qualified interpreter; wheelchairs and other devices that facilitate mobility; audio books and large-print material; visible alarm signals; special diets; and lifts, trapeze bars, and shower chairs.

Disability - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing, seeing, speaking, or performing manual tasks, regardless of whether the person uses assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102; 28 CFR 35.108).

Modification - Any change, adjustment, alteration, adaptation, or accommodation that renders the Adams County Sheriff's Office service, program, or activity suitable for use, enjoyment, or participation by an inmate with a disability. This may include alteration of existing buildings and facilities.

A modification includes any change or exception to a policy, practice, or procedure that allows an inmate with a disability to have equal access to services, programs, and activities. It also includes the provision or use of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services.

Qualified interpreter - A person authorized by the Adams County Sheriff's Office as a language services provider who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters, and intermediary interpreters.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

623.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office that inmates with disabilities have equal access to services, programs, and activities of the Adams County Sheriff's Office.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will not discriminate against or deny any inmate access to services, programs, or activities based upon the presence or suspected presence of disabilities.

623.3 ADA COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The ADA Coordinator will work with the Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician as appropriate to (28 CFR 35.130):

- (a) Establish procedures to determine at admission if modifications are necessary for participation in the jail's services, programs, and activities, to document an inmate's disability and preferred assistive devices, auxiliary aids, or services as applicable, and to regularly reassess in consultation with the inmate whether alternative or additional modifications are necessary.
- (b) Provide notice to inmates regarding the rights and protections afforded by the ADA (e.g., posters, published notices, handbooks, and orientation materials describing jail services, programs, and activities and the availability of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services, as well as modifications) (28 CFR 35.106).
- (c) Establish classification criteria to make housing assignments for inmates with disabilities.
 - 1. Absent unusual circumstances, inmates with disabilities should not be (28 CFR 35.152):
 - (a) Housed in a medical area unless they are receiving medical care or treatment.
 - (b) Classified as special management inmates unless they meet the criteria provided in the Special Management Inmates Policy.
- (d) Establish housing areas that are equipped to meet the physical needs of inmates with disabilities, including areas that allow for personal care and hygiene in a reasonably private setting, and that allow inmates with disabilities to be integrated into the larger inmate population as appropriate to the inmate's needs.
- (e) Establish procedures for reviewing and processing requests for modifications that will help members provide inmates with disabilities access to the jail's services, programs, and activities, as appropriate.
- (f) Make reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures as necessary to allow inmates with disabilities to participate in the jail's services, programs, and activities.
- (g) Enlist or contract with trained service personnel who have experience working with inmates with disabilities, and assign individuals with adequate training to assist inmates with disabilities with basic life functions as needed.
- (h) Establish procedures for restraining, transporting, and moving inmates with disabilities.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

- (i) Establish procedures that give inmates with disabilities equal opportunities to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the jail's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.16).
- (j) Establish procedures for responding to commonly encountered disabilities such as sight or mobility impairments and intellectual or developmental disabilities.
- (k) Develop, implement, and publish procedures to provide for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to services, programs, and activities (28 CFR 35.107). The complaint procedures should include an appeal process.
- (l) Establish procedures for provision, maintenance, and cleaning of assistive devices and auxiliary aids used by inmates.
- (m) Act as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability-focused groups regarding access to the jail's services, programs, and activities.
- (n) Facilitate a process of periodic self-evaluation. The process should include:
 - 1. Inspection of current facilities to identify access issues.
 - 2. Review of current jail services, activities, and programs for access issues.
 - 3. Assessment and update, if necessary, of current compliance measures.
 - 4. Identification of recurring areas of complaint for which new methods of modification should be considered.
 - 5. Review of the jail's emergency programs, services, and activities as they apply to inmates with disabilities.
 - 6. Recommendation of a schedule to implement needed improvements.
- (o) Develop and implement procedures to provide that new construction and any alteration to an existing building or facility are undertaken in compliance with the ADA (28 CFR 35.151).
- (p) Verify that third parties providing services, programs, or activities to inmates through contract, outsourcing, licensing, or other arrangement have established reasonable policies and procedures to prevent discrimination against and denial of access to inmates with disabilities (28 CFR 35.152).
- (q) Recommend amendments to this policy, as needed.

623.4 REQUESTS

The goal of any modification should be to allow an inmate with a disability to participate in the service, program, or activity the same as an inmate who does not have a disability. The Adams County Sheriff's Office will not require inmates with disabilities to furnish their own assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service as a condition for receiving access to Adams County Sheriff's Office services, programs, and activities (28 CFR 35.160).

Upon receiving a request for a modification, members should make reasonable efforts to accommodate the request based upon the preference of the inmate with the disability by providing

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

a reasonable modification consistent with any procedures related to the inmate's disability. Members should not ask about the nature and extent of an inmate's disability but should limit questions to elicit information necessary to determine the need for a modification and the appropriate type of modification.

If there are no current procedures in place, members receiving an inmate request for a modification should direct the inmate to provide the request in writing or assist the inmate in doing so, as needed. The written request should be brought to the on-duty supervisor as soon as practicable and during the member's current shift. The supervisor should review the request within 24 hours of receipt. The reviewing supervisor should evaluate the request and, if approved, notify the Jail Commander, ADA Coordinator, and any other members as necessary to implement the modification.

A supervisor who does not grant the modification, either in part or in full, should forward the request to the Jail Commander and the ADA Coordinator for processing as soon as reasonably practicable.

Requests that are minor and do not reasonably appear related to a significant or ongoing need may be addressed informally, such as rearranging chairs to make room for a wheelchair. Such requests need not be made in writing.

623.4.1 DENIAL OF A REQUEST

Requests for modifications should be approved unless complying with the request would result in (28 CFR 35.150):

- (a) A substantial alteration of the service, program, or activity.
- (b) An undue financial or administrative burden on the Adams County Sheriff's Office. All resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity at issue should be considered in this determination.
- (c) A threat to or the destruction of the historic significance of a historic property.
- (d) A direct threat to the health or safety of others (28 CFR 35.139).
- (e) A threat to the orderly operation or function of the jail.

If any of these circumstances are present, the ADA Coordinator should work with Adams County Sheriff's Office members and the inmate requesting the modification to determine if an alternative modification is available. If no alternative modification is appropriate, the ADA Coordinator shall issue a written statement explaining why a modification of the service, program, or activity will not be made (28 CFR 35.150).

Where physical modification of an existing building or facility, or new construction, would be unfeasible or unduly burdensome, the ADA Coordinator should work with Adams County Sheriff's Office members and the inmate requesting the modification to determine whether alternative modifications are available. Alternative methods that should be considered include (28 CFR 35.150):

- (a) Reassigning services, programs, or activities to accessible buildings or facilities.

Inmates with Disabilities

- (b) Utilizing technology, equipment, and vehicles or other conveyances.
- (c) Any other means or methods that would make services, programs, or activities readily accessible.

623.4.2 SURCHARGES

Surcharges shall not be imposed upon inmates with disabilities to cover the costs of providing modifications (28 CFR 35.130(f)).

623.5 ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND AUXILIARY AIDS

An inmate should be permitted to retain assistive devices and auxiliary aids prescribed or recommended by a qualified health care professional. An inmate may be required to provide documentation from a qualified health care professional describing the medical necessity for the device or aid. Any devices and aids brought to the jail by the inmate or by others after the inmate has been admitted shall be subject to a security check. The jail accepts no responsibility for loss or damage to any device or aid provided by the inmate.

Any assistive device or auxiliary aid that is determined to present an imminent risk of bodily harm or an imminent risk to the security of the jail may be temporarily removed from use and stored with the inmate's property. The ADA Coordinator or the n/a should work with the inmate to make alternate modifications pending review by a qualified health care professional. The removal of a device or aid and any alternate accommodations made shall be noted in the daily log and the inmate's health care records.

Within 24 hours of any removal of an assistive device or auxiliary aid, a qualified health care professional will consult with the inmate and review relevant records to determine whether the permanent removal may be injurious to the inmate's health or safety. If the qualified health professional finds that the device or aid is medically necessary and the Jail Commander determines after investigation of the specific facts presented that it should not be returned because of verified security concerns, options include, as applicable:

- (a) Reclassifying the inmate to an accessible housing unit or cell.
- (b) With qualified health care professional approval, modifying the device or aid to meet the needs of the inmate and the security needs of the jail.
- (c) Supplying the inmate with an alternate device or aid.
- (d) Providing the inmate with an opportunity to petition the court for the return of the device, in accordance with local, state, and federal law.

623.6 COMMUNICATIONS

Members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems when engaging with inmates with disabilities. When a member knows or suspects an inmate requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member should identify the inmate's choice of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services. The inmate's choice should be honored unless another effective means of communication exists. Notice of an inmate's disability and preferred method of communication should be provided to members who have contact with the inmate so that effective

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

communication may be achieved. Members should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an inmate with a disability, including (28 CFR § 35.160):

- (a) The methods of communication usually used by the inmate.
- (b) The nature, length, and complexity of the communication involved.
- (c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever modification reasonably appears effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the inmate who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter. Once the emergency has ended, the member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

623.6.1 INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS

In an effort to ensure that the rights of inmates with disabilities are protected during any formal interview or interrogation that takes place in the jail, the Adams County Sheriff's Office will provide reasonable modifications before beginning an interview or interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the inmate has made a clear indication that the inmate understands the process and desires to proceed without receiving a modification. If *Miranda* warnings are required under the circumstances, these should be provided to the inmate via the inmate's preferred method of communication.

Interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably practicable.

623.6.2 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS

A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex interactions (e.g., the admissions process, health care consultations, classification interviews, disciplinary hearings) for inmates who normally rely on sign language or speechreading (i.e., lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the matter. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a legal proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

- (a) Available within a reasonable amount of time.
- (b) Experienced in providing interpretation services in the person's primary language.
- (c) Familiar with the use of text- and video-based communications products and systems.
- (d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signing Exact English (SEE).
- (e) Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (f) Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

Members should use jail-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity or when it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. Inmates with disabilities shall not be required to provide their own interpreters (28 CFR 35.160).

Except in an emergency involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person and no qualified interpreter is reasonably available, members shall not use another inmate or a member who has not been hired or contracted specifically to serve as a qualified interpreter as an interpreter.

623.7 DOCUMENTATION

Whenever any modification has been provided, the member involved should document:

- (a) The type of modification, assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service provided.
- (b) Whether the individual elected to use an assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service provided by the jail or another identified source, if applicable.
- (c) Whether the individual's express preference for the modification was not honored and the reason an alternative method was used.

The documentation and any written communications exchanged should be maintained consistent with the Records and Data Practices Policy.

623.8 COMPLAINTS

A member who receives a complaint or becomes aware of potential disability discrimination, an ADA violation, or an inmate's inability to access a jail service, program, or activity should document the complaint and promptly refer the matter to the ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The Adams County Sheriff's Office shall assist inmates with disabilities who require assistance to file a complaint regarding members of the Adams County Sheriff's Office (see the Inmate Grievances Policy).

623.9 TRAINING

Members should receive periodic training on ADA compliance, to include:

- (a) Awareness and understanding of this policy, related procedures and forms, and available resources.
- (b) Procedures for handling requests for modifications.
- (c) Accessing assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services needed to accommodate requests for modifications.
- (d) General requirements of the ADA, including modifying policies and practices, communicating with and assisting inmates, accepting calls placed through alternative systems, and identifying alternate ways to provide access to services, programs, and activities as appropriate.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmates with Disabilities

Management staff, even if they do not interact regularly with inmates with disabilities, should receive training as appropriate to understand and reinforce this policy.

Training records should be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Chapter 7 - Medical-Mental Health

Access to Health Care

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The provision of adequate health services in a custody setting is a constitutional right afforded to all inmates. The purpose of this policy is to provide custody personnel and qualified health care professionals with a process to inform newly booked inmates of the procedure to access health care services and how to use the grievance system, if necessary.

701.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all inmates, regardless of custody status or housing location, will have timely access to a qualified health care professional and receive a timely professional clinical judgment and appropriate treatment.

The Adams County Sheriff's Office facility will provide appropriate and cost-effective emergency and necessary medical, dental and mental health care as necessary to maintain the health and well-being of inmates to a reasonable and socially acceptable standard (RCW 70.48.130).

701.3 ACCESS TO CARE

Inmate medical requests will be evaluated by qualified health care professionals or health-trained custody staff. Health care services will be made available to inmates from the time of admission until they are released. Information regarding how to contact the medical staff will be posted in all inmate housing areas. Medications and community health resources and referrals may be provided upon request when the inmate is released.

Unreasonable barriers shall not be placed on an inmate's ability to access health services. Health care that is necessary during the period of imprisonment shall be provided regardless of an inmate's ability to pay, the size of the facility or the duration of the inmate's incarceration (RCW 70.48.130). Such unreasonable barriers include:

- Punishing inmates for seeking care for their health needs.
- Assessing excessive co-payments that prevent or deter inmates from seeking care for their health needs.
- Deterring inmates from seeking care for their health needs by scheduling sick call at unreasonable times.

All routine requests for medical attention shall be promptly routed to a qualified health care professional.

Any incident of an inmate refusing medical treatment or causing a disruption in the delivery of health care services shall be documented in an incident report. The original incident report shall be forwarded to the Responsible Physician and a copy sent to the Jail Commander.

Access to Health Care

701.4 HEALTH CARE GRIEVANCES

Custody personnel should authorize and encourage resolution of inmate complaints and requests on an informal basis whenever possible. To the extent practicable, custody personnel should provide inmates with opportunities to make suggestions to improve programs and conditions.

Inmates will be informed of the grievance process during inmate orientation. The grievance process is also explained in the inmate handbook, which all inmates receive and which they should have additional access to in their housing units. Grievances will be handled in accordance with the Inmate Grievances Policy.

Custody personnel should minimize technical requirements for grievances and allow inmates to initiate the grievance process by briefly describing the nature of the complaint and the remedy sought. For simple questions and answers regarding clinical issues, inmates may meet with a qualified health care professional or may submit a written correspondence.

Inmate grievances regarding health care issues will be investigated by an uninvolved member of the medical staff. If no such person is available or does not exist, an outside peer should be sought to investigate the grievance. The inmate should be provided with a written response in accordance with the schedule set forth in the Inmate Grievances Policy. Responses to inmate grievances should be based on the community standard of health care.

Copies of grievances and the facility's response shall be sent to the Jail Commander, who, in consultation with the Responsible Physician, shall serve as the final authority in response to all inmate grievances.

If an inmate is not satisfied with the response, the inmate may appeal the grievance as outlined in the Inmate Grievances Policy.

Non-Emergency Health Care

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a daily triage system of inmate requests for health care services. This is to ensure that the health needs of the population are addressed properly and in a timely manner.

703.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to provide access to the qualified health care professionals or health-trained custody staff in order for inmates to request medical services. All health care requests will be documented, triaged and referred appropriately by medical staff. Qualified health care professionals will conduct sick call and clinics for health care services on a scheduled basis to ensure a timely response to requests for medical services.

The Responsible Physician, in coordination with the Jail Commander or the authorized designee, is responsible for developing a process that includes:

- (a) A process for inmates to request health services on a daily basis.
- (b) A priority system for health care services to acquire and address requests for routine health care, and for urgent or emergent injuries, illnesses and conditions.
- (c) Making health care request forms available in each housing unit and to all inmates upon request.
- (d) A system, in which health care requests are documented, triaged and referred appropriately.
- (e) Restrictions that prohibit non-health services personnel from diagnosing or treating illnesses or injuries.

703.3 HEALTH CARE REQUESTS

During the collection of health care requests from inmates, care should be taken to protect the confidentiality of the inmate and the nature of the health issue. The collector shall date and initial the request when the collection takes place. The requests shall be triaged to determine the priority of need and the proper place for health care to be delivered.

Inmates will be instructed on how to obtain medical services during the inmate orientation process and in the inmate handbook. Inmates shall submit a medical request form to the housing unit deputy or the health-trained custody staff delivering medications, or a nurse, if appropriate.

Medical request forms should be available in languages representative of the population. Inmates who communicate in a language not available in printed form shall have access to interpreter services.

Inmates with disabilities should be provided with appropriate assistance or accommodation to ensure they are able to request health care services.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Non-Emergency Health Care

The housing unit corrections officer shall ensure the reason for seeking medical attention is on the medical request form. If no reason is given, the corrections officer shall encourage the inmate to indicate whether the matter is urgent or confidential. The corrections officer shall forward all requests to the jail nurse.

703.4 TRIAGE OF HEALTH CARE REQUESTS

Qualified health care professionals shall perform a daily triage. Sick call shall be available to inmates at least five days a week and shall be performed by a qualified health care professional.

Other qualified health care professionals should schedule inmates in need of specialized treatment for the next available providers' clinic. The wait for the next available providers' clinic should not exceed two days. The qualified health care professional shall document the referral in the providers' scheduling book and on the inmate's medical record.

The frequency and duration of sick call should be sufficient to meet the needs of the inmate population, but should be conducted at least weekly by a qualified health care professional. If an inmate's custody status precludes attendance at sick call, arrangements shall be made to provide sick call services in the place of the inmate's detention.

703.5 GUIDELINES FOR ELECTIVE PROCEDURES OR SURGERY

The Responsible Physician and the Jail Commander shall work cooperatively to develop guidelines that govern elective procedures or surgery for inmates. The guidelines must include decision-making processes for elective procedures or surgery that is needed to correct a substantial functional deficit or an existing pathological process that threatens the well-being of the inmate over a period of time. Any discussion of this nature with the inmate should be conducted in a language easily understood by the inmate and should be carefully documented in the inmate's medical record. This record should be maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

703.6 REQUESTS FOR OUTSIDE MEDICAL CARE

Inmates who request access to health care services outside the facility may do so with advance authorization from the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. The inmate shall be required to provide proof of sufficient private funds available to pay for all costs associated with transportation to the off-site facility and all costs associated with the medical services, diagnostics, treatment plans, medications or any other costs associated with off-site medical care.

Referrals and Coordination of Specialty Care

705.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process for referring inmates who need health care or specialty care that is beyond the resources available in the facility. The policy includes guidelines regarding transportation under appropriate security provisions, and the formulation of advance written agreements for around the clock or on-call availability of alternate services. Specialty care includes specialist-provided health care, such as nephrology, surgery, dermatology and orthopedics.

705.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that inmates have access to necessary hospitalization and specialty services for serious medical needs. This facility will provide, either directly or through contracted sources, specialty care and emergency medical services to inmates when the need is determined by the Responsible Physician.

705.3 JAIL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee, in coordination with the Responsible Physician is responsible for establishing written agreements with outside specialty health care services for emergency and urgent care that is not available within the facility. In addition, a plan shall be developed for the secure transportation of inmates to a facility where such care is available.

705.4 REFERRAL TO OFF-SITE MEDICAL CARE

A qualified health care professional shall evaluate the inmate, and if indicated, shall recommend specialty appointments in writing on the order sheet in the inmate's medical record. A referral form should be completed and any supporting documentation attached. The written referral shall be reviewed and authorized, if appropriate, by the Responsible Physician.

705.5 OFF-SITE COORDINATION

A qualified health care professional is responsible for recommending off-site medical and psychiatric care for inmates, coordinating outside appointments and notifying supervisory custody staff of off-site transportation needs. The Jail Commander should establish a written transportation procedure that ensures inmates are transported securely and in a timely manner for medical, mental health, dental clinic or other specialty appointments. The procedure shall include the secure transfer of medical information to the receiving health care service.

Any conflicts that arise regarding off-site consultation trips will be communicated by the corrections officer responsible for transportation to the Responsible Physician and Jail Commander or the authorized designee so that modifications may be made.

The jail supervisor shall keep a log of missed appointments to determine if transportation issues are impeding the ability of inmates to access appropriate medical care. Any issues identified shall be discussed and resolved between the Responsible Physician and the Jail Commander.

Emergency Health Care Services

707.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish plans and procedures for responding to medical emergencies in the facility when the level of medical or mental health services exceed the licensure or certification of staff who are on-duty and to define staff training requirements.

707.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that emergency medical, mental health and dental services are available 24 hours a day. These services may include off-site health care services.

707.3 PROCEDURES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall work cooperatively with the Responsible Physician to develop plans and procedures for responding to emergency medical incidents that occur when the level of medical or mental health services needed exceeds the licensure or certification of staff who are on-duty. The plans should include: on-site emergency first aid, basic life support and crisis intervention; emergency evacuation of an inmate from the facility, including security procedures, to ensure an immediate transfer when appropriate; on-call physicians, dentists and mental health professionals; predetermined back-up health care services when the emergency health facility is not located in a nearby community; and the identification of primary, secondary and tertiary acute care facilities.

The plan may additionally include, but is not limited to, these components:

- (a) Health-trained custody staff shall respond to all emergencies immediately upon notification.
- (b) Contact information for emergency on-call health care services, both on- and off-site, is available and accessible for facility supervisors.
- (c) Qualified health care professionals shall respond by reporting to the area of the emergency with the necessary emergency equipment and supplies.
- (d) Emergency equipment and supplies are regularly maintained and accessible to the qualified health care professionals and health-trained custody staff.
- (e) Most inmates will be stabilized on-site and then transferred to an appropriate health care unit, if necessary.
- (f) Notification of on-call physicians and mental health staff will be done as soon as the situation reasonably allows.
- (g) The qualified health care professionals will determine if the inmate needs to be transported to a local emergency room for treatment.
- (h) When necessary, facility staff shall activate 9-1-1 and notify a supervisor as soon as reasonably practicable.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Emergency Health Care Services

- (i) The Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician will coordinate on the notification of the inmate's next of kin in cases of serious illness and injury. Death notifications will be made in accordance with the Inmate Death - Clinical Care Review Policy.

The goal of any emergency medical response plan is to provide emergency medical care to those in need as expeditiously as possible. While facility size and patient proximity to the health care service will vary, staff training will emphasize responding to medical emergencies as soon as reasonably possible.

707.4 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring the following information, equipment and personnel are available in the event an inmate requires emergency treatment:

- (a) A current list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of all persons and agencies to be notified in an emergency. The list should be available to all health care and custody staff at all times, and should be updated quarterly.
- (b) Emergency drugs, equipment and supplies should be readily available at all times and replenished after each use. An inventory control system should be in use to ensure the necessary supplies are present when needed and have not expired.
- (c) A physician, dentist and mental health professional should be available on-call 24 hours a day, seven days a week (this can include off-site health care services) and there should be a back-up health care services plan.
- (d) Ambulances should be accessed through the facility staff or by calling the appropriate emergency number. There should be a clear security plan in place for the transportation of inmates.
- (e) The n/a will be contacted and informed of any emergency as soon as practicable.
- (f) All decisions regarding medical treatment and the need for emergency transportation are to be made by the qualified health care professionals or health-trained custody staff.
- (g) Whenever reasonably possible, the on-call health care service should be notified prior to transporting the inmate to the hospital or other emergency care. However, in the event of a life- or limb-threatening emergency, the inmate shall be sent to the hospital in the most expedient way possible, which may require notifying the specific health care service after the inmate has been transported.

707.5 FIRST-AID KITS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for determining the contents, number, location and procedures for quarterly inspections of all first-aid kits in the facility.

- (a) The contents of each first-aid kit are:

Emergency Health Care Services

1. Appropriate for its location
2. Arranged for quick use.
3. Documented on the outside cover.
4. Inventoried every month.

707.6 TRAINING

The Jail Commander shall ensure that all Corrections staff are trained in the delivery of emergency medical services in the custody environment during new employee orientation.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall ensure that all facility staff members who have contact with inmates receive first-aid and basic life support training during new employee orientation, and that annual refresher training is conducted for the facility. Training should include, but not be limited to:

- (a) The location of all emergency medical equipment and medications, and the proper use of the equipment, such as AEDs.
- (b) How to properly summon internal and external emergency services.
- (c) Recognition of basic life support signs and symptoms, and the actions required in emergency situations.
- (d) Administration of basic first aid.
- (e) Certification in CPR in accordance with the recommendations of the certifying health organization.
- (f) Recognition of the signs and symptoms of mental illness, violent behavior and acute chemical intoxication and withdrawal.
- (g) Procedures for inmate transfers to appropriate medical facilities or health care service.
- (h) Suicide recognition, prevention and intervention techniques.

Health Care for Pregnant Inmates

709.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish prenatal and postpartum health care services for inmates who are pregnant. Services may include assistance recovering from the effects of potentially unhealthy lifestyles, which could include tobacco use, alcohol and drug abuse or addiction, and a lack of previous adequate medical care. Because of unhealthy lifestyle choices prior to incarceration, many inmate pregnancies are classified as high risk. This policy is intended to protect the health of the pregnant inmate and her fetus.

709.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that a qualified health care professional should provide comprehensive prenatal and postpartum care for all pregnant inmates during their incarceration, which includes but is not limited to the following:

- Pregnancy testing
- Prenatal care, both routine and high-risk if needed
- Management of drug- or alcohol-addicted pregnant inmates
- Comprehensive counseling and assistance services
- Nutrition modification for term of pregnancy and lactation
- Birthing in an appropriate setting
- Postpartum care
- Family planning education and services
- Access to privately funded pregnancy alternative options

A qualified health care professional shall provide counseling and information to pregnant inmates regarding planning for their unborn child.

709.3 BOOKING - PREGNANCY SCREENING

When booking a female inmate, the following steps shall be taken:

- (a) All females shall be asked if they are pregnant. If the inmate states she is pregnant, a confirming urine test should be performed within 48 hours and documented in the medical record.
- (b) Pregnant inmates who are under the influence of or withdrawing from alcohol or other substances should be referred to a nurse, if available, or other available resource.
- (c) The Responsible Physician, in collaboration with facility staff, shall ensure the appropriate clinic visits are scheduled.
- (d) A medical record should be opened with a notation indicating pregnancy.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Health Care for Pregnant Inmates

- (e) The inmate should be interviewed by a qualified health care professional for the following information, which should be written in the medical record:
 - 1. Last menstrual period (LMP)
 - 2. Estimated date of conception (EDC)
 - 3. Estimated due date (40 weeks from EDC)
 - 4. Number of pregnancies (Gravidity)
 - 5. Number of live births (Parity)
 - 6. Therapeutic abortions (TAB)
 - 7. Spontaneous abortions (SAB), aka miscarriages
 - 8. Prenatal care history
 - 9. Current medications
 - 10. Any current adverse symptoms: vaginal bleeding or discharge, abdominal cramping or pain (if yes, notify on-site or on-call physician)
 - 11. High-risk factors if known: drug or alcohol use/abuse, smoking, previous pregnancy problems, other medical problems (cardiac, seizures, diabetes/DM, hypertension/HTN)
 - 12. If recent heroin or methadone use is identified, notify the on-site or on-call physician for orders.
- (f) Each pregnant inmate should have:
 - 1. A completed medical recommendation form for a low bunk assignment, in a lower tier, with no waist chains, as appropriate.
 - 2. A completed special diet form ordering a pregnant diet.
 - 3. Prenatal vitamins prescribed at one per day for the duration of the pregnancy.
 - 4. An appointment at the next available obstetric clinic if the inmate is 10 or more weeks gestation.

709.4 HOUSING

Inmates who are known to be pregnant may be housed in any unit appropriate for their classification, with the following exceptions:

- (a) All pregnant inmates identified at intake or the obstetric clinic to be high-risk or who are in their last trimester of pregnancy shall be housed in the medical unit.
- (b) Housing in the medical unit shall be by order of an obstetric specialist or the Responsible Physician.

709.5 COUNSELING AND TREATMENT

The Office will provide all necessary counseling and treatment to pregnant inmates to ensure they are receiving the proper care. To accomplish this, the following shall occur:

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Health Care for Pregnant Inmates

- (a) The directions of the obstetric specialist shall be followed throughout the pregnancy and postnatal period. No non-medical staff has the unilateral authority to change or overrule an order or care recommendation made by the Responsible Physician. The Jail Commander and Responsible Physician shall develop a process by which perceived conflicts between medical orders/recommendations and safety and security interests of the jail can be discussed and resolved. Ultimately, the jail must provide adequate treatment for an inmate's medical needs.
- (b) The Responsible Physician shall be consulted immediately if a patient is under 10 weeks gestation and has medical concerns.
- (c) Any pregnant inmate with medical problems that occur between scheduled obstetric appointments shall be seen by a qualified health care professional. If the qualified health care professional assesses the problem as urgent and a physician is not available on-site, the inmate shall be sent to the hospital for evaluation.
- (d) The inmate shall be advised to notify health-trained staff immediately of the following:
 - 1. Vaginal bleeding
 - 2. Acute, persistent abdominal or pelvic pain and/or severe cramping
 - 3. Leaking fluid
 - 4. Decreased or no fetal movement
 - 5. Headache or blurred vision
 - 6. Rapid weight gain with swelling (edema)
 - 7. Abnormal vaginal discharge
 - 8. Symptoms of a urinary tract infection (UTI)
 - 9. Fever
- (e) Postpartum examinations and additional appointments shall be scheduled by the obstetric clinic as needed.

709.6 RESTRAINTS

Inmates who are known to be pregnant or who are in labor shall not be placed in restraints except as provided in the Use of Restraints Policy.

709.7 ABORTIONS

Inmates who wish to terminate their pregnancy shall be referred to outside counseling services for further information regarding available options. The Office shall not impede the woman's access to abortion counseling or services and shall provide necessary transportation and supervision to such services. Any financial obligations will be the responsibility of the inmate. These rights will be posted in all areas that house female inmates.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Health Care for Pregnant Inmates

709.7.1 STAFF INVOLVEMENT

Staff members who object to facilitating an inmate's elective abortion (including arranging, transporting, security) should not be required to perform such duties.

709.8 PRESENCE DURING LABOR AND DELIVERY

Members are not permitted in the room during labor or childbirth unless requested by medical personnel. Should medical personnel request the presence of a member of the facility, a female member should respond, if practicable (RCW 70.48.500(4)).

Transfer Screening

716.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that inmates are frequently transferred within the correctional authority's system and to facilities outside the system. This policy establishes a process for medical screening of transferred inmates to ensure continuation of care and to avoid unnecessary diagnostics.

716.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that inmates who are transferred to another jail, correctional system or health care facility will be screened prior to transfer to ensure that the receiving facility can assume and continue proper care. Medical needs of the inmate will be clearly communicated to the receiving facility, including the ongoing treatment plan, scheduled surgeries and outside appointments.

Inmates who are transferred to other facilities shall be sent with a discharge summary that includes information about the inmate's medical and mental health condition, the current treatment plan and any medications, if needed.

716.3 TRANSFERS

Any inmate being transferred to another correctional or health care facility should be medically screened prior to transfer as described below.

The medical screening should include:

- (a) A determination of whether the inmate is being treated for a medical, mental health or dental problem.
- (b) A determination of whether the inmate has any apparent, current medical, mental health or dental needs or complaints (RCW 70.48.245).
- (c) What medication, if any, the inmate is presently prescribed.
- (d) Whether the inmate has any evidence of abuse or trauma.
- (e) Whether the inmate has any physical deformities or special daily living assistance needs.
- (f) The inmate's classification and clearance status (i.e., general population, segregation).
- (g) Whether the inmate has any pending follow-up appointments or requirements.

Completed discharge summaries, including the medical screening results, shall accompany inmates being transferred to another office's jurisdiction to ensure that the receiving health care service can assume and continue necessary care. A release of information authorization is not required.

Transfer Screening

If the receiving facility requests a copy of the medical record, it will be supplied within five working days.

The discharge summary and any related medical records being transferred shall be placed in a file or envelope that maintains the confidentiality of the inmate's medical information. The transporting personnel shall be provided separate written instructions regarding medication or health interventions, including necessary precautions that are required en route. The transporting personnel shall also document on the transfer log the date, time and name of the person receiving the inmate and the medical records.

716.3.1 EXTENDED TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES

When an inmate will be in transfer status for several days and housed temporarily at various custody facilities along the way, a medical transfer packet shall be prepared by the qualified health care professional in a form that will advise the temporary housing facilities of any medical needs of the inmate. When medically appropriate, a small supply of medication should be provided with the medical transfer packet so it will be available to the temporary housing facility as needed.

716.4 RECEIVING TRANSFERRED INMATES

Where an inmate being transferred to this facility arrives without a full and comprehensive medical transfer packet from another facility, the inmate shall be medically screened. The medical department of the sending facility should be promptly contacted to determine if the transferred inmate has any medical needs that require immediate attention or any scheduled surgeries or appointments with community health care services. Arrangements should then be made with the sending facility for the delivery of a more detailed review of the inmate's medical needs.

Special Needs Medical Treatment

721.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This purpose of this policy is the proper treatment and management of inmates with chronic diseases and special needs. This is accomplished by utilizing nationally recognized, generally accepted clinical guidelines and establishing communication between qualified health care professionals and custody personnel.

721.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Chronic disease - An illness or condition that affects an individual's well-being for an extended interval, usually at least six months, and generally is not curable but can be managed for optimum functioning within any limitations the condition creates in the individual.

Chronic disease program - The inmate has regular clinic visits during which a qualified health care professional monitors the medical condition and adjusts treatment as necessary. The program also includes patient education for symptom management.

721.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all individuals identified as having chronic diseases or special needs are enrolled in a chronic disease program to decrease the frequency and severity of the symptoms, prevent disease progression and complication, and foster improved function.

When a qualified health care professional recognizes that an inmate requires accommodation due to a special need, custody personnel should be notified in writing. Consultation between the qualified health care professional and custody personnel should occur regarding the condition and capabilities of inmates with known special needs.

Qualified health care professionals shall furnish special needs information regarding inmates to custody personnel in order for them to accurately classify and house inmates in the facility. It is the responsibility of the Jail Commander or the authorized designee to ensure that inmates with special needs are receiving the proper care and that their needs are effectively communicated to custody staff for appropriate accommodation.

721.3 CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

The Responsible Physician or the authorized designee is responsible for establishing and annually reviewing clinical protocols to ensure consistency with the National Clinical Practice Guidelines.

The clinical protocols for the management of chronic disease and special needs include, but are not limited to:

- Asthma
- Communicable diseases
- Developmentally disabled inmates

Special Needs Medical Treatment

- Diabetes
- Dialysis
- Frail or elderly inmates
- High blood cholesterol
- HIV
- Hypertension
- Mental illness
- Mobility impairments
- Pregnancy
- Seizure disorder
- Suicidal ideation
- Terminally ill
- Tuberculosis

721.4 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation in an inmate's medical record should include information regarding the chronic disease protocols deployed, who is responsible for the various protocols, the extent to which the chronic disease protocols are being followed and should include, but not be limited to:

- The frequency of follow-up for medical evaluation.
- How the treatment plan was adjusted when clinically indicated.
- The type and frequency of diagnostic testing and prescribed therapeutic regimens.
- The prescribed instructions for diet, exercise, adaptation to the custody environment and medication.
- Clinical justification of any deviation from the established protocol.

A master list of all chronic disease and special needs patients should be maintained by the Responsible Physician or the authorized designee.

721.5 CHRONIC CARE PROGRAM

- (a) Newly incarcerated inmates shall receive a medical screening. This screening includes the documentation of any acute or chronic health problems or injuries, special needs, and any medications or treatments the inmate is currently receiving.

Communicable Diseases

723.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to provide guidelines for facility staff to assist in minimizing the risk of contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases. The policy offers direction in achieving the following goals:

- (a) Managing the risks associated with bloodborne pathogens (BBP), aerosol transmissible diseases (ATD) and other potentially infectious substances.
- (b) Providing appropriate treatment for ill inmates while minimizing the risk of the spread of disease.
- (c) Making decisions concerning the selection, use, maintenance, limitations, storage and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- (d) Ensuring proper reporting to local, state and federal agencies.
- (e) Establishing procedures for the identification, education, immunization, prevention, surveillance, diagnosis, medical isolation (when indicated), treatment and follow-up care for new inmates, and for inmates or employees who have contracted a communicable disease from an ill inmate.
- (f) Providing appropriate treatment, counseling and confidentiality should an employee become exposed to a communicable disease.
- (g) Protecting the privacy rights of all personnel who may be exposed to or contract a communicable disease during the course of their duties.

723.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Aerosol transmissible disease (ATD) - A disease or pathogen for which droplet (whooping cough, influenza, streptococcus) or airborne (measles, chickenpox, tuberculosis) precautions are required.

Aerosol transmissible disease (ATD) exposure - Any event in which all of the following have occurred:

- An employee has been exposed to an individual who has or is suspected to have an ATD, or the employee is working in an area or with equipment that is reasonably expected to contain aerosol transmissible pathogens associated with an ATD.
- The exposure occurred without the benefit of applicable exposure controls required by this section.
- It reasonably appears from the circumstances of the exposure that transmission of disease is likely sufficient to require medical evaluation.

Airborne precautions - These include the use of an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) that meets the American Institute of Architects/Facility Guidelines Institute (AIA/FGI) standards for

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

AIIRs, for infectious agents such as measles, chickenpox, and tuberculosis, in addition to medical personnel wearing masks or respirators.

Bloodborne pathogens (BBP) - Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Bloodborne pathogen exposure - Includes but is not limited to the contact of blood or other potentially infectious materials with the eyes, mouth, other mucous membranes, non-intact skin, needle sticks, human bites, cuts, abrasions, or any contact with blood or bodily fluids that is synonymous with BBP exposure as defined by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Ectoparasitic infections - Parasites that live on the skin, such as lice (pediculosis) and scabies (sarcoptic mange). Both infections are communicable and may lead to secondary infections.

HBV - Hepatitis B

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Medical isolation - Housing in a separate room with a separate toilet, hand-washing facility, soap, and single-service towels, and with appropriate accommodations for showering.

NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Nosocomial - Acquired during hospitalization. Nosocomial infections are infections that present 48 to 72 hours after admission to a hospital.

OSHA - Occupational Health and Safety Administration

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Respiratory equipment, garments, gloves, and other barrier materials designed to reduce employee exposure to hazards.

Source control measures - The use of procedures, engineering controls, and other devices or materials to minimize the spread of airborne particles and droplets from an individual who has or exhibits signs or symptoms of having an ATD.

Standard precautions - Infection control practices used to prevent the transmission of disease that can be acquired by contact with blood, bodily fluids, non-intact skin (including rashes), and mucous membranes. Applies to all inmates receiving care, regardless of diagnosis or presumed infection status.

Universal precautions - A set of precautions designed to prevent transmission of HIV, HBV and other BBP when providing first aid or health care.

723.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to maintain an effective program that focuses on the identification, education, immunization, prevention, surveillance, diagnosis, medical isolation (when indicated), treatment, follow-up and proper reporting to local, state and federal agencies of communicable

Communicable Diseases

diseases. The program is designed to ensure that a safe and healthy environment is created and maintained for all occupants of the facility.

723.2.1 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER

723.2.2 PROCEDURES

723.3 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PROGRAM COMPONENTS

723.3.1 SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance takes place throughout the period of the inmate's incarceration and is done in a variety of encounters and inspections. These should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) **Medical screening** - Each newly booked inmate should be evaluated for health care needs and signs and symptoms of infectious disease. The receiving screening includes questions regarding known symptoms of TB, HIV, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HBV. The individual completing the medical screening should observe the inmate for obvious signs of infection.
- (b) **Health assessment** - Inmates should have a health assessment within the first 14 days of incarceration. The health assessment process includes screening for symptoms of communicable disease. Inmates will have a Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) test or a chest X-ray for TB and a blood test for STDs. Voluntary HIV testing is provided based on identified risk.
- (c) **Periodic health assessments** - Annual testing for TB should be performed on all inmates who are in the facility for one year or more.
- (d) **Sick call and referrals** - At any time during incarceration an inmate may request to be evaluated for an infectious disease through the sick call process. Health and correctional staff can request that an inmate be evaluated if they notice any signs of potentially infectious disease.
- (e) **Contact investigation** - When an inmate housed in the general population develops symptoms of an infectious disease, the Responsible Physician should work cooperatively with the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and the public health department to provide appropriate screening and testing of potentially exposed persons.
- (f) **Environmental health and safety inspections** - The health and safety of the facility environment should be inspected by the local public health entity and reported to the Jail Commander at least quarterly in a written report. Conditions identified as adversely affecting the health and safety of the inmates and/or employees or visitors should be promptly addressed and corrected.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

723.3.2 IDENTIFICATION

Any inmate suspected of having a communicable disease will be evaluated by a qualified health care professional as soon as reasonably practicable. Inmates suspected of having communicable diseases will be appropriately isolated until disease confirmation and the period of communicability is determined. Long-term housing consideration will be based on the classification status as well as the behavior, medical needs and safety of inmates and staff. These inmates should be examined by a qualified health care professional within 24 hours. The instructions of the qualified health care professional regarding care of the patient and sanitizing of eating utensils, clothing and bedding shall be carefully followed.

723.3.3 TREATMENT

Qualified health care professionals shall provide care as directed by the Responsible Physician.

- (a) The Responsible Physician and the Jail Commander should collaborate on treatment planning with the public health department, as appropriate.
- (b) Complete documentation of the signs, symptoms, diagnostic results, treatment and outcome of care provided to inmates who are suspected or confirmed as having a communicable disease should be entered into the inmate's health record.

723.3.4 COMMUNICATION

The Responsible Physician should ensure the following notifications are made whenever a communicable disease is identified:

- (a) Notification to the public health authority of all reportable diseases and conditions should be made as soon as practicable. This is done by completing appropriate forms, and if necessary, contacting the public health department directly for situations of multiple spread occurrences.
- (b) The Responsible Physician and the Jail Commander should be kept informed of any incidence of communicable disease.
- (c) The Jail Commander should be apprised of any medical situation that raises the risk of disease level for inmates, correctional officers or any other staff members.

723.3.5 CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

A continuous quality improvement committee shall be formed consisting of the Responsible Physician, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee and a representative from the local public health entity. The purpose of the committee is to monitor infection control issues and evaluate infection control processes to ensure effectiveness.

Monthly statistics should be collected by health care services and assembled into a report presented by the Responsible Physician or the authorized designee, detailing surveillance activities, disease identification and cases treated. The committee should meet quarterly and should discuss topics specific to infection control and communicable disease. Minutes of the meetings should be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

723.3.6 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

The Responsible Physician or the authorized designee shall provide education to all correctional staff who have contact with infected inmates during the initial employee orientation and annually thereafter. The Undersheriff shall schedule this training and shall retain all associated records in accordance with established records retention schedules.

723.3.7 DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

The health authority should be responsible for ensuring the systematic collection and analysis of data to assist in the identification of problems, epidemics or clusters of nosocomial infections. All reportable illnesses as defined by the public health department should be reported as required.

723.3.8 STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

Standard precautions should be used by health care professionals to minimize the risk of exposure to blood and bodily fluids of infected patients. The Responsible Physician shall be responsible for establishing basic guidelines including, but not limited to:

- Washing hands or using hand sanitizer before and after all patient or specimen contact.
- Handling all blood and bodily fluids such as saliva, urine, semen and vaginal secretions as if they are known to be infectious. Where it is not possible to distinguish between fluid types, all bodily fluids are to be assumed infectious.
- Wearing gloves for potential contact with blood and other bodily fluids.
- Placing used syringes immediately in a nearby, impermeable container. Do not recap or manipulate any needle in any way.
- Wearing protective eyewear and a mask if splatter with blood or other bodily fluids is possible.
- Handling all linen soiled with blood and/or bodily secretions as infectious.
- Processing all laboratory specimens as infectious.
- As appropriate, wearing a mask for TB and other ATDs.

723.3.9 TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS

Transmission-based precautions may be needed in addition to universal precautions for selected patients who are known or suspected to harbor certain infections. These precautions are divided into three categories that reflect the differences in the way infections are transmitted. Some diseases may require more than one category (RCW 70.48.480).

- (a) Airborne precautions are designed to prevent the spread of ATDs, which are transmitted by minute particles called droplet nuclei or contaminated dust particles. These particles, because of their size, can remain suspended in the air for long periods of time, even after the infected person has left the room. Some examples of diseases requiring airborne precautions are TB, measles and chicken pox.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

1. An inmate requiring airborne precautions should be assigned to a designated respiratory isolation room with special ventilation requirements. The door to this room must be closed at all possible times. If an inmate must move from the isolation room to another area of the facility, the inmate should wear a mask during transport. Anyone entering the isolation room to provide care to the inmate must wear a respirator.
- (b) Droplet precautions are designed to prevent the spread of organisms that travel on particles much larger than the droplet nuclei. These particles do not spend much time suspended in the air, and usually do not travel beyond a few feet of the inmate. These particles are produced when an inmate coughs, talks or sneezes. Examples of disease requiring droplet precautions are meningococcal meningitis, influenza, mumps and German measles (rubella).
 1. All staff should wear masks within 3 feet of the inmate. Inmate movement should be restricted to the minimum necessary for effective facility operations. The inmate should wear a mask during transport.
- (c) Contact precautions are designed to prevent the spread of organisms from an infected inmate through direct (touching the inmate) or indirect (touching surfaces or objects the inmate touched) contact. Examples of inmates who might be placed in contact precautions are those infected with the following:
 1. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
 2. Hepatitis A
 3. Scabies
 4. Impetigo
 5. Lice

The following guide shall be used to determine the appropriate precautions that are necessary to reduce the risk of infection transmission while inmates are being transported. Inmates shall receive training on the disease transmission process and will be provided with appropriate barrier devices.

Precautions for inmate contact and transportation

	GLOVES	SURGICAL MASKS	N95 MASKS	ISOLATION GOWNS
Contact				
Inmate	No	No	No	No
Personnel	Yes	No	No	Yes
Droplet				
Inmate	No	Yes	No	No
Personnel	No	Yes	No	Yes

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

Airborne				
Inmate	No	Yes	No	No
Personnel	No	No	Yes	No

723.3.10 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Responsible Physician or the authorized designee shall conduct a monthly inspection of areas where health services are provided to verify the following:

- The equipment is inspected and maintained to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- The area is clean and sanitary.
- The appropriate measures are being taken to ensure the unit is occupationally and environmentally safe.

723.3.11 REGULATED WASTE

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee, in coordination with the Responsible Physician, will provide for the management of biohazardous materials and waste and the establishment of a protocol for the decontamination of equipment used in medical and dental treatment. Medical and dental equipment decontamination shall comply with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Precautions may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Discarding biohazardous waste in red plastic bags marked with the word BIOHAZARD and displaying the international symbol for biohazardous material. Contaminated disposable PPE shall be discarded in these receptacles.
- (b) Whenever a large amount of fluid blood is present, an absorbent powder should be used to gelatinize the fluid, which should assist in clean up. Standard precautions shall be used when removing the product that should then be placed in a red biohazard bag.
- (c) Used biohazard bags shall be stored in covered, rigid waste receptacles in designated locations pending weekly removal by a biohazard waste removal contractor.
- (d) Records documenting biohazardous waste removal, spore count logs and cleaning logs shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

723.4 ECTOPARASITE CONTROL

Ectoparasite control will be initiated, where clinically indicated, immediately following the medical screening or when the inmate manifests signs and symptoms of lice or scabies.

- (a) Any inmate who indicates parasitical infection upon entering the facility shall be treated by a qualified health care professional.
- (b) Any inmate suspected of having lice/scabies may be referred to sick call by a corrections officer.
- (c) An inmate may access sick call if he/she believes there is a problem with lice/scabies.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

- (d) A qualified health care professional shall evaluate any inmate with a lice/scabies complaint. If there are positive findings, the inmate shall be treated for the infestation accordingly.
 - 1. The lice and scabies treatment guidelines will be followed by the qualified health care professional if a physician's order for administering medication is obtained.
 - (a) The prescribing physician shall be notified if the inmate is pregnant, as certain medications are contraindicated for pregnant women. An alternative topical application must be prescribed in these situations.
 - (b) Documentation in the medical record should include the patient's symptoms, observations regarding the condition, patient education and prescribed treatment.
 - 2. The inmate's clothing and linen shall be removed from his/her cell, placed in a plastic bag and sent to the laundry. These items are considered contaminated and must be disinfected by:
 - (a) Machine washing (hot cycle), machine drying (hot cycle), dry cleaning or ironing, or
 - (b) Storage in a plastic bag for non-washable items for 10-14 days (head lice), seven days (pubic lice). This method is not recommended for body lice.
 - (c) Isolation is not necessary as long as clothing and bedding are properly disinfected and inmates do not share items.
 - 1. An inmate having poor hygiene should be housed in a single cell until 24 hours after beginning treatment.
 - 2. Gloves are to be used for direct contact until the inmate has been treated and the clothing/bedding have been removed for disinfecting.
 - 3. Cellmates, sexual partners and any personnel having direct hands-on contact with an infected inmate should be evaluated for prophylactic treatment because of the long incubation period of the scabies parasite.

723.5 EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE CONTROL

All facility staff that may come in contact with another person's blood or bodily fluids shall follow these procedures and guidelines. For the purposes of this policy, contact with blood or bodily fluids is synonymous with BBP exposure.

All employees shall use the appropriate barrier precautions to prevent skin and mucous membrane exposure whenever contact with blood or bodily fluid is anticipated. Disposable gloves shall be worn, if reasonably possible, before making physical contact with any inmate and when handling the personal belongings of an inmate.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

Should gloves come in contact with blood or other bodily fluids, the gloves shall be disposed of as contaminated waste. Care should be taken to avoid touching other items (e.g., pens, books or other personal items) while wearing disposable gloves in a potentially contaminated environment. All procedures involving blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be done in a way to minimize splashing, spraying or otherwise generating droplets of those materials.

Eating, drinking, smoking, applying lip balm and handling contact lenses shall be prohibited in areas where the potential for exposure exists.

723.5.1 IMMUNIZATIONS

All facility staff members who may be exposed to, or have contact with, a communicable disease shall be offered appropriate treatment immunization. The ability of staff to provide health care services is predicated on a safe and secure working environment where employees feel safe to do their work, and assures public safety.

Staff shall also receive a TB test prior to job assignment and voluntary annual testing thereafter, at no cost to the employee.

The HBV immunization shall be available to all employees who have direct inmate contact and who test negative for HBV antibodies. The immunization is voluntary and provided at no cost to the employee. Employees who decline the offer of immunization and/or test shall be required to sign a waiver. Employees receiving immunization and testing shall be required to sign a consent form. Employees may reverse their decision to decline at any time by signing a consent form.

723.5.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The PPE is the last line of defense against communicable disease. Therefore, the following equipment is provided to all personnel to assist in the protection against such exposures:

- Disposable latex gloves
- Safety glasses or goggles
- Rescue mask with a one-way valve
- Alcohol (or similar substance) to flush skin

The PPE should be inspected at the start of each shift and replaced immediately after each use and when it becomes damaged.

723.5.3 DECONTAMINATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

After using any reusable PPE, it shall be washed or disinfected and stored appropriately. If it is not reusable (e.g., disposable gloves), it shall be discarded in a biohazard waste container.

Any PPE that becomes punctured, torn or loses its integrity shall be removed as soon as reasonably feasible. The employee shall wash up and replace the PPE if the job has not been terminated. If the situation resulted in a contaminated non-intact skin event, the affected area shall be decontaminated as described below.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

A contaminated reusable PPE that must be transported prior to cleaning shall be placed into a biohazard waste bag. Gloves shall be worn while handling the biohazard waste bag and during placement into the biohazard waste container. The gloves shall be included with the waste.

723.5.4 DECONTAMINATION OF SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES

Personnel shall wash their hands as soon as possible following the removal of potentially contaminated gloves. Antibacterial soap and warm water or an approved disinfectant shall be used, paying particular attention to the fingernails.

If an employee's intact skin contacts someone else's blood or bodily fluids or other potentially infectious materials, the employee shall immediately wash the exposed part of his/her body with soap and warm water and/or an approved disinfectant as soon as possible. If the skin becomes grossly contaminated, body washing shall be followed by an approved hospital strength disinfectant. If large areas of the employee's skin are contaminated, the employee shall shower as soon as reasonably possible, using warm water and soap and/or an approved disinfectant. Medical treatment should be obtained.

Contaminated non-intact skin (e.g., injured skin, open wound) shall be cleaned using an approved disinfectant and then dressed or bandaged as required. Medical treatment is required. All hand, skin and mucous-membrane washing that takes place shall be done in the designated cleaning or decontamination area. Cleaning shall not be done in the kitchen, bathrooms or other locations not designated as a cleaning or decontamination area.

723.5.5 DECONTAMINATION OF CLOTHING

Contaminated clothing such as uniforms and undergarments shall be removed as soon as reasonably feasible and rinsed in cold water to prevent the setting of bloodstains. If the clothing may be washed in soap and hot water, do so as soon as reasonably possible.

If the clothing must be dry-cleaned, place it into a biohazard waste bag and give it to the ECO. The ECO will secure a dry cleaner that is capable of cleaning contaminated clothing, and shall inform the dry cleaner of the potential contamination. The cost of dry cleaning shall be paid according to labor contract agreements.

Contaminated leather boots shall be brushed and scrubbed with detergent and hot water. If the contaminant soaked through the boot, the boot shall be discarded and replaced. The cost of replacement shall be paid according to labor contract agreements.

723.5.6 DECONTAMINATION OF VEHICLES

Contaminated vehicles and components such as the seats, radios and doors, shall be washed with soap and warm water and disinfected with an approved germicide as soon as reasonably feasible.

723.5.7 DECONTAMINATION OF THE CLEANING AREA

The ECO shall designate a location in the facility that will serve as the area for cleaning/decontamination. This area is to be used to keep equipment clean and sanitary and for employees to wash any potential contamination from their bodies. This area is to be thoroughly cleaned after

Communicable Diseases

each use and to be maintained in a clean and sanitary order at all times between each use. The application of cosmetics, smoking of cigarettes and consumption of food and drink are prohibited in this area at all times.

723.6 SHARPS AND ITEMS THAT CUT OR PUNCTURE

All personnel shall avoid using or holding sharps (needles) unless they are assisting medical personnel or collecting them for evidence. Unless required for reasons related to evidence preservation, employees are not to recap sharps. If recapping is necessary, a one-handed method shall be employed to avoid a finger prick. Disposal, when possible, shall be into a puncture-proof biohazard container.

All sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., broken glass, razors and knives) shall be treated cautiously to avoid cutting, stabbing or puncturing one's self or any other person. In addition, if a sharp object contains known or suspected blood or other bodily fluids, that item is to be treated as a contaminated item. If the item is not evidence, touching it with the hands shall be avoided. Rather, use a device such as tongs or a broom and a dustpan to clean up debris. If the material must be touched, protective gloves shall be worn.

723.7 POST-EXPOSURE REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP REQUIREMENTS

In actual or suspected employee exposure incidents, proper documentation and follow-up action must occur to limit potential liabilities and to ensure the best protection and care for the employees.

723.7.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT EXPOSURE

To provide appropriate and timely treatment should exposure occur, all employees should verbally report the exposure to their immediate supervisor and complete a written exposure report as soon as possible following the exposure or suspected exposure. That report should be submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. Employees should document in the exposure report whether they would like the person who was the source of the exposure to be tested for communicable diseases.

723.7.2 SUPERVISOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The supervisor on-duty shall investigate every exposure that occurs as soon as reasonably possible following the incident, while gathering the following information:

- (a) Name and employee identification number of the employee exposed
- (b) Date and time of incident
- (c) Location of incident
- (d) What potentially infectious materials were involved
- (e) Source of material or person
- (f) Current location of material or person
- (g) Work being done during exposure

Communicable Diseases

- (h) How the incident occurred or was caused
- (i) PPE in use at the time of the incident
- (j) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the employee of the laws and regulations concerning disclosure of the identity and infectious status of a source, and of information contained in this policy regarding source testing.

If the ECO is unavailable to seek testing of the person who was the source of the exposure, it is the responsibility of the exposed employee's supervisor to ensure testing is sought according to the guidelines in this policy.

723.7.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

Any employee who was exposed or who suspects he/she was exposed to HIV or to hepatitis B or C should be seen by a physician or qualified health care professional as soon as reasonably possible.

The doctor or qualified health care professional should be given the supervisor's report and the employee's medical records relevant to the visit and examination. The blood of the exposed employee shall be tested.

The qualified health care professional will provide the ECO and/or the Office's risk manager with a written opinion/evaluation of the exposed employee's medical condition. This opinion should only contain the following information:

- If a post-exposure treatment is indicated for the employee
- If the employee received a post-exposure treatment
- Confirmation that the employee received the evaluation results
- Confirmation that the employee was informed of any medical condition that could result from the exposure incident and whether further treatment or evaluation will be required
- Whether communicable disease testing from the source is warranted, and if so, which diseases the testing should include

All other findings or diagnosis shall remain confidential and are not to be included in the written report.

723.7.4 COUNSELING

The Office shall provide the exposed employee (and his/her family if necessary) the opportunity for counseling and consultation.

723.7.5 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

Most of the information involved in this process must remain confidential. The ECO shall ensure that all records and reports are kept in the strictest confidence. The ECO shall be responsible for

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Communicable Diseases

maintaining records containing the employee's treatment status and the results of examinations, medical testing and follow-up procedures.

The Office's risk manager shall be responsible for keeping the name and Social Security number of the employee and copies of any information provided to the consulting health care professional on file.

This information is confidential and should not be disclosed to anyone without the employee's written consent (except as required by law). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure should be kept confidential as well.

723.7.6 SOURCE TESTING

Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed member, or when it is otherwise appropriate. Source testing is the responsibility of the ECO. If the ECO is unavailable to seek timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the Jail Commander to ensure testing is sought.

Source testing may be achieved by:

- (a) Obtaining consent from the individual.
- (b) Filing a request with a state or local health officer to order bloodborne pathogen testing when an employee is exposed to the bodily fluids of an arrestee (RCW 70.24.340; WAC 246-100-206).
- (c) Receiving an order from the Jail Commander for bloodborne pathogen testing for a detainee at the jail (RCW 70.24.360; WAC 246-100-206).

Since there is the potential for overlap between the different manners in which source testing may occur, the ECO is responsible for coordinating the testing to prevent unnecessary or duplicate testing.

The ECO should seek the consent of the individual for testing and consult the Prosecuting Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if the individual refuses.

Detoxification and Withdrawal

727.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Significant percentages of inmates have a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse. Newly incarcerated individuals may enter the facility while under the influence of a substance or they may develop symptoms of alcohol or drug withdrawal. This policy is intended to ensure that the staff is able to recognize the symptoms of intoxication and withdrawal from alcohol or drugs, and that those inmates who are intoxicated or experiencing withdrawal are provided appropriate medical treatment.

This policy also identifies protocols to be used by qualified health care professionals. These protocols are appropriate for inmates who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs or who are experiencing withdrawal from any type of substance abuse.

727.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Alcohol withdrawal - A medical condition characterized by physiological changes that occur when alcohol intake is discontinued in an individual who is addicted to alcohol.

Detoxification - The process by which an individual is gradually withdrawn from drugs by the administration of decreasing doses of the drug on which the person is physiologically dependent, or a drug that is cross-tolerant to the dependent drug, or a drug that medical research has demonstrated to be effective in detoxifying the individual from the dependent drug.

727.2 POLICY

Withdrawal from alcohol or drugs can be a life-threatening medical condition requiring professional medical intervention. It is the policy of this office to provide proper medical care to inmates who suffer from drug or alcohol overdose or withdrawal.

To lessen the risk of a life-threatening medical emergency and to promote the safety and security of all persons in the facility, staff shall respond promptly to medical symptoms presented by inmates.

727.3 STAFF RESPONSIBILITY

Staff should remain alert to signs of drug and alcohol overdose and withdrawal. These symptoms include, but are not limited to, sweating, nausea, abdominal cramps, anxiety, agitation, tremors, hallucinations, rapid breathing and generalized aches and pains. Any staff member who suspects that an inmate may be suffering from overdose or experiencing withdrawal symptoms shall promptly notify the Jail Commaner.

727.4 PROCEDURE

Inmates who are observed experiencing severe, life-threatening intoxication (overdose) or withdrawal symptoms will be promptly seen by a physician or referred to an off-site emergency facility for treatment. Detoxification shall be conducted under medical supervision at the facility or in a hospital or community detoxification center under appropriate security conditions.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Detoxification and Withdrawal

If the qualified health care professional determines that an inmate is at risk for progression to a more severe level of withdrawal, the inmate will be appropriately housed in an area where he/she can be kept under constant observation by qualified health care professionals or trained correctional staff.

727.5 WITHDRAWAL AND DETOXIFICATION PROTOCOLS

Protocols are available to the qualified health care professionals to guide the care and treatment of individuals who are intoxicated or experiencing drug and/or alcohol withdrawal. These protocols, which have been developed and approved by the Responsible Physician, fall within nationally accepted guidelines and are reviewed annually.

When dealing with inmates who are in a custody situation, qualified health care professionals shall utilize detoxification protocols in accordance with local, state and federal laws.

No direct supervision is required at the time of identifying and initiating care. Overall supervision is provided by the Responsible Physician. Qualified health care professionals shall evaluate and provide care to patients utilizing written procedures and/or physician orders.

727.6 ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS CHART

The following chart describes typical symptoms of mild, moderate and severe withdrawal. It is to be used as a guide for determining when to refer inmates to a qualified health care professional.

Not all symptoms are always present.

	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE (Delirium Tremens)
ANXIETY	Mild restlessness and anxiety	Obvious motor restlessness	Extreme restlessness and agitation with appearance of intense fear is common
APPETITE	Impaired appetite	Marked anorexia	Often rejects all food and fluid except alcohol
BLOOD PRESSURE	Normal or slightly elevated systolic	Usually elevated systolic	Elevated systolic and diastolic
CONFUSION	Oriented, no confusion	Variable confusion	Marked confusion and disorientation
CONVULSIONS	No	May occur	Severe convulsions are common
HALLUCINATIONS	No hallucinations	Often vague, transient, visual and auditory hallucinations and delusions, often with insight, often occurring only at night	Visual and occasional auditory hallucinations, usually of fearful or threatening content. Misidentification of persons and frightening delusions relating to hallucinatory experiences

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Detoxification and Withdrawal

MOTOR CONTROL	Inner "shaky"	Visible tremulousness	Gross uncontrollable shaking
NAUSEA	Nausea	Nausea and vomiting	Dry heaves and vomiting
PULSE	Tachycardia	Pulse 100-120	Pulse 120-140
SLEEP	Restless sleep or insomnia	Marked insomnia and nightmares	Total wakefulness
SWEATING	None or slight	Obvious	Extreme

Administration of Psychotropic Medication

729.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines under which an inmate may be involuntarily administered psychotropic medications during a mental health emergency, to protect the safety of the inmate and others.

729.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Mental health emergency - Any emergency situation that requires an immediate response to an individual in psychiatric crisis, for the preservation of life or the prevention of serious bodily harm to the inmate, staff or others. It is not necessary for harm to take place or to become unavoidable prior to involuntary treatment being imposed.

Psychotropic medication - Any medication prescribed for the treatment of symptoms of psychoses and other mental and emotional disorders.

729.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that an inmate may be involuntarily given psychotropic medication on an emergency basis only when the inmate is found by a physician to be a danger to him/herself or others by reason of mental disorders.

729.3 MEDICATION IN AN EMERGENCY

Psychotropic medication shall not be administered to an inmate absent an emergency unless the inmate has given his/her informed consent or administration has been authorized under a court order (RCW 10.77.065).

Involuntary emergency administration of psychotropic medication shall occur only under the following conditions:

- The inmate has been afforded interventions, beginning with the least restrictive options, as approved by the Responsible Physician or psychiatrist.
- The administration and duration are authorized by a physician.
- A physician specifies the conditions under which the medication is to be administered.

The details of each condition must be documented in the inmate's medical record.

This policy limits the number of times that involuntary psychotropic medication may be administered to one dose only during the mental health emergency, as defined by a qualified health care professional. If the emergency is not resolved, the inmate shall be transferred from the jail to an appropriate facility that is designed to treat mental health emergencies.

Psychotropic medication shall not be administered for disciplinary reasons.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Administration of Psychotropic Medication

729.3.1 PROCEDURES

When it has been determined that an inmate's behavior might lead to death or injury to the inmate or others, and that a mental health emergency is imminent, the following procedures shall be followed:

- The inmate shall be subdued by custody personnel using tactics that provide the safest resolution for the inmate and the involved staff given the circumstances.
- The qualified health care professional shall evaluate the inmate for any injuries and mental status. If there are no qualified health care professional available, the inmate shall be transported to an appropriate facility that is designed to treat mental health emergencies as soon as reasonably practicable.
- The Responsible Physician shall be contacted for direction.
- If psychotropic medication is authorized by the Responsible Physician, the qualified health care professional will first attempt to gain inmate consent.
- If consent is not obtained, the medication shall be involuntarily administered in the safest manner possible.
- The inmate will be monitored for any adverse reactions and side effects twice every hour by custody personnel.
- A qualified health care professional shall check the inmate at 30-minute intervals for the first two hours.
- The inmate shall be evaluated by the Responsible Physician within 24 hours to determine continued treatment planning.
- If the emergency is not resolved with a single dose of medication, or if the inmate does not continue treatment on a voluntary basis, consideration should be given to the prompt transfer of the inmate to an appropriate facility that is designed to treat mental health emergencies.
- All clinical interaction with the inmate shall be fully documented in the inmate's medical record and shall include the date and time of treatment and the signature of the qualified health care professional.

729.3.2 POST ADMINISTRATION CARE

Less restrictive treatment alternatives should be developed as soon as reasonably practicable.

Clinical Decisions

732.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that a coordinated effort between the Responsible Physician and the Jail Commander is needed to ensure an adequate health care system. It emphasizes the importance of clinical decisions being the sole responsibility of the qualified health care professional.

732.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Clinical decisions - The process of formulating a differential diagnosis with information gathered from an inmate's medical history and physical and mental examinations, developing a list of possible causes and ordering tests to help refine the list or identify a specific disease.

Differential diagnosis - A systematic method of identifying unknowns or diagnosing a specific disease using a set of symptoms and testing as a process of elimination.

732.2 POLICY

Clinical decisions and actions regarding inmate health care are the sole responsibility of qualified health care professionals and should not be countermanded by others. The Responsible Physician shall be responsible for arranging for appropriate health resources and for determining what services are needed. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for providing the custodial support to ensure a safe and secure environment for delivery of services and accessibility to the inmates.

732.3 MEDICAL AUTONOMY

Clinical decisions shall be made only after a thorough evaluation of the patient's complaint and physical or mental condition. The implementation of clinical decisions is to be completed in an effective and safe manner that does not violate the security regulations of the facility.

732.4 PROBLEM RESOLUTION

Any issues arising because of the clinical decision process shall be reviewed under the provisions of the Continuous Quality Improvement Policy using medical records, grievances, staff complaints and any other relevant data.

Health-Trained Staff

734.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process for inmates to access 24 hour health care services in the event that a qualified health care professional is not on-site.

734.2 POLICY

734.3 DUTIES OF THE HEALTH-TRAINED STAFF

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee, will be responsible for the following

- Reviewing the screening forms completed during the booking process for any follow-up care needed.
- Managing triage of health care requests.
- Preparing inmates and their medical records for sick call.
- Assisting with the implementation of orders regarding diets, housing and work assignments.

734.4 TRAINING

The Jail Commander, shall be responsible for developing a training curriculum for the health-trained staff positions and for the delivery of that training, which shall include the following:

- Instruction on proper action in the case of a medical emergency.
- Documentation requirements.
- Appropriate triage of health care requests and follow-up.
- Confidentiality of health information.

734.5 UNREASONABLE BARRIERS

No member of the Adams County Sheriff's Office correctional facility shall create unreasonable barriers that affect an inmate's access to health care services. The following are examples of conduct that are likely to create unreasonable barriers and are prohibited:

- (a) Punishing inmates for seeking care for their serious health needs.
- (b) Assessing excessive inmate medical fees that prevent or deter inmates from seeking care for their serious health needs.
- (c) Deterring inmates from seeking care for their serious health needs by scheduling sick call at unreasonable times.

Suicide Prevention and Intervention

738.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the suicide prevention and intervention to identify, monitor and, when necessary, provide for emergency response and treatment of inmates who present a suicide risk while incarcerated at the office detention facilities.

This policy is intended to reduce the risk of self-inflicted injury or death by providing tools to the staff that will allow a timely and organized emergency response to suicide, suicide attempts or an inmate's unspoken indication that suicide is being considered. The three key components of this plan are evaluation, training and screening with intervention.

738.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to minimize the incidence of suicide by establishing and maintaining a comprehensive suicide prevention and intervention program designed to identify inmates who are at risk of suicide and to intervene appropriately whenever possible. The program shall be developed and approved by the local public health entity and reviewed annually by the Jail Commander. A copy of this policy shall be maintained in each unit of the facility where it can be easily accessed by all staff members.

738.3 STAFF TRAINING

All facility staff members who are responsible for supervising inmates shall receive initial and annual training on suicide risk identification, prevention and intervention, to include, at minimum:

- The provisions of this policy.
- Identification of the warning signs and indicators of potential suicide, including training on suicide risk factors.
- Identification of the demographic and cultural parameters of suicidal behavior, including incidence and variations in precipitating factors.
- Responding to suicidal and depressed inmates.
- Communication between corrections and health care personnel.
- Using referral procedures.
- Housing observation and suicide watch-level procedures.
- Follow-up monitoring of inmates who attempt suicide.

Recommendations for modification to suicide training should be directed to the Jail Commander, who shall review the recommendations and approve, if appropriate.

738.4 SCREENING AND INTERVENTION

All inmates shall undergo medical and mental health screening during the intake process. A portion of the intake medical screening is devoted to assessing inmates at risk for suicide. Upon an inmate

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Suicide Prevention and Intervention

entering the facility, he/she should be assessed by custody staff for the ability to answer medical and mental health screening questions.

Any inmate who appears to be unable to answer the initial medical screening questions shall be examined by a qualified health care professional at a designated hospital and receive medical clearance before acceptance into the jail. Inmates who refuse to answer these questions shall be placed under observation until the screening can be completed or until sufficient information is obtained to allow the staff to make appropriate decisions concerning housing and care.

Staff members shall promptly refer any inmate who is at risk for suicide to classification, health services and mental health services. The inmate shall remain under direct and constant observation in a safe setting until designated staff makes appropriate health care and housing decisions.

738.5 SUICIDE WATCH

An observation log shall be maintained for each inmate on suicide watch. A staff member shall be designated to make a direct visual observation of the inmate twice every 30 minutes at approximately 15-minute intervals. Each staff member who is required to observe the inmate shall make notations in the observation log documenting the time of observation and a brief description of the inmate's behavior.

An inmate classified as actively suicidal must be continuously monitored by direct visual observation of a corrections officer. While monitoring may be supplemented by video monitoring, it may never be a substitute for direct visual monitoring.

The status of suicidal inmates should be readily identifiable in a manner discernible by staff. When standard-issue clothing presents a security or medical risk to the inmate or others, the inmate shall be supplied with a security garment that is designed to promote inmate safety and not cause unnecessary humiliation and degradation. Use of the security garment shall be documented in the inmate's health record. Suicidal inmates shall not be permitted to retain undergarments or any other item that can be fashioned into an implement for hanging (e.g., plastic bags, shoelaces or sheets). Inmates shall not be permitted to keep personal property while housed on suicide watch and shall not be permitted to possess razors or other sharp objects, such as pencils, items with staples or any other item that may be used to cause a self-inflicted injury. Physical restraints should only be used as a last resort measure. The decision to use or discontinue use of restraints should be made in consultation with qualified health care professionals.

Inmates who are not actively suicidal but who have expressed suicidal thoughts or have a recent history of self-injurious behavior should be observed by staff at irregular intervals, not to exceed every 15 minutes.

738.5.1 INTERVENTION

Any suicide attempt is a medical emergency. Staff should take action to facilitate emergency medical care and preserve and collect evidence as necessary. A qualified health care professional should be summoned immediately any time the staff suspects a suicide attempt is imminent. Staff

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Suicide Prevention and Intervention

should take reasonable and appropriate precautions to mitigate the ability of the inmate to injure him/herself, and should consider establishing and maintaining a non-threatening conversation with the inmate while awaiting assistance. If a qualified health care professional is not immediately available, the inmate should be placed in an appropriate and safe location until such time as qualified health care professionals or the Responsible Physician is available.

Following a suicide attempt, staff should initiate a medical emergency response and initiate and continue appropriate life-saving measures until relieved by qualified health care professionals. The arriving medical staff should perform the appropriate medical evaluation and intervention. The Responsible Physician or the authorized designee should be notified in situations when referral and transportation to the emergency room of a local hospital is required.

738.5.2 NOTIFICATION

In the event of an attempted or completed suicide, the Jail Commander should be promptly notified. The Jail Commander should notify the Sheriff.

The location where a suicide or attempted suicide has occurred should be treated as a crime scene after the inmate has been removed from the cell or after emergency medical care is rendered. The area should be secured and access-controlled to preserve evidence until the appropriate investigation can be completed.

All suicides or attempted suicides shall be documented in an incident report. Any injury must be documented in an inmate injury report.

All in-custody deaths, including those resulting from suicide, should be investigated and documented in accordance with the Reporting Inmate Deaths Policy.

738.6 FOLLOW-UP

Qualified health care professionals should evaluate any inmate placed on suicide watch within 24 hours of placement. After evaluation, qualified health care professionals should make a recommendation whether to keep the inmate on suicide watch. Only a qualified health care professional may remove an inmate from suicide watch.

All changes in inmate status should be reported to the qualified health care professional to ensure the inmate receives appropriate care. The inmate's health record should be updated to reflect all contacts, treatment and any other relevant information, and the records maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

Although the goal of this program is to significantly reduce the risk of in-custody deaths, the ongoing care of suicidal inmates after release must also be considered. Inmates who are at risk for suicide should work with local or area mental health resources and inmate families after release. A corrections officer should complete the necessary application, documenting the reasons why the inmate is believed to be suicidal. The completed application should accompany the released inmate to the designated facility.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Suicide Prevention and Intervention

738.6.1 DEBRIEFING

Any suicide attempt or death of an inmate or on-site staff member requires a staff debriefing. Information will be communicated to the oncoming n/a and staff to apprise them of the incident and actions taken with regard to the incident. Such debriefing will be appropriately documented and shall be reviewed by administration, security and the Responsible Physician.

738.7 TRANSPORTATION

Inmates at risk for suicide pose additional challenges during transport and while being held in court holding facilities. The transportation staff should take reasonable steps to closely monitor at-risk inmates whenever they are transported or held in any cell that is not designated as a suicide-watch cell. All additional security and monitoring measures implemented by the staff should be documented in the inmate's record. The transporting corrections officer should ensure that the suicide threat or other danger is communicated to personnel at the receiving facility.

Inmate Death - Clinical Care Review

740.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the actions and notifications required in the event of an in-custody death and the medical care received by the inmate. The policy requires that a review of all in-custody deaths be conducted to assess the appropriateness of the clinical care provided and the effectiveness of the facility's policies and procedures.

740.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Administrative review - An assessment of the facility's emergency response actions surrounding the death of an inmate. The purpose of the administrative review is to identify areas where operations, policies and procedures may be improved.

Clinical mortality review (CMR) - An assessment of the medical condition of the inmate prior to treatment, the clinical care provided by contractors and the circumstances of the death. The purpose of the CMR is to identify areas of patient care or system policies and procedures that may be improved.

Psychological autopsy - A written reconstruction of an inmate's life with an emphasis on factors that may have contributed to his/her death. This is sometimes referred to as a psychological reconstruction and is usually conducted by a psychologist or other qualified mental health care professional.

740.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all in-custody deaths are reviewed to determine the appropriateness of the clinical care provided, to determine whether existing policies are appropriate or if revision is necessary and to identify any other issues associated with the circumstances of the death. A postmortem examination should be performed according to the laws of the jurisdiction if the cause of death is unknown, if the death occurred under suspicious circumstances or if the inmate was not under current medical care.

740.3 NOTIFICATIONS

In the event of an in-custody death, all authorities with jurisdiction, including the County Prosecutor or the authorized designee shall immediately be notified by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee at the time of death.

Information regarding the individual designated by the deceased inmate for notification should be provided to the County Prosecutor or the authorized designee, who is charged with the responsibility of making such notifications.

740.4 DOCUMENTATION

The Corrections Officer on-duty at the time of the in-custody death shall ensure that all witnessed facts concerning the death are documented. Written documentation should include, but is not

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Death - Clinical Care Review

limited to, the time of death, the preceding circumstances surrounding the death, nature of the death, treatment rendered and who was notified of the death and by whom.

740.5 DEATH REVIEW

All death within the jail will be investigated by the Adams County Sheriff's Officer or other Agency as deemed appropriate by the Sheriff.

Medical Equipment and Supply Control

744.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the control and inventory process to be utilized in accounting for all medical equipment and supplies. Medical equipment and supplies can pose a hazard for both the inmate population and the staff. Unauthorized possession of medical equipment and supplies constitutes possession of contraband. Unauthorized use of medical equipment and supplies violates inmate rules detailed in the inmate handbook. Since it is necessary to have a well-stocked medical space within the secure perimeter of the facility, there must be a plan to ensure that equipment and medical supplies are accounted for and tightly controlled.

744.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all medical equipment, including sharps, dental instruments, needles and other items must be tightly controlled so they cannot be used as weapons or to facilitate the injection of drugs or other substances. Additionally, these tools and supplies must be controlled to prevent exposure to biohazards.

744.3 STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of the Jail Commander to ensure that the inmate handbook clearly defines the unauthorized possession and/or use of medical equipment and supplies as a rule violation that may result in discipline.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall create and maintain an inventory log for all medical equipment and supplies. This log will be utilized by medical personnel who work within the facility to track and control medical equipment and supplies. When not in use, all medical equipment and supplies shall be stored in a secure manner to prevent unauthorized access.

Continuation of Care

746.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish and maintain a proactive health system in the facility that fosters the continuation of health care needs that, if discontinued, would have a negative effect on the health of the inmate. The sole objective is to maintain or improve the health of the inmates. This policy is intended to ensure that inmates receive health services in keeping with current community standards as ordered by qualified health care professionals.

746.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all inmates shall have access to the continuation of care for a health issue, provided the treatment plan meets community standards. The inmate's health care needs will be assessed by qualified health care professionals and continued as determined or referred after release.

Informed Consent and Right to Refuse Medical Care

749.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that inmates have a right to make informed decisions regarding their health care. It establishes the conditions under which informed consent should be obtained prior to treatment, when medical care may proceed without consent, the documentation process for the refusal of medical care and the retention of refusal forms.

749.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informed consent - The written agreement by an inmate to a treatment, examination or procedure. Consent is sought after the inmate has received the material facts about the nature, consequences and risks of the proposed treatment, the examination or procedure, the alternatives to the treatment and the prognosis if the proposed treatment is not undertaken, in a language understood by the inmate.

749.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that, generally, all health care examinations, treatments and procedures shall be conducted with the informed consent of the inmate. Exceptions may include emergencies, life-threatening conditions and public health matters.

749.3 INFORMED CONSENT

The qualified health care professional initiating treatment shall inform the inmate of the nature of the treatment and its possible side effects and risks, as well as the risks associated with not having the treatment.

Appropriate arrangements shall be made to provide language translation services as needed before an inmate signs any informed consent form.

749.4 REFUSAL OF TREATMENT

When an inmate refuses medical, mental health or dental treatment or medication, he/she shall be counseled regarding the necessity of the treatment/medication and the consequences of refusal.

Documentation regarding the inmate's mental status shall be noted in the jail log.

Any time there is a concern about the decision-making capacity of the inmate, an evaluation shall be conducted, particularly if the refusal is for critical or acute care.

All refusals of psychotropic medication shall be referred to the Responsible Physician or the authorized designee.

Any time an inmate refuses to take his/her medication, attend sick call or a scheduled medical appointment, it shall be documented in the jail log.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Informed Consent and Right to Refuse Medical Care

The inmate may revoke his/her refusal at any time.

Inmate Health Care Communication

752.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish and maintain effective communication between the treating qualified health care professionals and custody personnel. This communication is essential at all levels of the organization to ensure the health and safety of all occupants of the facility.

752.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that effective communication shall occur between the Jail Commander and the treating qualified health care professionals regarding any significant health issues of an inmate. All health issues should be considered during classification and housing decisions in order to preserve the health and safety of the occupants of this facility.

When a qualified health care professional recognizes that an inmate will require accommodation due to a medical or mental health condition, custody personnel shall be promptly notified in writing.

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for establishing measurable goals relating to processes that enhance good communication between the qualified health care professionals and the custody staff. The Jail Commander should also establish, in writing, the desired performance objectives relating to practices that support good communication between the qualified health care professionals and the custody staff. The Jail Commander should review the documents annually for any necessary revisions or updates in support of continuous improvement in the delivery of health care services.

752.3 MANAGING SPECIAL NEEDS INMATES

Upon an inmate's arrival at the facility, the qualified health care professional, in consultation with the custody staff, should determine if the inmate has any special needs.

- (a) If staff determines that an inmate has special needs, a communication form or other appropriate documentation relating to special needs should be completed and sent to classification personnel, the n/a and the housing officer. This is to ensure that the inmate is assigned to a housing unit that is equipped to meet his/her special needs.
- (b) The qualified health care professional should arrange for the appropriate follow-up evaluation.
- (c) The health care of special needs inmates should be continuous and ongoing. At minimum, the inmate should be seen by the Responsible Physician or a qualified health care professional at least once every 90 days to evaluate his/her continued designation as a special needs inmate.
- (d) Inmates who have been determined by qualified health care professionals to require a special needs classification should be seen at least once monthly by a qualified health care professional.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Health Care Communication

- (e) Prior to transfer to another facility, a medical transfer summary should be completed detailing any special requirements that should be considered while the inmate is in transit and upon his/her arrival at the destination. Discharge planning should be included, as appropriate.
- (f) A treatment plan should be developed for each inmate and should include, at a minimum:
 - 1. The frequency of follow-up for medical evaluation and anticipated adjustments of the treatment modality.
 - 2. The type and frequency of diagnostic testing and therapeutic regimens.
 - 3. When appropriate, instructions about diet, exercise, adaptation to the correctional environment and using prescribed medications.
- (g) When clinically indicated, the qualified health care professionals and the custody personnel should consult regarding the condition and capabilities of inmates with known medical and/or psychiatric illnesses or developmental disabilities prior to any of the following:
 - 1. Housing assignment
 - 2. Program or job assignment
 - 3. Admissions to, and transfers from or between institutions
 - 4. Disciplinary measures for mentally ill patients
- (h) Qualified health care professionals and custody personnel should communicate about inmates who require special accommodation. These include, but are not limited to, inmates who are:
 - 1. Chronically ill
 - 2. Undergoing dialysis
 - 3. In an adult facility, as an adolescent
 - 4. Currently in treatment for a communicable disease
 - 5. Physically disabled
 - 6. Pregnant
 - 7. Frail or elderly
 - 8. Terminally ill
 - 9. Mentally ill or suicidal
 - 10. Developmentally disabled

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Health Care Communication

752.4 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

In the event that there is no mutual agreement regarding an individual or group of inmates who require special accommodation for medical or mental health conditions, supervisors in the respective chain of command within the health care and custody staff should address these issues.

Forensic Evidence

754.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to maintain credibility between the inmates and the facility's qualified health care professionals by establishing clear guidelines restricting facility health care professionals from participating in the collection of forensic evidence for disciplinary or legal proceedings.

754.1.1 DEFINITION

Definitions related to this policy include:

Forensic evidence - Physical or psychological data collected from an inmate that may be used against the inmate in disciplinary or legal proceedings.

754.2 POLICY

Qualified health care professionals of this facility are generally prohibited from participating in the collection of forensic evidence or performing psychological evaluations for disciplinary or legal proceedings.

Qualified health care professionals of this facility should not be involved in the collection of forensic evidence except when complying with state laws requiring the collection of blood samples from inmates, provided the inmate has consented to the procedure and staff are not involved in any punitive action against the inmate.

Qualified health care professionals of this facility may collect blood or urine for testing for alcohol or drugs when it is done for medical purposes and under a physician's order. Qualified health care professionals of this facility may conduct inmate-specific, court-ordered laboratory tests and examinations or radiology procedures with the consent of the inmate.

Qualified health care professionals of this facility are prohibited from being involved in the following procedures:

- (a) Body cavity searches
- (b) Psychological evaluations for use in adversarial proceedings
- (c) Blood draws for lab studies ordered by the court, without inmate consent
- (d) Any medical procedure, except emergency lifesaving measures, that does not have the inmate's written consent

It shall be the responsibility of the Sheriff or the authorized designee to arrange for appropriately trained professionals to collect forensic evidence for disciplinary or legal proceedings.

Oral Care

756.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The intent of this policy is to ensure that inmates have access to dental care and treatment for serious dental needs. While the focus of this policy is primarily on urgent and emergent dental care, as with medical or mental health care, dental care is available based upon patient need.

756.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Infection control practices - Are defined by the American Dental Association (ADA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as including sterilizing instruments, disinfecting equipment and properly disposing of hazardous waste.

Oral care - Includes instruction in oral hygiene, examinations and treatment of dental problems. Instruction in oral hygiene minimally includes information on plaque control and the proper brushing of teeth.

Oral examination - Includes taking or reviewing the patient's oral history, an extra-oral head and neck examination, charting of teeth and examination of the hard and soft tissue of the oral cavity with a mouth mirror, explorer and adequate illumination.

Oral screening - Includes visual observation of the teeth and gums, and notation of any obvious or gross abnormalities requiring immediate referral to a dentist.

Oral treatment - Includes the full range of services that in the supervising dentist's judgment are necessary for proper mastication and for maintaining the inmate's health status.

756.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that oral care is provided under the direction of a dentist licensed in this state and that care is timely and includes immediate access for urgent or painful conditions. There are established priorities for care when, in the dentist's judgment, the inmate's health would otherwise be adversely affected.

756.3 ACCESS TO DENTAL SERVICES

Emergency and medically required dental care is provided to each inmate upon request. Dental services are not limited to extractions. It is the goal of dental services to alleviate pain and suffering, ensure that inmates do not lose teeth merely as a consequence of incarceration and to provide appropriate dental service whenever medically required to maintain nutrition.

Access to dental services should be as follows:

- (a) All inmates wishing to see the dentist for a non-emergency issue shall complete a sick call form. Requests should be triaged according to the nature and severity of the problem and should be seen by a dentist according to assigned priority. Inmates

Oral Care

requesting dental services on weekends or after hours will initially be evaluated by a qualified health care professional and referred appropriately.

- (b) If an inmate suffers obvious trauma or other dental emergency, the qualified health care professional may arrange for immediate access to a dentist or may transfer the inmate to an emergency room for treatment.
- (c) Inmates who are furloughed or sentenced to work release or another form of community release may see their own dentist pursuant to approval of scheduling arrangements with facility medical and custody staff. The inmate will be financially responsible for any payment. The Office is under no obligation to transport the inmate to this appointment.
- (d) Records documenting all dental treatment should be maintained in the inmate's medical record file and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules. Examination results should be recorded on a uniform dental record using a numbered system.
- (e) Medications prescribed by a dentist should be administered in accordance with pharmacy procedures and documented in the inmate's medical record.
- (f) Necessary dental services identified by a dentist that are not available on-site should be provided by referral to community resources as deemed necessary by the facility dentist.

756.4 DENTAL CARE OPTIONS

Inmates should be offered a dental screening by a qualified health care professional or a dentist within 14 days of incarceration, unless such a screening was completed within the past six months. This dental screening should include an evaluation of the current dental status and instruction on oral hygiene and preventive oral education.

Inmates should be offered a dental examination, supported by diagnostic X-rays if necessary, by a dentist within 12 months of incarceration.

Inmates who are scheduled to be incarcerated for less than 12 months should have access to the treatment of dental pain, fillings, extractions of non-restorable teeth, cleaning and treatment of symptomatic areas and repair of partials and dentures.

Pharmaceutical Operations

758.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the procedures and protocols under which the facility must manage a pharmaceutical operation in order to comply with federal, state and local laws that govern prescribing and administering medication.

758.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Administration - The act of giving a single dose of a prescribed drug or biological substance to an inmate. Administration is limited to qualified health care professionals and health-trained custody staff members in accordance with state law (RCW 70.48.490).

Controlled substances - Medications classified by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as Schedule II-IV (21 USC § 812).

Delivery - The act of providing a properly labeled prescription container (e.g., a dated container that includes the name of the individual for whom the drug is prescribed, the name of the medication, dose and instructions for taking the medication, the name of the prescribing physician and expiration dates). Under these circumstances a single dose at a time can be delivered to the inmate, according to the written instructions, by any qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member under the provisions of RCW 70.48.490.

Dispensing - Those acts of processing a drug for delivery or administration to an inmate pursuant to the order of a qualified health care professional. Dispensing consists of:

- Comparing directions on the label with the directions on the prescription or order to determine accuracy.
- Selection of the drug from stock to fill the order.
- Counting, measuring, compounding or preparing the drug.
- Placing the drug in the proper container and affixing the appropriate prescription label to the container.
- Adding any required notations to the written prescription.

Dispensing does not include the acts of distributing, delivery or administration of the drug. The function of dispensing is limited to pharmacists and qualified health care professionals.

Distributing - The movement of a drug, in the originally labeled manufacturer's container or in a labeled pre-packaged container, from the pharmacy to a health care services area.

Dose - The amount of a drug to be administered at one time.

Drug - An article recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (USP-NF), the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States or any supplement that is intended for

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Pharmaceutical Operations

use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in humans. A substance, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the human body.

Pharmaceutical operations - The functions and activities encompassing the procurement, dispensing, distribution, storage and control of all pharmaceuticals used within the jail, the monitoring of inmate drug therapy and the provision of inmate/patient drug information.

758.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that pharmaceutical operations meet all federal, state and local legal requirements and be sufficient to meet the needs of the facility population.

The Jail Commander or the Sheriff shall consult with one or more pharmacists and one or more licensed physicians or nurses in the course of developing the procedures related to this policy. A copy of the current policy regarding medication management will be provided to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (RCW 70.48.490).

758.3 PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATIONS

- (a) The Jail Commander, in conjunction with the pharmacist, shall establish a list of all prescription and non-prescription medications available for inmate use.
 - 1. Drugs approved for use in the facility should promote safe, optimum and cost-efficient drug therapy.
 - 2. The list should be periodically updated.
- (b) The Jail Commander, in conjunction with the pharmacist, shall ensure appropriate medication storage, handling and inventory control.
- (c) The Jail Commander shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining a system for the secure storage and accountability of all controlled substances, syringes and needles. A count of syringes, needles and controlled substances shall be taken and verified as correct and documented at the change of each shift by two qualified health care professionals. An incorrect count shall be reported immediately to the Jail Commander. Medications shall be stored under proper conditions of security, segregation and environmental control at all storage locations.
 - 1. Medication shall be accessible only to legally authorized persons.
 - 2. Medication and device cabinets (stationary or mobile) shall be closed and locked when not in use.
 - 3. Controlled substances shall be stored and handled in accordance with DEA regulations.
 - 4. Medication requiring refrigeration shall be stored separately, either in a refrigerator that is locked or in a refrigerator that is in a locked room and is used exclusively for medication and medication adjuncts. The inside temperature of this refrigerator shall be maintained between 36 and 46 degrees. The inside

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Pharmaceutical Operations

temperature shall be monitored and recorded daily on a refrigerator temperature log.

5. Antiseptics and other medications for external use shall be stored separately from internal and injectable medications.
- (d) Medication shall be kept in pharmacist-packaged or the original manufacturer's labeled containers. Medication shall only be removed from these containers to prepare a dose for administration. Drugs dispensed to inmates who are off grounds or are being discharged from the facility shall be packaged in accordance with the provisions of the federal packaging laws (15 USC § 1471 et seq.) and any other applicable state and federal law.
- (e) Medication shall be properly labeled with the label firmly affixed to the prescription package. Each label shall indicate the name, address and telephone number of the dispensing pharmacy, in addition to:
 1. The medication name, strength, quantity, manufacturer, manufacturer's lot number or internal control number and expiration date.
 2. Directions for use, dispensing date and drug order expiration date. Accessory or cautionary labels shall be applied as appropriate.
 3. In cases where a multiple dose package is too small to accommodate the prescription label, the label may be placed on an outer container into which the multiple dose packages are placed.
- (f) Medication that is outdated, visibly deteriorated, unlabeled, inadequately labeled, discontinued or obsolete shall be stored in a separate secure storage area and disposed of in accordance with the following requirements:
 1. Controlled substances shall be disposed of in accordance with the state and federal regulations.
 2. Unused, outdated or discontinued doses or excess inventories of non-controlled drugs that have not been in the possession of the inmate shall be returned to the pharmacy for disposition.
 3. Returned, non-controlled substances that have been in the possession of the inmate, unclaimed personal medication collected at intake or individual doses of medication removed from the original pharmacy packaging shall be destroyed at the facility by health services staff and placed in the medical waste disposal system.
 4. Pharmaceutical waste shall be separated from other types of medical waste for handling and disposal purposes, and will be discarded in designated containers distinctly identified for medical waste.

Pharmaceutical Operations

- (g) All medication preparation, storage and administration areas shall be clean, organized, illuminated, ventilated and maintained at an appropriate temperature range. Any mobile medication cart that is not being used in the administration of medication to inmates shall be stored in a locked room that meets similar requirements.
- (h) Current drug reference information, such as a Physician's Desk Reference (PDR) or an approved website, shall be available to staff.

758.4 PRESCRIBING MEDICATIONS

All medications shall be prescribed in a safe and effective manner for clinically appropriate reasons and documented in the individual patient medical record. Records shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

- (a) Any medication prescribed by a qualified health care professional shall specify the drug name, strength, dose, route, frequency, discontinuation date and indication for use if the medication is intended to be used as needed. Medication shall not be prescribed for an indefinite period. The qualified health care professional shall review medication regimens at specified time intervals. An order to continue or discontinue any medication shall be documented in the medical record, which will supersede any earlier orders for that medication. A physician's signature shall be required on all verbal orders within 72 hours of the order.
- (b) Any medication prescription that is not complete or is questionable shall not be prepared until clarification is received from the qualified health care professional. Staff shall make an effort to obtain prescription clarification in a timely manner.
- (c) Medication shall only be ordered upon approval of the Responsible Physician. Medication shall be prescribed and ordered from the facility list of approved medications unless the Responsible Physician approves otherwise.
- (d) Some inmates may be permitted to possess and self-administer some medications when monitored and controlled, in accordance with this policy.
- (e) Apparent adverse drug reactions shall be recorded in the inmate's health record by the qualified health care professional.
- (f) The qualified health care professional shall notify the Jail Commander of all known medication errors in a timely manner. Medication error reports shall be completed on all known medication errors.

758.5 PER DOSE MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Psychotropic medication, controlled substances, tuberculosis (TB) medication, seizure medication and those listed as directly observed therapy (DOT) shall be administered to inmates on a per dose basis. Health-trained custody staff members may administer medication on the order of the Responsible Physician or a qualified health care professional.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Pharmaceutical Operations

- (a) Each medication ordered on a per dose basis for individual inmates shall be kept in the medication room of the facility.
- (b) Medication dispensing envelopes bearing the inmate's name, booking number, housing location and the medication and its dosing schedule shall be generated for each inmate receiving per dose medication. These shall be administered from the individually packaged supply and delivered to the patient at each scheduled medication time.
- (c) The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member will confirm the inmate's identity prior to administering the medication by comparing the name/booking number on the dispensing envelope with the inmate's identification badge/armband.
 - 1. Inmates should have a fluid container and adequate fluid to take the medication being administered.
 - 2. The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member should observe the inmate taking the medication to prevent "cheeking" or "palming".
 - 3. The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member should inspect the inmate's mouth after the inmate swallows the medication to ensure it was completely ingested. If the inmate appears to be "cheeking" the medication, a chart entry will be made and a notation entered on the medication envelope, as well as the back of the Medication Administration Record (MAR).
- (d) The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member shall record each medication administered by initialing the appropriate date and time. The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member shall authenticate the initials by placing his/her initials, signature or name stamp in the designated area on the lower portion of the MAR. Pre-charting is not allowed.
 - 1. In the event that medication cannot be administered (for example, the inmate is in court or the medication is not in stock), a note explaining the situation and planned action shall be made on the back of the MAR or on a progress note.
- (e) The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member shall have inmates who refuse their medication sign a refusal form at the medication round. If the inmate willfully refuses to sign the refusal form, the qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member shall advise custody staff, who should attempt to resolve the situation through voluntary compliance by reminding the inmate that a refusal to sign may lead to disciplinary action. The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member shall also:
 - 1. Note the refusal on the medication log including the date and time.
 - 2. Review the medication logs for prior refusals.

Pharmaceutical Operations

3. Document patterns of refused medications on the inmate's medical record.
 4. Make a reasonable effort to convince the inmate to voluntarily continue with the medication as prescribed.
 5. Report continued refusals to the Responsible Physician and have the inmate complete and sign a medication refusal form.
- (f) No inmate should be deprived of prescribed medication as a means of punishment.

758.6 SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION

Upon approval of the Responsible Physician or qualified health care professional, inmates may be allowed to self-administer prescribed medication other than psychotropic medication, seizure medication, controlled drugs, TB medication or any medication that is required to be DOT or has the recognized potential for abuse.

The qualified health care professional ordering medication should educate the inmate regarding potential side effects and the proper use of the medication.

- (a) Medication may be ordered through a pre-booking examination or medical clearance obtained at a hospital or other clinic, an emergency room visit or evaluation by an on-site qualified health care professional.
- (b) Any questions the inmate may have concerning his/her medication should be addressed at this time.
- (c) The inmate shall be instructed to carry medication at all times or to secure it in designated areas within the housing unit.
- (d) All self-administered medications are to be documented on the MAR.
- (e) Upon receipt of the medication, the qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member should issue the inmate his/her medication as follows:
 1. The qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member issuing the medication should confirm correct identity by comparing the name/booking number of the self-administer package to the inmate's identification badge/armband.
 2. When issuing self-administered medication, documentation on the MAR should include the number of pills issued and the qualified health care professional or health-trained custody staff member's initials.
- (f) The continuous quality improvement coordinator should monitor inmate compliance by randomly interviewing inmates about the name, purpose, dose, schedule and possible side effects of their prescription medication and will inspect the inmates' self-administered medication and review their medical records. Any violation of the rules will be reported to the custody liaison.

Pharmaceutical Operations

- (g) Any self-administered medication may be changed to per-dose at the discretion of the medical staff if the inmate is not responsible enough to self-administer the medication or has a history of frequent rule violations. Documentation in the medical record should accompany any decision to change the medication to per-dose. Custody and health care staff should continuously monitor and communicate with each other regarding inmates complying with the conditions and rules for self-administered medication.
- (h) Inmates who arrive at the facility with prescribed medication should be administered per-dose for any new medications or refills until the new medication or refill is received from the pharmacy.

758.7 NON-PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION

Any over-the-counter non-prescription medication available to inmates for purchase in the facility commissary shall be approved jointly by the Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician and shall be reviewed annually.

The Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician should establish a limit on the amount of non-prescription medication an inmate may purchase and have in his/her possession at any time. Inmates with medication in an amount above the proscribed limit may be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

758.8 TRAINING

All health-trained custody staff members authorized to deliver, administer and provide medication assistance shall be trained pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.48.490 prior to engaging in any tasks related to delivery or administration of medication (RCW 70.48.490).

Privacy of Care

761.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that inmates have a right to privacy and confidentiality regarding their health-related issues. It also recognizes inmates' right to health care services that are provided in such a manner as to ensure that privacy and confidentiality, and encourage inmates use and trust of the facility's health care system.

761.1.1 DEFINITION

Definitions related to this policy include:

Clinical encounters - Interactions between inmates and health care professionals involving a treatment and/or an exchange of confidential health information.

761.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that, in order to instill confidence in the health care system by the inmate population, all discussions of health-related issues and clinical encounters, absent an emergency situation, will be conducted in a setting that respects the inmate's privacy and encourages the inmate's continued use of health care services.

761.3 CLINICAL EVALUATIONS

Emergency evaluations and rendering of first aid should be conducted at the site of the emergency, if reasonably practicable, with transfer to the medical clinic or emergency room as soon as the inmate is stabilized.

Custody personnel should only be present to provide security if the inmate poses a risk to the safety of the qualified health care professional or others.

761.4 REPORTING INAPPROPRIATE ACCESS OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

The Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician shall establish a process for staff, inmates or any other persons to report the improper access or use of medical records.

761.5 TRAINING

All corrections personnel, interpreters and qualified health care professionals who are assigned to a position that enables them to observe or hear qualified health care professional/inmate encounters shall receive appropriate training on the importance of maintaining confidentiality when dealing with inmate health care.

Chapter 8 - Environmental Health

Sanitation Inspections

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Adams County Sheriff's Office has established a plan to promote and inspect the environmental safety and sanitation requirements established by applicable laws, ordinances and regulations. This policy establishes a plan of housekeeping tasks and inspections required to identify and correct unsanitary or unsafe conditions or work practices in this facility.

800.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Office to maintain a safe and sanitary facility. To accomplish this goal the Office will maintain a written plan that contains schedules and procedures for conducting weekly and monthly sanitation inspections of the facility. The Jail Commander will ensure that the plan addresses, at minimum, the following:

- (a) Schedules of functions (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly or seasonal cleaning, maintenance, pest control and safety surveys).
- (b) Self-inspection check lists to identify problems and to ensure cleanliness of the facility.
- (c) Procedures, schedules and responsibilities for coordinating annual inspections by the county health department, including how deficiencies on the inspection report are to be corrected in a timely manner.
- (d) A list of approved equipment, cleaning compounds, chemicals and related materials used in the facility, and instructions on how to operate, dilute or apply the material in a safe manner.
- (e) Record-keeping of self-inspection procedures, forms and actions taken to correct deficiencies.
- (f) Training requirements for custody staff and inmate workers on accident prevention and avoidance of hazards with regard to facility maintenance.

Consideration should be given to general job descriptions and/or limitations relating to personnel or inmates assigned to carrying out the plan. Specialized tasks, such as changing air filters and cleaning ducts or facility pest control, are more appropriately handled by the Office or by contract with private firms.

Inmates engaged in sanitation duties shall do so only under the direct supervision of qualified custody staff. When inmate work crews are used, additional controls should be implemented to account for all equipment and cleaning materials.

All staff shall report any unsanitary or unsafe conditions to a supervisor. Staff shall report repairs needed to the physical plant and equipment by submitting a work order to a supervisor. n/as will conduct cleaning inspections on a daily basis. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee will conduct weekly safety and sanitation inspections of the facility.

Sanitation Inspections

800.3 WORK ORDERS

All reports of unsafe or unsanitary conditions as well as repairs needed to the physical plant and equipment shall be documented. All work and action taken will also be documented. Reports for budget resources above and beyond already budgeted maintenance items shall be reported to the Jail Commander.

800.4 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

Materials and substances used in the operation and maintenance of the facility may qualify as hazardous material. Hazardous material is required to have a companion Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) that is provided by the manufacturer or distributor of the material. The MSDS provides vital information on individual hazardous material and substances, including instructions on safe handling, storage, and disposal, prohibited interactions and other details relative to the specific material.

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that a written hazard communication plan is developed, implemented and maintained at each workplace. Each area of the facility in which any hazardous material is stored or used shall maintain a MSDS file in an identified location that includes (29 CFR 1910.1200(e)(1)):

- (a) A list of all areas where hazardous materials are stored.
- (b) A physical plant diagram and legend identifying the storage areas of the hazardous material.
- (c) A log for identification of new or revised MSDS materials.
- (d) A log for documentation of training by users of the hazardous material.

800.4.1 MSDS USE, SAFETY AND TRAINING

All supervisors and users of MSDS information must review the latest issuance from the manufacturers of the relevant substances. Staff and detainees shall have ready and continuous access to the MSDS for the substance they are using while working. In addition, the following shall be completed (29 CFR 1910.1200(e)(1)(ii)):

- (a) Supervisors shall conduct training for all staff and inmates on using the MSDS for the safe use, handling and disposal of hazardous material in areas they supervise.
- (b) Upon completion of the training, staff and inmates shall sign the acknowledgement form kept with each MSDS in their work area.
- (c) Staff and detainees using the MSDS shall review the information as necessary to be aware of any updates and to remain familiar with the safe use, handling and disposal of any hazardous material in their workplace.

800.4.2 MSDS DOCUMENTATION MAINTENANCE

Changes in MSDS information occur often and without general notice. Any person accepting a delivery, addition, or replacement hazardous material shall review the accompanying MSDS. If

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Sanitation Inspections

additions or changes have occurred, the revised MSDS shall be incorporated into the file and a notation shall be made in the MSDS revision log.

Supervisors shall review MSDS information in their work areas semi-annually to determine if the information is up-to-date and that appropriate training has been completed. Upon review, a copy of the MSDS file and all logs shall be forwarded to the Maintenance Supervisor or the authorized designee.

800.4.3 MSDS RECORDS MASTER INDEX

The Maintenance Supervisor or the authorized designee will compile a master index of all hazardous materials in the facility, including locations, along with a master file of MSDS information. He/she will maintain this information in the safety office (or equivalent), with a copy to the local fire department. Documentation of the semi-annual reviews will be maintained in the MSDS master file. The master index should also include a comprehensive, up-to-date list of emergency phone numbers (e.g., fire department, poison control center) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8)).

Hazardous Waste and Sewage Disposal

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system for disposing of hazardous waste. The Office recognizes that the effectiveness of a disposal system depends not only on the written policies, procedures and precautions, but on adequate supervision and the responsible behavior of the staff and inmates. It is the responsibility of everyone in the facility to follow hazardous waste disposal instructions, utilizing prescribed precautions and using safety equipment properly.

802.1.1 DEFINITION

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hazardous waste - Material that poses a threat or risk to public health or safety or is harmful to the environment (e.g., batteries, paints, solvents, engine oils and fluids, cleaning products).

802.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that any sewage and hazardous waste generated at the facility shall be handled, stored and disposed of safely and in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations and in consultation with the local public health entity. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for:

- Contracting with a hazardous waste disposal service.
- Developing and implementing a storage and disposal plan that has been reviewed and approved by a regulatory agency.
- Including hazardous waste issues on internal health and sanitation inspection checklists.
- Including hazardous waste issues in the inmate handbook and ensuring that inmates receive instruction on proper handling and disposal during inmate orientation.
- Developing and implementing procedures for the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials until such time as the contractor removes the items from the facility.
- Ensuring the staff is trained in the proper identification of hazardous waste and the appropriate handling, storage and disposal of such items.

802.3 DISPOSAL PROCEDURE

802.3.1 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All sewage and liquid waste matter must be disposed of into a public system of sewerage or, if public sewerage is not available, into a private system of sewage disposal in accordance with the requirements of the local public health entity.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Hazardous Waste and Sewage Disposal

The institution's use of the private system must be discontinued and the private system must be properly abandoned when public sewerage becomes available.

802.3.2 HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste generated in the facility shall be properly disposed in designated containers and stored until removed by the contractor. Staff shall use universal standard precautions when in contact with hazardous materials, at a minimum, unless directed otherwise.

802.4 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The Jail Commander and the county emergency manager shall ensure that appropriate safety equipment is available. All supervisors shall be knowledgeable in how to access the safety equipment at all times. The county may coordinate with local fire departments or contracted vendors to obtain the necessary safety equipment.

802.5 TRAINING

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that all facility personnel receive appropriate training in the use of appropriate safety equipment and the identification, handling and disposal of hazardous waste. Training records shall be maintained, including the course roster, curriculum, instructor name and credentials, and testing instruments.

802.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors are responsible for monitoring any hazardous waste containment issue, ensuring that employees have the appropriate safety equipment, that any exposed persons receive immediate medical treatment, and that the appropriate measures are taken to lessen the exposure of others. Supervisors shall ensure that incident reports are completed and forwarded to the Jail Commander in the event of an exposure to staff, inmates or visitors.

Housekeeping and Maintenance

804.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure that the facility is kept clean and in good repair in accordance with accepted federal, state and county standards.

804.2 POLICY

The Jail Commander shall establish housekeeping and maintenance plans that address all areas of the facility. The plan should include, but is not limited to:

- Schedules that determine the frequency of cleaning activities on a daily, weekly or monthly timetable, by area of the facility.
- Supervision of the staff and inmates to ensure proper implementation of the procedures and to ensure that no inmate supervises or assigns work to another inmate.
- Development and implementation of an overall sanitation plan (e.g., cleaning, maintenance, inspection, staff training, inmate supervision).
- Development of inspection forms.
- All inmate responsibilities, which should be included in the inmate handbook.
- A process to ensure that deficiencies identified during inspections are satisfactorily corrected and documented.
- Detailed processes for the procurement, storage and inventory of cleaning supplies and equipment.
- A process for the preventive maintenance of equipment and systems throughout the facility.
- Staff supervision of the provision and use of cleaning tools and supplies.

To the extent possible, cleaning and janitorial supplies shall be nontoxic to humans. Any poisonous, caustic or otherwise harmful substances used for cleaning shall be clearly labeled and kept in a locked storage area.

804.3 SANITATION SCHEDULE

A daily, weekly and monthly cleaning schedule will be established. The facility staff should implement a site specific plan for cleaning and maintenance of each area of the jail (e.g., housing, food preparation, laundry, loading dock/trash storage, barber shop, warehouse, common areas). The following recommendations include, but are not limited to, specific areas and items:

- (a) Daily cleaning:
 1. Sweep and then wet mop the entire jail floor
 2. Clean all cell block areas

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Housekeeping and Maintenance

3. Empty all trash receptacles
 4. Clean all toilets and sinks
 5. Clean all showers
- (b) Weekly cleaning:
1. Dust bars and window ledges
 2. Clean air conditioning/heating grates
 3. Clean mattresses (mattresses are also to be cleaned prior to being issued to a new inmate)
 4. Pour water down floor drains to test for flow
- (c) Monthly cleaning:
1. Walls
 2. Ceilings
 3. Bunk pans

804.4 TRAINING

All custodial staff and inmate workers assigned cleaning duties shall receive instruction commensurate with their tasks, including proper cleaning techniques, the safe use of cleaning chemicals and areas of responsibility.

804.5 INSPECTION CHECKLIST

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee should develop an inspection checklist that includes the cleaning and maintenance items that will be checked by supervisors on a daily, weekly and monthly basis throughout the facility.

The inspection checklist will closely correspond to the established cleaning and maintenance schedule.

Inspection checklists shall be forwarded to the Jail Commander or the authorized designee for annual review, filing and retention as required by the established records retention schedule.

Physical Plant Compliance with Codes

806.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the timeline, process and responsibilities for facility maintenance, inspections and equipment testing in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local building codes.

806.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that all construction of the physical plant (renovations, additions, new construction) will be reviewed and inspected in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local building codes. All equipment and mechanical systems will be routinely inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

806.3 COMPLIANCE WITH CODES AND STATUTES

Plumbing, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal and plant maintenance conditions will comply with rules and regulations imposed by state regulatory entities governing such practices.

806.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for establishing and monitoring the facility maintenance schedule, the inspection schedules of the corrections officers, and ensuring that any deficiencies discovered are corrected in a timely manner.

Copies of the local jurisdiction's applicable health and sanitation codes shall be kept in the facility by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for developing internal health and sanitation inspection checklists, for maintaining valid licensing and sanitation certificates and inspection reports and for proof of corrective actions.

806.5 PROCEDURE

All safety equipment (e.g., emergency lighting, generators and/or an uninterruptible power source (UPS)) shall be tested at least quarterly. Power generators and UPS equipment should be inspected weekly and load-tested quarterly or according to the manufacturer's instructions. All completed inspection forms shall be kept on file for review by the appropriate office committees or external agencies.

Any remodeling or new construction shall have prior approval of the local fire, building and health authorities. Any required plans and permits will be procured prior to the commencement of any changes to the facility.

The following areas of the facility shall be inspected and evaluated for functionality, wear, and rodent or pest infestation. The list is not meant to be all inclusive:

- Admissions
- Food services

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Physical Plant Compliance with Codes

- Inmate housing
- Laundry
- Barbershop
- Loading dock/trash storage
- Warehouse
- Water systems and plumbing
- Emergency generators
- Fire safety equipment
- The entire physical structure of the facility, including, roof, walls, exterior doors, mechanical systems and lighting

806.6 PLUMBING - FLOOR DRAINS

All traps must contain water to prevent the escape of sewer gas. Grids and grates must be present.

Water Supply

808.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Adams County Sheriff's Office recognizes the importance of providing the facility with safe potable water. The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for testing the facility's water to ensure that the water is safe to consume.

808.2 POLICY

In compliance with water standards set by law, this facility will ensure the continued supply of safe potable water for the use of inmates, staff and visitors through annual testing of water supplies.

Vermin and Pest Control

810.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish inspection, identification and eradication processes designed to keep vermin and pests controlled in accordance with the requirements established by all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations of the local public health entity.

810.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that vermin and pests be controlled within the facility. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for developing and implementing this policy.

810.3 PEST CONTROL SERVICES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for procuring the services of a licensed pest control professional to perform inspections and to treat areas as required to ensure that vermin and pests are controlled, as needed.

810.4 PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Many infestations and infections are the result of a recently admitted inmate who is vermin infested or whose property is vermin infested. Most infestations are spread by direct contact with an infected person or with infested clothing and bedding. Inmates with lice or mites should be treated with approved pediculicides as soon as the infestation is identified to avoid spreading it. To reduce the chance of further transmission, separate quarters for inmates undergoing treatment for lice should be used as described in the Communicable Diseases Policy.

Because the use of the treatment chemicals can cause allergic reactions and other negative effects, treatment should be done only when an infestation is identified and not as a matter of routine.

Clothing, bedding and other property that is suspected of being infested shall either be removed from the facility or cleaned and treated by the following methods, as appropriate or as directed by the pest control provider or the Responsible Physician:

- Washing in water at 140 degrees for 20 minutes
- Tumbling in a clothes dryer at 140 degrees for 20 minutes
- Dry cleaning
- Storing in sealed plastic bags for 30 days
- Treating with an insecticide specifically labeled for this purpose

Head lice and their eggs are generally found on the head hairs. There may be some uncertainty about the effectiveness of some available pediculicides to kill the eggs of head lice. Therefore some products recommend a second treatment seven to 10 days after the first. During the interim,

Vermin and Pest Control

before the second application, eggs of head lice could hatch and there is a possibility that lice could be transmitted to others.

Pubic lice and their eggs are generally found on the hairs of the pubic area and adjacent hairy parts of the body, although they can occur on almost any hairy part of the body, including the hair under the arm and on the eyelashes.

Pubic lice and their eggs are generally successfully treated by the available pediculicides. However, when the eyelashes are infested with pubic lice and their eggs, a physician should perform the treatment.

Successful treatment depends on careful inspection of the inmate and proper application of the appropriate product. The area used to delouse inmates needs to be separate from the rest of the facility. All of the surfaces in the treatment area must be sanitized. There must be a shower as part of the delousing area.

The supervisor shall document the date of treatment, the area treated, the pest treated and the treatment used.

810.5 LABELING AND SECURE STORAGE OF COMPOUNDS

Containers of pest exterminating compounds shall be conspicuously labeled for identification of contents. The containers shall be securely stored separately from food and kitchenware, and shall not be accessible by inmates.

Inmate Safety

812.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a safety program to reduce inmate injuries by analyzing causes of injuries and identifying and implementing corrective measures.

812.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will provide a safe environment for individuals confined at this facility, in accordance with all applicable laws, by establishing an effective safety program, investigating inmate injuries and taking corrective actions as necessary to reduce accidents and injury.

The Sheriff shall appoint a staff member who will be responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of the safety program. This program will include, but not be limited to:

- A system to identify and evaluate hazards, including scheduled inspections to identify unsafe conditions.
- Analysis of inmate injury reports to identify causes and to recommend corrective actions.
- Establishment of methods and procedures to correct unsafe and/or unhealthful conditions and work practices in a timely manner.

812.3 INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED INMATE INJURY

Whenever there is a report of an injury to an inmate that is the result of accidental or intentional acts, other than an authorized use of force by custody staff, the Sheriff or the authorized designee will initiate an investigation to determine the cause of the injury and develop a plan of action whenever a deficiency is identified. Injuries resulting from use of force incidents will be investigated and reported in accordance with the Use of Force Policy.

812.4 INVESTIGATION REPORTS

The Sheriff shall ensure that reports relating to an inmate's injury are completed and should include the following:

- Incident reports
- Investigative reports
- Health record entries
- Any other relevant documents

Inmate Safety

812.5 ANNUAL REVIEWS

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall conduct an annual review of all injuries involving inmates for the purpose of identifying problem areas and documenting a plan of action to abate circumstances relating to inmate injuries.

The plan of action should include, but not be limited to:

- The area where the deficiencies have been identified.
- Strategies to abate the deficiency.
- Resources needed to correct a deficiency.
- The person or persons responsible for taking corrective action and the target completion date.

The Sheriff shall see that any corrective actions are implemented.

Inmate Hygiene

814.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the procedures that will be taken to ensure the personal hygiene of every inmate in the Adams County Sheriff's Office jail is maintained. The Adams County Sheriff's Office recognizes the importance of each inmate maintaining acceptable personal hygiene practices by providing adequate bathing facilities, hair care services, and the issuance and exchange of clothing, bedding, linens, towels, and other necessary personal hygiene items.

814.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to maintain a high standard of hygiene in compliance with the requirements established by all state laws, ordinances, and regulations. Compliance with laws and regulations relating to good inmate hygiene practice is closely linked with good sanitation practices. Therefore, the need to maintain a high level of hygiene is not only for the protection of all inmates, but for the safety of the correctional staff, volunteers, contractors, and visitors.

814.3 STORAGE SPACE

There should be adequate and appropriate storage space for inmates' bedding, linen, or clothing. The inventory of clothing, bedding, linen, and towels should exceed the maximum inmate population so that a reserve is always available.

The facility should have clothing, bedding, personal hygiene items, cleaning supplies, and any other items required for the daily operation of the facility, including the exchange or disposal of soiled or depleted items. The assigned staff shall ensure that the storage areas are properly maintained and stocked. The Jail Commander should be notified if additional storage space is needed.

814.3.1 BEDDING ISSUE

Upon entering a living area of the Adams County Sheriff's Office jail, every inmate who is expected to remain in the facility for more than eight hours shall be issued bedding and linens including but not limited to:

- (a) Sufficient freshly laundered blankets to provide comfort under existing temperature conditions. Blankets shall be exchanged and laundered in accordance with facility operational laundry rules.
- (b) One clean, firm, nontoxic, fire-retardant mattress (16 CFR 1633.1 et seq.).
 - 1. Mattresses will be serviceable and enclosed in an easily cleanable, nonabsorbent material and conform to the size of the bunk. Mattresses will be cleaned and disinfected when an inmate is moved, released, or upon reissue.
- (c) Two sheets or one sheet and a clean mattress cover.
- (d) One clean washcloth, hand towel, and bath towel.
- (e)

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Hygiene

Linen exchange, including towels, shall occur at least weekly and shall be documented in the daily activity log. The n/a shall review the daily activity log at least once per shift.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall conduct both scheduled and unannounced inspections of the facility to ensure that bedding issuance policies and procedures are carried out in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

814.3.2 CLOTHING ISSUE

An inmate admitted to the facility shall be issued a set of facility clothing. The issue of clothing appropriate to the climate for inmates shall include, but not be limited to:

- Clean socks.
- Suitable outer and undergarments.

An inmate who is issued a change of clothing upon admission to the facility may have his/her personal clothing returned after laundering, at the discretion of the Jail Commander.

Clothing shall be exchanged twice each week, at a minimum. All exchanges shall be documented on the daily activity log. The n/a or unit supervisor shall review the daily activity log at least once per shift.

Additional clothing may be issued as necessary for changing weather conditions or as seasonally appropriate. An inmate's personal undergarments and footwear may be substituted for the institutional undergarments and footwear, provided there is a legitimate medical necessity for the items and they are approved by the Jail Commander.

Each inmate assigned to a special work area, such as food service, medical, farm, sanitation, mechanical and other specified work, shall be clothed in accordance with the requirements of the job, including any appropriate protective clothing and equipment and shall be exchanged as frequently as the work assignment requires.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall conduct both scheduled and unannounced inspections of the facility to ensure that clothing issuance policies and procedures are carried out in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall ensure that the facility maintains a sufficient inventory of extra clothing to ensure each inmate shall have neat and clean clothing appropriate to the season.

An inmate's excess personal clothing shall be mailed, picked up by or transported to a designated family member or stored in containers designed for such purpose. All inmate personal property shall be properly identified, inventoried and secured. Inmates shall sign and receive a copy of the inventory record.

814.4 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Laundry services shall be managed so that daily clothing, linen, and bedding needs are met.

Inmate Hygiene

814.5 INMATE ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure inmate accountability, inmates are required to exchange item for item when clean clothing, bedding, and linen exchange occurs.

Prior to being placed in a housing unit, inmates shall be provided with an inmate handbook listing this requirement.

814.6 PERSONAL HYGIENE OF INMATES

Personal hygiene items, bedding, clothing, hair care services and facilities for showers will be provided in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This is to maintain a standard of hygiene among inmates in compliance with the requirements established by state laws as part of a healthy living environment.

Each inmate held more than 24 hours shall be issued, at a minimum, the following items:

- One bar of bath soap or equivalent
- One unbreakable comb or brush
- Toothpaste or powder
- Toothbrush
- Shampoo or equivalent
- Shaving equipment, upon request
- Toilet paper
- Materials as appropriate to the special hygiene needs of women

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee may modify this list to accommodate the use of liquid soap and shampoo dispensers. Personal hygiene items should be appropriate for the inmate's sex. The facility shall replenish supplies as requested. Indigent inmates shall receive personal hygiene supplies in accordance with the Indigent Inmates Policy.

Inmates shall not be required to share personal care items or disposable razors. Used razors are to be disposed into approved sharps containers. Other barbering equipment capable of breaking the skin must be disinfected between individual uses, as prescribed by the state governing body overseeing such practices.

Inmates, except those who may not shave for reasons of identification in court, shall be allowed to shave daily. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee may suspend this requirement for any inmate who is considered a danger to him/herself or others.

814.7 BARBER AND COSMETOLOGY SERVICES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for developing and maintaining a schedule for hair care services provided to the inmate population and will have written policies and procedures for accessing these services (see the Grooming Policy). The Jail Commander shall ensure that the rules are included in the inmate handbook.

Inmate Hygiene

814.8 AVAILABILITY OF PLUMBING FIXTURES

Inmates confined to cells or sleeping areas shall have access to toilets and washbasins with hot and cold running water that is temperature controlled. Access shall be available at all hours of the day and night without staff assistance.

The minimum number of plumbing fixtures provided for inmates in housing units is:

- One sink/washbasin for every 12 inmates.
- One toilet to every 12 male inmates (urinals may be provided for up to half the toilets).
- One toilet to every eight female inmates.

814.9 INMATE SHOWERS

Inmates will be allowed to shower upon assignment to a housing unit and every other day thereafter or more often if possible. There should be one shower for every 20 inmates unless federal, state, or local building or health codes differ. Showering facilities for inmates housed at this facility shall be clean and properly maintained. Water temperature shall be periodically measured to ensure a range of 100 to 120 degrees for the safety of inmates and staff, and shall be recorded and maintained.

Transgender and intersex inmates shall be given the opportunity to shower separately from other inmates (28 CFR 115.42).

814.10 DELOUSING MATERIALS

Delousing materials and procedures shall be approved through consultation with the Responsible Physician or qualified health care professionals.

814.11 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander shall ensure the basic necessities related to personal care are provided to each inmate upon entry into the general population. Appropriate additional personal care items may be available for purchase from the inmate commissary.

814.12 ADDITIONAL PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS

Inmates shall be permitted to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without non-medical staff of the opposite sex viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. Staff of the opposite sex shall announce their presence when entering an inmate housing unit (28 CFR 115.15).

Chapter 9 - Food Services

Food Services

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Office recognizes the importance of providing nutritious food and services to inmates to promote good health, to reduce tension in the jail and ultimately support the safety and security of the jail. This policy provides guidelines on the preparation of food services items and dietary considerations for inmates housed in the facility.

900.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that food services shall provide inmates with a nutritionally balanced diet in accordance with federal, state and local laws, and with regulations for daily nutritional requirements.

The food services operation shall be sanitary and shall meet the acceptable standards of food procurement, planning, preparation, service, storage and sanitation in compliance with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) requirements.

900.3 FOOD SERVICES MANAGER

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for :

- Developing, implementing and managing a budget for food services.
- Ensuring sufficient staff is assigned and scheduled to efficiently and safely carry out all functions of food services operations.
- Establishing, developing and coordinating appropriate training for staff and inmate workers.
- Developing a menu plan that meets all nutrition and portion requirements and can be produced within the available budget.
- Other duties and activities as determined by the Jail Commander.

900.4 MENU PLANNING

900.5 FOOD SAFETY

Department of Health rules and regulations should be followed at all times.

900.6 THERAPEUTIC DIETS

The food Jail Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that all inmates who have been prescribed therapeutic diets by qualified health care professionals are provided with compliant meals.

Women who are known to be pregnant or lactating shall be provided a balanced, nutritious diet approved by a physician.

900.7 RELIGIOUS DIETS

Food Services

900.8 FOOD SERVICES REQUIREMENTS

All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect inmates from food-borne illness. Corrections staff shall adhere to sanitation and food storage practices.

Food production, storage and food handling practices will follow the appropriate federal, state or local sanitation laws.

900.9 MEAL SERVICE PROCEDURE

900.10 EMERGENCY MEAL SERVICE PLAN

The food services manager shall establish and maintain an emergency meal service plan for the facility.

Such a plan should ensure that there is at least a seven-day supply of food maintained in storage for inmates. In the event of an emergency that precludes the preparation of at least one hot meal per day, the Jail Commander may declare an "Emergency Suspension of Standards" for the period of time the emergency exists.

During an emergency suspension, the food services manager shall assign a registered dietician to ensure that minimum nutritional and caloric requirements are met.

In the event that the inmate food supply drops below that which is needed to provide meals for two days, the Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall purchase food from wholesale or retail outlets to maintain at least a four-day supply during the emergency.

Depending on the severity and length of the emergency, the Sheriff should consider requesting assistance from allied agencies through mutual aid or the National Guard.

Food Services Training

902.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to reduce the risk of potential injury to staff, contractors and inmate workers in the food services areas by developing and implementing a comprehensive training program in the use of equipment and safety procedures.

902.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office ensures a safe and sanitary environment is maintained for the storage and preparation of meals through the appropriate training of food services staff and inmate workers.

902.3 TRAINING

The Jail Commander, is responsible for ensuring that a training curriculum is developed and implemented in the use of equipment and safety procedures for all food services personnel, including staff, contractors and inmate workers.

The training shall include, at minimum:

- (a) Work safety practices and use of safety equipment.
- (b) Sanitation in the facility's food services areas.
- (c) Reducing risks associated with operating machinery.
- (d) Proper use of chemicals in food services areas.
- (e) Employing safe practices.
- (f) Facility emergency procedures.

Information about the operation, cleaning and care of equipment, including manufacturer's literature, that is suitable for use as reference material shall be kept in the food services operation area. The reference material should be used in developing training on the use of the equipment and the maintenance and cleaning procedures.

Safety and sanitation shall be the primary consideration in equipment purchase and replacement. Placement and installation of equipment must be carefully planned to facilitate cleaning, sanitizing, service and repairs. The equipment must also meet any applicable government codes.

Dietary Guidelines

904.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the nutritional needs of the inmates are met and that overall health is promoted through the use of balanced nutritious diets.

904.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that diets provided by this facility will meet or exceed the guidelines established in the current publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA).

904.3 REVIEW OF DIETARY ALLOWANCES

. Any deviation from the DGA guidelines shall be reviewed by the Sheriff and/or Jail Commander and the Responsible Physician.

The food services manager or the authorized designee shall ensure that the facility's menus and dietary allowances are evaluated annually, and that any changes meet the DGA guidelines.

Menus should be evaluated at least quarterly by food services supervisory staff to verify adherence to the established daily serving requirements.

904.4 MENU CYCLE PLANNING

The food services manager or the authorized designee should plan the menus one month in advance of their use.

Any changes to the menu must be recorded and kept until the next annual inspection. Any menu substitutions must use better or similar items. The planning and preparation of all meals should consider the overall palatability of the planned meal including the appearance and temperature of the food, and the flavor and texture of food combinations.

Menus should include the following minimum food group allowances:

- (a) Dairy Group: Three servings of fatfree or lowfat milk or food providing at least 250 mg. of calcium and equivalent to 8 ounces of fluid milk. Four servings for juveniles 15-17 years of age or women who are pregnant or lactating.
- (b) Vegetable-Fruit Group: Five servings of fruits and vegetables. At least one serving shall be from each of the following three categories:
 - 1. One serving of a fresh fruit or vegetable.
 - 2. One serving of a Vitamin A source, fruit or vegetable, containing at least 200 micrograms retinol equivalents or more.
 - 3. One serving of a Vitamin C source containing at least 30 mg. or more.
- (c) Grain Group: A minimum of six servings of grains, three of which must be made with some whole grains.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Dietary Guidelines

- (d) Protein Group: Three servings of lean meat, fish, eggs, cooked dry beans, peas, lentils, nuts, peanut butter or textured vegetable protein, equivalent to 14 grams or more of protein. In addition, a fourth serving from the legumes category shall be served three days a week.
- (e) Total dietary fat should not exceed 30 percent of the total calories on a weekly basis. Fat shall be added only in minimum amounts necessary to make the diet palatable.

Providing only the minimum servings outlined in the requirements above is not sufficient to meet the caloric requirements of an inmate. Additional servings of dairy, vegetable-fruit and grain groups must be provided in amounts to meet caloric requirements.

Food Services Workers' Health, Safety and Supervision

906.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish basic personal health, hygiene, sanitation and safety requirements to be followed by all food services workers and to ensure the proper supervision of food services staff and inmate workers.

906.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will ensure that meals are nutritionally balanced, safe and prepared and served in accordance with applicable health and safety laws. All inmate food services workers will be properly supervised by custody staff to ensure safety and security at all times.

906.3 FOOD SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES

The food services is responsible for developing and implementing procedures to ensure that all meals are prepared, delivered and served only under direct supervision by staff.

The food preparation area must remain clean and sanitary at all times.

906.4 SUPERVISION OF INMATE WORKERS

Only personnel authorized to work in the food preparation area will be allowed inside. Inmate food handlers working in the kitchen must be under the supervision of a staff member.

Sufficient custody staff shall be assigned to supervise and closely monitor inmate food services workers. Staff shall ensure that inmate food services workers do not misuse or misappropriate tools or utensils, and that all workers adhere to the following:

- Correct ingredients are used in the proper proportions.
- Food is maintained at proper temperatures.
- Food is washed and handled properly.
- Food is served using the right utensils and in the proper portion sizes.
- Utensils such as knives, cutting boards, pots, pans, trays and food carts used in the preparation, serving or consumption of food are properly washed and sanitized after use. Disposable utensils and dishes will not be reused.
- All utensils are securely stored under sanitary conditions when finished.

906.5 SUPERVISION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY

The risk of conflict and protest is reduced when the inmate population has confidence in the safety and quality of their food. Custody staff should supervise the transport and delivery of food to the respective serving areas. Custody staff should ensure the food is protected during transportation, delivered to the right location efficiently and under the right temperatures.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Food Services Workers' Health, Safety and Supervision

Food services staff should report any suspected breach in the safety or security of the food supply. Staff should be alert to inmate behavior when serving food, and cognizant of any comments concerning perceived contamination or portioning issues. Staff should report any suspicion of inmate unrest to a supervisor.

Any change to the published menu or the standard portioning should be documented and reported to the food services manager as soon as practicable.

Food Preparation Areas

908.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the proper design and maintenance of the food preparation area.

908.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to comply with all federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning the institutional preparation of food.

908.3 COMPLIANCE WITH CODES

The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that food preparation and service areas are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and that food preparation areas are sanitary, well lit, ventilated and have adequate temperature-controlled storage for food supplies.

Any physical changes in the food preparation area, such as changing equipment or making major menu changes (from cold production to hot food), must be approved by the local public health entity to ensure adequate food protection.

Living or sleeping quarters are prohibited in the food preparation and food services areas.

The food preparation area must avoid cross contamination and remain free from vermin infestation.

908.4 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

All remodeling and new construction of food preparation areas shall comply with federal, state and local building codes, comply with food and agricultural laws and standards and include any required approvals from any local regulatory authority.

The food preparation area shall be sized to include space and equipment for adequate food preparation for the facility's population size, type of food preparation and methods of meal service.

Floors, floor coverings, walls, wall coverings and ceilings should be designed, constructed and installed so they are smooth, non-absorbent and attached so that they are easily cleanable.

Except in the area used only for dry storage, porous concrete blocks or bricks used for interior walls shall be finished and sealed for a smooth, non-absorbent, easily cleanable surface.

Food storage areas shall be appropriately clean, sized, typed and temperature-controlled for the food being stored.

Lighting throughout the kitchen and storage areas shall be sufficient for staff and inmates to perform necessary tasks.

Mechanical ventilation of sufficient capacity to keep rooms free of excessive heat, steam, condensation, vapors, obnoxious odors, smoke and fumes shall be provided, if necessary.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Food Preparation Areas

All equipment used in the food preparation area shall be commercial grade and certified by the American National Standards Institute or approved by a registered environmental health professional/sanitarian.

Dishwashing machines will operate in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations and hot water temperatures will comply with federal, state and local health requirements.

Equipment must be smooth, easy to clean, and easy to disassemble for frequent cleaning.

Equipment should be corrosion resistant and free of pits, crevices or sharp corners.

Dry food storage must have sufficient space to store a minimum of 15 days of supplies. All food must be stored in sealed containers and a minimum of 6 inches off the floor.

908.5 TOILETS AND WASHBASINS

Adequate toilet and washbasin facilities shall be located in the vicinity of the food preparation area for convenient sanitation and proper hygiene.

Signs shall be conspicuously posted throughout the food preparation area and in each restroom informing all food services staff and inmate workers to wash their hands after using the restroom. Signs shall be printed in English and in other languages as may be dictated by the demographic of the inmate population.

Food Budgeting and Accounting

910.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish processes that will enable the facility's food services to operate within its allocated budget, and for the development of specifications for purchasing food, equipment and supplies for the delivery of food services.

910.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office food services facilities shall serve nutritious meals in an efficient and cost-effective manner in accordance with the Washington State Department of Health and with all other applicable laws and standards.

Inspection of Food Products

912.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish methods by which the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspections and/or approvals are conducted on any food products grown or produced within the jail system.

912.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will ensure the safety and quality of all food products grown or produced at this facility through routine inspections and approvals, as required by law.

912.2.1 FOOD INSPECTION PROCEDURES

The food services manager is responsible for developing procedures for ensuring that all food used in the food services operation has been inspected and/or approved to standards established by statute and that the delivery of all foodstuffs to the jail kitchens and to the inmates occurs promptly to reduce the risk of any food-borne illness or contamination.

The food services manager shall establish inspection procedures in accordance with established standards and statutes. Such procedures shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The FDA or USDA inspection and/or approval of all food products grown or produced by this facility prior to distribution.
- (b) A system of periodic audits and inspections of the facility and of all raw material suppliers, either by custody staff or by a third-party vendor.
- (c) A system of thorough documentation of all inspection and approval processes, training activities, raw material handling procedures, activities, cleaning and sanitation activities, cleanliness testing, correction efforts, record-keeping practices and the proper use of sign-off logs shall be developed and implemented.
- (d) Processes of evaluating the effectiveness of training, and validating cleanliness through testing (e.g., swabs, bioluminescence and visual, taste and odor evaluations) shall be created and implemented. Records of all such activities shall be documented.
- (e) Documentation of any recommendations for continuous quality improvement and their implementation, with the intent of eliminating deficiencies. Documentation should include a post-deployment verification of the correction.
- (f) The food services manager is responsible for ensuring adherence to the following practices, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The scope of food products being grown or processed internally is well-defined.
 - 2. All critical processes are validated to ensure consistency and compliance with specifications.
 - 3. Any changes to the process are evaluated for effectiveness.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inspection of Food Products

4. There are clearly written instructions and procedures for the staff and inmates to follow.
5. The staff and inmates are trained to perform all established tasks and document all necessary procedures.
6. Physical barriers for separating raw and cooked food-processing areas are established and maintained.
7. The traffic flow of workers is designed to minimize the risk of any cross-contamination.
8. All drains are used and cleaned properly, within industry standards.
9. Proper equipment and/or tools are provided and designated for specific use.
10. All persons working in the food services areas are wearing proper clothing and protective devices at all times.
11. All persons working in the food services areas wash their hands properly and frequently.
12. Only authorized personnel are allowed in the food processing areas.
13. Only potable water is used for growing or washing produce.
14. The distribution of all prepared food is done in a manner that reduces the risk of food-borne illness or contamination.

Food Services Facilities Inspection

914.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for inspecting food services areas and facilities to ensure a safe and sanitary environment for staff and inmates.

914.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office that the food services area be maintained in a safe, sanitary condition by conducting regularly scheduled inspections, both by facility staff and by an outside independent inspection authority as may be required by law.

914.3 CLEANING AND INSPECTIONS BY STAFF

The Jail Commander shall ensure the dining and food preparation areas and all equipment in the food services area are inspected weekly. Adequate hot and cold water should be available in the kitchen. Water temperature of all fixtures, including washing equipment, should be checked and recorded weekly to ensure compliance with the required temperature range. Deficiencies noted by inspections shall be promptly addressed.

A cleaning schedule for each food services area shall be developed and posted for easy reference by staff, and shall include areas such as floors, walls, windows and vent hoods. Equipment, such as chairs, tables, fryers and ovens, should be grouped by frequency of cleaning as follows:

- After each use
- Each shift
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Semi-annually
- Annually

The Jail Commander is responsible for establishing and maintaining a record-keeping system to document the periodic testing of sanitary conditions and safety measures, in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

914.3.1 SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

The following items should be part of the weekly inspection:

- Lighting is adequate and functioning properly.
- Ample working space is available.
- Equipment is securely anchored.
- There are suitable storage facilities, minimizing the risk of falling objects.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Food Services Facilities Inspection

- Floors are clean, dry, even and uncluttered.
- Machines have proper enclosures and guards.
- A clear fire safety passageway is established and maintained.
- Fire extinguishers and sprinkler systems are available, not expired and are tested regularly.
- The food preparation area has good ventilation.
- Furniture and fixtures are free from sharp corners, exposed metal and splintered wood.
- All electrical equipment is in compliance with codes and regulations.
- All workers wear safe clothing, hair coverings, gloves and protective devices while working.
- All workers are in good health, with no symptoms of illness or injury that would pose a risk to food safety.
- All ranges, ovens and hot holding equipment are clean and in good operating condition.
- Mixers and attachments are clean and in good operating condition.
- Dishwashing machines are clean and in good operating condition, and proper chemicals are in use.
- Water temperatures for hand sinks, ware washing sinks and dishwashing machines meet minimum acceptable temperatures.
- All hand-washing stations have free access, soap, nail brushes, hot and cold running water under pressure and a method to dry hands.
- Toilet facilities are in good repair and have a sufficient supply of toilet paper.
- All temperature charts and testing documents are current, accurate and periodically reviewed and verified by the food services manager.
- Only authorized personnel are allowed in the kitchen area.
- Foods are labeled and stored properly using the first-in first-out system.
- The refrigerators and freezers are in good operating condition and maintain proper temperature.
- There is no evidence of cross-connection or cross-contamination of the potable water system.

Food Storage

916.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish food storage methods that are designed to meet manufacturer's recommendations, health and safety codes, state laws and local ordinances, and to safely preserve food, extend storage life and reduce food waste.

916.2 POLICY

Food and food supplies will be stored in sanitary and temperature-controlled areas in compliance with state and local health laws and standards.

916.3 PROCEDURES

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for establishing procedures to ensure the safe preservation and storage of food in the most cost-effective manner, beginning with the receipt of the raw materials through the delivery of prepared meals.

When receiving food deliveries, food services staff shall inspect the order for quality and freshness and shall ensure that the order is correct by checking the order received against the order form. All delivery vehicles shall be inspected by food services staff to make certain that the vehicles are clean, free from vermin infestations and are maintained at the appropriate temperature for the type of food being carried.

If food quality and freshness do not meet commonly accepted standards or if it is determined that proper storage temperatures have not been maintained, the employee checking the order in will refuse the item and note the refusal on the invoice.

Any food destined for return to the vendor should be stored separately from any food destined for consumption. The food services manager will contact the vendor and arrange for replacement of the unacceptable food items.

Storage temperatures in all food storage areas should be checked and logged on a daily basis. Records of the temperature readings should be maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

An evaluation system should be established for food stored in any area with temperature readings outside the normal range and should include contingency plans for menu changes, food storage relocation or food destruction, as indicated. All actions taken to ensure the safety of the food served should be documented and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

916.4 DRY FOOD STORAGE

Canned items and dry food that does not need refrigeration should be stored in a clean, dry, secure storage area where temperatures are maintained between 45 and 80 degrees. Temperatures shall be monitored and recorded once each day on a checklist.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Food Storage

All dry items shall be stored at least 6 inches off the floor and at least 6 inches away from any wall. Only full unopened cans and containers shall be stored in the storerooms. Open containers and packages shall be appropriately stored in the working or holding areas.

All storage areas will be kept locked when they are not in actual use. New food shipments shall be placed behind existing like items and rotated using a first-in first-out rotation method.

Personal clothing and personal items shall not be stored in food storage areas.

916.4.1 MAINTENANCE OF DRY FOOD STORAGE AREAS

Inmate workers or staff should clean the storage areas at least once each day by sweeping and mopping all floors and wiping down shelves and walls. Any damaged items should be inspected for spoilage and repackaged or discarded as appropriate. Food services staff should inspect the storage areas to ensure they are clean and orderly. Staff will document the inspection and record the daily temperature on the storage area checklist.

916.5 REFRIGERATED AND FROZEN STORAGE

Unless health codes dictate otherwise refrigerators must be kept between 32 and 41 degrees. Deep chill refrigerators will be set between 28 and 32 degrees for cook-chill products, dairy and meat items, to extend shelf life. Freezers shall be maintained at 32 degrees or below.

All freezer and refrigerator storage areas should have at least two thermometers to monitor temperatures. One thermometer should have a display visible to the outside. The second thermometer shall be placed in the warmest place inside the storage area. Daily temperature readings shall be recorded on the storage area checklist. Any variance outside of acceptable temperature range shall be immediately addressed.

All food must be covered and dated when stored. Cooked items shall not be stored beneath raw meats. Cleaned vegetables shall be stored separately from unwashed vegetables. Storage practices shall use a first-in first-out rotation method.

916.5.1 MAINTENANCE OF REFRIGERATED AND FREEZER AREAS

Refrigeration storage units should be cleaned daily, including mopping floors and wiping down walls. A more thorough cleaning should occur weekly to include dismantling and cleaning shelves. Food services staff should inspect the contents of freezers and storage units daily to ensure all items are properly sealed and labeled.

916.5.2 STORAGE OF CLEANING SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

The storage of soaps, detergents, waxes, cleaning compounds, insect spray and any other toxic or poisonous materials are kept in a separate, locked storage area to prevent cross contamination with food and other kitchen supplies.

916.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Jail Commander shall develop and maintain a waste management plan that ensures the garbage is removed daily. This plan also should include methods to minimize the waste of edible food and to dispose of non-edible or waste food material without utilizing a landfill.

Prescribed Therapeutic Diets

918.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that inmates who require prescribed therapeutic diets as a result of a diagnosed medical condition are provided with nutritionally balanced therapeutic meals that are medically approved and meet nutritional and safety standards.

918.2 POLICY

As a best practice, all therapeutic diet prescriptions should be reviewed and rewritten, if appropriate, on a quarterly basis. This is to reduce the risk of an inmate developing an adverse medical condition or nutritional effect as the result of a diet that is inconsistent with the inmate's current medical needs. A diet request form should be made available to inmates.

Pregnant or lactating women shall be provided a balanced, nutritious diet approved for pregnant women by a physician.

918.3 STAFF COMMUNICATION/COORDINATION

It is the responsibility of the health authority to compile a daily list of all inmates who are prescribed therapeutic diets. The list should contain the following information:

- (a) Inmate's name
- (b) Inmate's identification number
- (c) Housing location or dining location where the meals will be delivered
- (d) Inmate's therapeutic diet type
- (e) Special remarks or instructions

Any time inmates are assigned to a different housing area, correctional staff must notify the food services personnel immediately.

918.4 THERAPEUTIC AND RELIGIOUS MEAL RECORDS

Inmates receiving prescribed therapeutic diet meals and/or authorized religious diet meals must sign a document indicating:

- (a) Inmate's name
- (b) Inmate's identification number
- (c) Dates and times of service
- (d) Housing location or dining location where the meals will be delivered
- (e) Inmate's therapeutic diet type
- (f) A list of items provided for the meal

All information regarding a therapeutic diet is part of an inmate's medical record and is therefore subject to state and federal privacy laws concerning medical records.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Prescribed Therapeutic Diets

All meal records shall be retained in accordance with established retention schedules and applicable statutory regulations (WAC 44-14-03005).

Disciplinary Detention Diet

920.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the requirement for providing inmates disciplinary detention diets when they are ordered for disciplinary reasons. The disciplinary detention diet will only be utilized after all of the provisions of the Disciplinary Segregation section of the Disciplinary Segregation Policy are implemented.

920.2 POLICY

The food services manager shall prepare the disciplinary detention diet after receiving directions from the Jail Commander. Records of providing this diet shall be maintained by the food services manager.

The disciplinary detention diet shall be served twice during each 24-hour period and shall consist of one-half of a vegetable/meatloaf (see recipe below) per meal (or a minimum of 19 oz. of cooked loaf). The loaf shall be accompanied by two slices of whole wheat bread and at least one quart of water if the inmate does not have access to a water supply. The use of the disciplinary detention diet is an exception to the "three meals per day" policy described in the Disciplinary Segregation Policy.

920.3 PROCEDURES

The disciplinary detention diet shall consist of the following:

- (a) 2 ½ oz. nonfat dry milk
- (b) 4 ½ oz. raw grated potato
- (c) 3 oz. raw carrots, chopped or grated fine
- (d) 1 ½ oz. tomato juice or puree
- (e) 4 ½ oz. raw cabbage, chopped fine
- (f) 7 oz. lean ground beef, turkey or rehydrated, canned or frozen Textured Vegetable Protein (TVP)
- (g) 2 ½ fl. oz. oil
- (h) 1 ½ oz. whole wheat flour
- (i) ¼ tsp. salt
- (j) 4 tsp. raw onion, chopped
- (k) 1 egg
- (l) 6 oz. dry red beans, pre-cooked before baking (or 16 oz. canned or cooked red kidney beans)
- (m) 4 tsp. chili powder

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Disciplinary Detention Diet

These ingredients should be shaped into a loaf and baked at 350-375 degrees for 50-70 minutes.

Chapter 10 - Inmate Programs

Inmate Programs and Services

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the programs and services that are available to inmates. The programs and services exist to motivate offenders toward positive behavior while they are in custody. The policy identifies the role and responsibilities of the Jail Commander, who manages a range of programs and services.

1000.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office will make available to inmates a variety of programs and services subject to resources and security concerns. Programs and services offered for the benefit of inmates may include social services, faith-based services, library access, and leisure time activities.

1000.3 JAIL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander is responsible for managing the inmate programs and services, including the following:

- (a) Research, plan, budget, schedule and coordinate security requirements for all inmate programs and services.
- (b) Develop or procure programs and services.
- (c) Act as a liaison with other service providers in the community that may offer social or educational programs, (e.g., school districts, department of social services, health educators and substance abuse counselors).
- (d) Develop, maintain and make available to inmates the schedule of programs and services.
- (e) Develop policies and procedures and establish rules for the participation of inmates in the programs and services.
- (f) Develop and maintain records on the number and type of programs and services offered, as well as inmate attendance at each offering.
- (g) Establish controls to verify that the content and delivery of programs and services are appropriate for the circumstances.
- (h) Accumulate data and prepare monthly and annual reports.

1000.4 SECURITY

All programs and services offered to benefit inmates shall adhere to the security and classification requirements of this facility. To the extent practicable, the Jail Commander will develop individualized programs and services for inmates who are housed in high-security or administrative segregation.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Programs and Services

1000.5 DISCLAIMER

Inmate programs are provided at the sole discretion of the Adams County Sheriff's Office in keeping with security interests, available resources and best practices.

Nothing in this policy is intended to confer a legal right for inmates to participate in any program offered other than what is required by law or that which is medically required.

Inmate Welfare Fund

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Office is authorized to maintain a fund derived from proceeds from the commissary, telephones and other inmate-related to be used primarily to provide welfare and education programs for the benefit of the inmate population. This policy establishes guidelines for maintaining and administering the Inmate Welfare Fund.

1002.2 INMATE WELFARE FUND

The Jail Commander in cooperation with the Sheriff will establish and maintain an Inmate Welfare Fund where proceeds derived from inmate telephones, commissary profits, vending machines and other income intended for the support of inmate programs, is deposited.

The Inmate Welfare Fund is allocated to support a variety of programs, services and activities benefiting the general inmate population and enhancing inmate activities and programs. This includes capital construction and improvement projects in support of such programs, services and activities.

1002.3 INMATE WELFARE FUNDING SOURCES

Revenues and funding from the following sources shall be deposited into the Inmate Welfare Fund account:

- a operation of inmate telephones
- b Donations
- c Interest income earned by the Inmate Welfare Fund

1002.4 EXPENDITURE OF INMATE WELFARE FUNDS

The Inmate Welfare Fund shall be used solely for the welfare and benefit of the inmate population or as otherwise permitted by law.

Expenditures permitted from the Inmate Welfare Fund include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Education programs
- (b) Recreational goods and services, such as:
 - 1. Recreational equipment, games and sporting goods
 - 2. Televisions and cable/satellite subscriptions, video players and content media
 - 3. Library books
 - 4. Vending machines
- (c) Salary and benefit costs for personnel while they are employed in positions or are performing activities solely for the benefit of inmates or to facilitate inmate programs
- (d) Welfare packages for indigent inmates

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Welfare Fund

- (e) Alcohol and drug treatment programs
- (f) Office facility canteens, including vending machines available for inmate use
- (g) Inmate trust accounting system
- (h) Envelopes, postage and personal hygiene items for indigent inmates
- (i) Approved non-prescription, over-the-counter health aids for inmate use
- (j) Libraries designated for inmate use
- (k) Visiting room equipment, supplies and services
- (l) Inmate activity programs, including:
 - 1. Equipment for television viewing
 - 2. Visiting music/entertainment groups
 - 3. Music equipment and supplies
 - 4. Activities equipment, supplies and services
 - 5. Repair of equipment purchased from the Inmate Welfare Fund
 - 6. Food or supplies for special occasions
 - 7. Inmate awards for the purpose of providing umpires or referees, and maintaining activity equipment and apparel
 - 8. Inmate tournaments and holiday events
 - 9. Inmate club activities
 - 10. Entertainment equipment, cable or satellite subscription services and other related supplies
 - 11. Materials for faith-based programs

1002.4.1 PROHIBITED EXPENDITURES OF INMATE WELFARE FUND

Except as permitted by law, the Inmate Welfare Fund shall not be used to fund activities associated with any of the following:

- (a) Security-related functions, including staff, safety equipment, radios, weapons or control devices that are specifically designated for use by the custody staff in maintaining the security, safety and order in the facility
- (b) Food service, staff costs, equipment and supplies
- (c) Medical/dental services, staff costs, equipment and supplies
- (d) Maintenance and upkeep of office facilities not otherwise permitted by law
- (e) Janitorial services and supplies

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Welfare Fund

- (f) Transportation to court, medical appointments or other reasons not related to inmate programs
- (g) Any other normal operating expenses incurred by the day-to-day operation of the Office

1002.5 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING OF INMATE WELFARE FUNDS

The Jail Commander in cooperation with the Sheriff shall maintain an accounting system to be used for purchasing goods, supplies and services that support inmate programs.

An audit of the Inmate Welfare Fund shall be completed annually by a certified auditor recognized by the Office as an authorized financial auditor.

Inmate Accounts

1004.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines and procedures for managing, handling and accounting of all money belonging to inmates that is held for their personal use while they are incarcerated in this facility.

1004.2 INMATE ACCOUNTS

The Office will establish an inmate account for the purpose of receiving funds from authorized sources for inmate use. A separate account will be established for each inmate when he/she is booked into this facility.

When an inmate is admitted to the jail, a written, itemized inventory of the money in the inmate's possession shall be completed. Any subsequent deposits to the inmate's fund shall be inventoried and documented. An inmate shall be issued a receipt for all money held until his/her release.

An inmate may use money in his/her inmate account for bail or to purchase items from the inmate commissary. Inmates may receive and release money while in custody. Funds will be made available to inmates for their use in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Jail Commander.

1004.3 FUNDING SOURCES

The inmate account will only accept funds for deposit from approved sources. Funds deposited into an inmate's account will first be used to settle the inmate's negative balance, should one exist.

1004.3.1 DEPOSITS DURING BOOKING

With the exception of legally prescribed fees, all money received during the booking process shall be deposited to the inmate's account after the inmate signs an acknowledgement agreeing to the amount.

1004.3.2 DEPOSITS THROUGH THE MAIL

All funds received by mail to be deposited to an inmate's account shall be delivered to the cashier after signed acknowledgement by the inmate.

Only cash, other county agency checks that are received through the mail are acceptable for deposit into inmate accounts. All personal checks, payroll checks and other unapproved monies will be forwarded to the personal property storage area and placed in the inmate's property bag.

1004.3.3 VISITOR DEPOSITS

Only approved visitors may deposit funds into an inmate's account. The cashier may only accept cash for deposit to an inmate's account.

The cashier shall post funds received to the inmate's account and prepare a validated receipt for the transaction. A copy of the transaction receipt shall be provided to both the inmate and the person making the deposit. A copy will be retained by the cashier.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Accounts

All sums of cash of \$500.00 or more shall be witnessed by at least two officers.

1004.4 RELEASE OF FUNDS TO OTHER PERSONS

Inmates wishing to release all or part of their personal funds to a person who is not in custody must sign a cash withdrawal transaction document. The person to whom the funds are to be released must contact the cashier, who will prepare a property release form document for the amount to be withdrawn, and will indicate to whom the money is to be released. That person must furnish a valid driver's license or state-issued identification card to the cashier. The cashier will then forward the cash withdrawal transaction document to the proper housing area for the inmate's signature and approval.

1004.5 CASHIER RESPONSIBILITY

The CO will verify all funds received against the amounts recorded on the inmate account financial record. The CO will then post the funds to the inmate's account and prepare a receipt for the inmate.

Any unresolved discrepancies found during the balancing procedures shall be promptly reported. The CO reporting the discrepancies shall prepare a report showing the amount of the discrepancy.

The report shall include the following:

- (a) Date and time each cash discrepancy was discovered
- (b) Amount of overage or shortage
- (c) Explanation of the cause of the overage/shortage
- (d) Documentation used to identify the error
- (e) Recovery attempts
- (f) Name of person reporting the discrepancy
- (g) Name of person approving the report and the date approved

The supervisor shall initial the report prior to submission to the Sheriff for final review.

1004.6 SECURE BANKING OF INMATE FUNDS

All monies collected by custody personnel shall be secured daily in an officially designated and secure place, and verified by the Civil Deputy.

Counseling Services

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a process for providing counseling and crisis intervention services to inmates.

1006.2 POLICY

This office will provide counseling and crisis intervention services to any inmate who either requests services or is determined by a health provider to be in need of counseling or crisis intervention services. These services may be provided by:

- (a) Medical/mental health staff assigned to the facility.
- (b) Faith-based counseling by the chaplain or religious volunteers (see the Religious Programs Policy).
- (c) Corrections officers assigned to the facility who have specific training and expertise in this area.

The Jail Commander shall coordinate with the Responsible Physician to develop and confidentially maintain records of counseling and crisis intervention services provided to inmates and to ensure that those records are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

The Jail Commander shall ensure that request forms are available and provided to inmates who request counseling services. All inmate requests for counseling shall be forwarded to the on duty CO. If an inmate displays behavior indicating a need for counseling or crisis intervention services, the facility employee shall notify the appropriate agency. The CO shall assess the need and area of counseling and make a reasonable effort to provide the inmate with the requested counseling as soon as practicable with consideration given to facility security, scheduling and available resources.

1006.3 NON-CRISIS COUNSELING

The Office shall, when reasonably practicable, make counseling services available to assist inmates who are being released into the community.

Commissary Services

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a commissary program that will give inmates the opportunity to purchase personal items that are not provided by the facility.

1014.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to provide space for an inmate commissary, or to provide for a commissary service, so that inmates who are not on disciplinary restriction and who have funds posted to their inmate accounts may purchase approved items that are not furnished by the facility.

To the extent reasonably practicable, the prices for items offered to the inmates in the commissary shall correspond to local retail store prices.

Any commissary inventory or sales issues related to religious diets shall be addressed in the Religious Programs Policy.

1014.3 COMMISSARY MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for designating a qualified person to act as the Commissary Manager. High-security items shall be identified, stored and inventoried as such. The Commissary Manager shall be responsible for the accounting and general operation of the commissary, which shall include, but is not limited to:

- Maintaining current rules, regulations and policies of the commissary and ensuring compliance by commissary staff.
- Managing inventory and processing orders in a timely manner.
- Performing weekly audits of high-security items.
- Ensuring that sufficient space is provided either on or off facility property, for the storage and processing of commissary orders.
- Ensuring commissary facilities are sanitary and secure.
- Conducting a quarterly inventory of all supplies and immediately reporting any discrepancies to the Jail Commander.
- Ensuring that all inmates who are approved to purchase commissary items are provided with a printed list of items that are available at local stores if the facility does not operate a commissary.

1014.4 COMMISSARY ACCOUNTING

The CO shall be responsible for ensuring that all inmates who have commissary privileges have the opportunity to order and receive commissary items in a timely manner.

All inmates shall be afforded the opportunity to review an accounting of their money held in their account, to include deposits, debits and commissary goods purchased and received. Any

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Commissary Services

discrepancy of the inmate's funds shall be immediately reported to the Commissary Manager. If the Commissary Manager and the involved inmate cannot settle the discrepancy, the Jail Commander shall be notified and the Jail Commander will resolve the discrepancy.

1014.5 INMATE WELFARE PACKS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall monitor the provision of welfare packs to indigent inmates. Welfare packs shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Four postage-paid postcards and two pencils, each week to permit correspondence with family members and friends.
- (b) Personal hygiene items, including toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, shampoo and other supplies deemed to be appropriate for indigent inmates.

The Sheriff may expend money from the Inmate Welfare Fund to provide indigent inmates with essential clothing and limited transportation expenses upon release.

Inmate Telephone Access

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for permitting inmates to access and use telephones.

1020.2 POLICY

The Jail will provide access to telephones for use by inmates consistent with federal and state law. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall develop written procedures establishing the guidelines for access and usage. All inmates will be provided a copy of the telephone usage rules as part of their inmate orientation during the booking process.

1020.3 PROCEDURE

Inmates housed in general population will be permitted reasonable access to public telephones at scheduled times in the dayrooms for collect calls unless such access may cause an unsafe situation for the jail, members, or other inmates. The Jail Commander shall ensure a notice is conspicuously posted near the phones, informing the inmates that non-attorney calls may be monitored and recorded.

Inmates are not permitted to receive telephone calls. Messages will only be delivered in the event of a verified emergency.

In the event of a jail emergency, or as directed by the supervisor or the Jail Commander, all telephones will be turned off.

For security reasons, inmates who are awaiting transport to another facility or release to another agency are not permitted to use the telephones.

Teletypewriter/telecommunications device for the deaf (TTY/TDD)) or equally effective telecommunications devices will be made available to inmates who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have speech impairments to allow these inmates to have equivalent telephone access as those inmates without these disabilities.

The minimum time allowed per call should be 10 minutes, except where there are substantial reasons to justify such limitations.

Reasons for denial of telephone access shall be documented and a copy placed into the inmate's file. The rules governing the use of the telephone will, in addition to being provided to inmates during orientation, be posted near the telephones.

The member should monitor the use of public telephones to ensure inmates have reasonable and equitable access and that the rules of use are observed. Any inmate refusing to cooperate with the telephone rules may have their call terminated, telephone privileges suspended, and/or incur disciplinary action.

Requirements relating to the use of telephones during booking and reception are contained in the Reception Policy.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Telephone Access

1020.4 USE OF TELEPHONES IN HIGH-SECURITY OR ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION/HOUSING

Inmates who are housed in high-security or administrative segregation may use the public telephones in the dayroom during the time allocated for that classification of inmate to utilize that space. If portable telephones are available in the facility, inmates who are housed in high-security or administrative segregation units may have reasonable access to the portable telephones.

1020.5 COURT-ORDERED TELEPHONE CALLS

If a court order specifying free telephone calls is received by the facility, or a supervisor determines there is a legitimate need for a free telephone call for a specific inmate, the supervisor may direct that an inmate use a facility telephone at no charge. Calls placed from a facility telephone should be dialed by a staff member. The staff shall be responsible for ensuring that the inmate is not calling a number that has been restricted by a court order or by request of the recipient. Such a call shall be recorded to the same extent authorized for calls that are not court-ordered.

1020.6 ATTORNEY-CLIENT TELEPHONE CONSULTATION

At all times through the period of custody, whether the inmate has been charged, tried, convicted or sentenced, reasonable and non-recorded telephone access to an attorney shall be provided to the inmate at no charge to either the attorney or to the inmate, in accordance with the Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel Policy.

1020.7 CONFERENCE CALL REGARDING CHILD PLACEMENT

Inmates who are parents shall be allowed to participate in a case conference convened pursuant to RCW 13.34.067 by either conference call or video conference.

1020.8 TELEPHONE CONTRACTS AND CHARGES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring that rates charged to inmates are similar to those charged in the general public and that inmates are afforded a range of feasible calling options.

1020.9 FOREIGN NATIONALS

A foreign national who has been detained may contact their consulate via the public phones provided for inmates. If the consulate does not accept collect calls, the foreign national shall be allowed to make a reasonable number of direct calls to establish communication with the consulate.

Consular officers who contact the jail to speak with a foreign national to provide consular services should be given reasonable telephone access to the inmate.

Inmate Visitation

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish rules for visitation and to provide a process for inmate visits and visitors. Visitation is a privilege and is based on space availability, schedules and on-duty staffing.

1022.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to allow inmate visitation, including video visitation when applicable, as required by law.

1022.3 PROCEDURES

The Office shall provide adequate facilities for visiting that include appropriate space for the screening and searching of inmates and visitors, and storage of visitors' personal belongings that are not allowed in the visiting area.

The Jail Commander shall develop written procedures for inmate visitation. The procedures are subject to safety and security requirements and should consider:

- The jail's schedule.
- The space available to accommodate visitors.
- Whether an emergency or other conditions justify a limitation in visiting privileges.

The visiting area shall accommodate inmates and visitors with disabilities. Visitors with disabilities who request special accommodations shall be referred to a supervisor. Reasonable accommodations will be granted to inmates and disabled visitors to facilitate a visitation period.

Visitor logs and records shall be developed and maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

Court orders granting a special inmate visitation are subject to county legal review and interpretation.

1022.3.1 VISITOR REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION

All visitors must register and produce a valid state, military, tribal, or other government identification. Identification will be considered valid for 90 days after expiration, provided the visitor has renewed the ID and has proof of the renewal.

- (a) The registration form must include the visitor's name, address, and the relationship to the inmate.
- (b) A valid identification shall include the following:
 1. A photograph of the person
 2. A physical description of the person

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Visitation

- (c) An official visitor shall present proof of professional capacity. For example, an attorney license/Supreme Court card, law enforcement identification, or a business card/letterhead of business with the visitor's name.

Failure or refusal to provide a valid identification is reason to deny a visit.

1022.4 AUTHORIZATION TO SEARCH VISITORS

Individuals who enter the secure perimeter of this jail are subject to search if there is reasonable cause to believe the visitor has violated the law, is wanted by a law enforcement agency, or is attempting to bring contraband onto the jail property or into the jail. All searches shall be made in accordance with current legal statutes and case law.

1022.5 VISITING SCHEDULE

The Jail Commander shall designate a person to develop a schedule for inmate visitation that includes daytime, evening, and weekend hours. Each inmate shall receive a copy of the visitation schedule in the inmate handbook at orientation. The visiting hours will also be posted in the public area of the facility.

1022.6 DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF VISITING PRIVILEGES

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for defining, in writing, the conditions under which visits may be denied.

Visitation may be denied or terminated by a supervisor if the visitor poses a danger to the security of the jail or there is other good cause, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) The visitor appears to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcoholic beverages.
- (b) The visitor refuses to submit to being searched.
- (c) The visitor or inmate violates jail rules or posted visiting rules.
- (d) The visitor fails to supervise and maintain control of any minors accompanying the visitor into the jail.
- (e) Visitors attempting to enter this jail with contraband will be denied a visit and may face criminal charges.

Any visitation that is denied or terminated early, on the reasonable grounds that the visit may endanger the security of the jail, shall have the actions and reasons documented. A copy of the documentation will be placed into the inmate's file and another copy will be forwarded to the Jail Commander.

1022.7 GENERAL VISITATION RULES

All visitors and inmates will be required to observe the following general rules during visitation:

- (a) A maximum of two adults and two children will be permitted to visit an inmate at any one time. Children visiting inmates must be deemed age appropriate by the parent or guardian accompanying the child. Where a dispute over children visiting occurs between the inmate and the parent or legal guardian, the inmate will be advised to

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Visitation

use the court for resolution. Adults must control minors while they are waiting to visit and during the visit.

- (b) An inmate may refuse to visit with a particular individual.
- (c) Those inmates who are named as the restrained person in any restraining or other valid court order shall not be allowed visits from persons who are protected by the order.
- (d) Visitors must be appropriately attired prior to entry into the visitor's area of the facility.
- (e) Inappropriate clothing, such as transparent clothing, halter tops, excessively tight or revealing clothing, hats and bandannas or any other clothes associated with a criminal gang or otherwise deemed by the staff to be unacceptable, will not be permitted.
- (f) All visitors must have footwear.
- (g) Visitors will leave all personal items, with the exception of car keys and identification, outside of the secure area. Visitors who enter the facility with handbags, packages or other personal items will be instructed to lock the items in a vehicle or locker or return at another time without the items. The facility is not responsible for lost or stolen items.
- (h) Food or drink is not permitted in the visitor's area.
- (i) Inmates will be permitted to sign legal documents, vehicle release forms or any other items authorized by the n/a. Transactions of this nature will not constitute a regular visit.

1022.8 SPECIAL VISITS

The n/a may authorize special visitation privileges. The n/a, who authorizes the special visit, will take into consideration the following factors:

- The purpose of the visit
- The relationship of the visitor to the inmate
- The circumstances of the visit
- Distance traveled by the visitor

Whenever a special visit is denied, an entry into the duty log will be made. The entry will include the requesting visitor's name and the reason why the visit was denied.

1022.9 ATTORNEY VISITS

Inmates shall have access to any attorney retained by or on behalf of the inmate, or to an attorney the inmate desires to consult, in a private interview room. Staff shall not interfere with, suspend or cancel official visits except in circumstances where the safety, security or good order of the facility is compromised (see the Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel Policy).

Religious Programs

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance regarding the right of inmates to exercise their religion and for evaluating accommodation requests for faith-based religious practices of inmates.

1034.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Compelling government interest - A method for determining the constitutionality of a policy that restricts the practice of a fundamental right. In order for such a policy to be valid, there must be a compelling government interest, which is necessary or crucial to the mission of the Office, as opposed to something merely preferred, that can be furthered only by the policy under review.

Least restrictive means - A standard imposed by the courts when considering the validity of policies that touch upon constitutional interests. If the Office adopts a policy that restricts a fundamental religious liberty, it must employ the least restrictive measures possible to achieve its goal.

Religious exercise - Any exercise of religion, whether or not it is compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief. The key is not what a faith requires but whether the practice is included in the inmate's sincerely held religious beliefs.

Substantial burden - For the purposes of this policy, substantial burden means either of the following:

- A restriction or requirement imposed by the Office that places an inmate in a position of having to choose between following the precepts of his/her religion and forfeiting benefits otherwise generally available to other inmates, or having to abandon one of the precepts of his/her religion in order to receive a benefit.
- The Office puts considerable pressure on an inmate to substantially modify his/her behavior in violation of his/her beliefs.

1034.2 POLICY

This office permits inmates to engage in the lawful practices and observances of their sincerely held religious beliefs consistent with the legitimate penological objectives of the facility. Facility staff will not allow their personal religious beliefs to influence them in the daily management of the inmate population, particularly as it relates to religious practices. This office shall not show favoritism or preference to any religion and will not discriminate or retaliate against any inmate for participating or not participating in any religion or religious practice. Inmates are not required to participate in religious programs or activities.

1034.3 DIETS AND MEAL SERVICE

The Jail Commander should provide inmates requesting a religious diet, including fasting and/or hour of dining, a reasonable and equitable opportunity to observe their religious dietary practice.

Religious Programs

This should be done within budgetary constraints and be consistent with the security and orderly management of the facility. The food services manager shall establish a process for managing religious meal accommodations.

1034.4 HAIRSTYLES AND GROOMING

Unless it is necessary for the health and sanitation of the facility, inmates who wear head and facial hair in the observance of their religion will generally not be required to shave or cut their hair. To the extent reasonably practicable, alternative housing may be considered to accommodate the need for religious hair and grooming, while meeting the health and sanitation needs of the facility.

Any inmate whose appearance is substantially altered due to changes in facial hair or hair length may be required to submit to additional identification photographs.

1034.5 RELIGIOUS TEXTS

Religious texts should be provided to the requesting inmate, if available and if the texts do not pose a threat to the safety, security and orderly management of the facility.

1034.6 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICES OR MATERIAL

The following list, which is not intended to be exhaustive, includes materials or practices that shall not be authorized:

- (a) Animal sacrifice
- (b) Language or behaviors that could reasonably be construed as presenting a threat to facility safety or security
- (c) Self-mutilation
- (d) Use, display or possession of weapons
- (e) Self-defense or military training
- (f) Disparagement of other religions
- (g) Nudity or sexual acts
- (h) Profanity
- (i) Use of illegal substances or controlled substances without a prescription

1034.7 GROUP RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Group religious services may be allowed after due consideration of the inmate's classification or other concerns that may adversely affect the order, safety and security of the facility.

Alternatives to attendance of group religious services may include, but are not limited to:

- The provision of religious books and reading materials.
- Access to religious counselors.
- Recorded religious media (e.g., DVDs, CDs, video tapes).

Religious Programs

1034.8 RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

Religious symbols and implements used in the exercise of religion should generally be allowed unless the symbol or implement poses a threat to the safety and security of the facility. Alternatives to the provision of religious symbols and implements may be considered when security, safety or efficient operations may be jeopardized (e.g., substitution of a towel in lieu of a prayer rug).

1034.9 FAITH- AND MORALS-BASED COUNSELING

The Jail Commander shall be responsible for establishing a plan for inmates to receive faith- and morals-based counseling from the chaplain or religious volunteers. Inmates should be reasonably accommodated, including reasonable access to clergy members and spiritual advisers, volunteer religious organizations, faith- and morals-based programs and other secular volunteer programs.

No inmate shall be required to participate in any such program.

1034.10 SPACE AND EQUIPMENT FOR RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

The Jail Commander shall ensure that there is adequate work space, equipment and furnishings for the chaplain to serve the inmate population, including providing access to areas of the facility. Space for group worship will be dictated by the availability of secure areas and the classification status of the inmates to be served. All recognized religious groups should have equal access to the space, equipment and services which the facility normally provides for religious purposes.

1034.11 TRAINING

The Office shall provide training to facility staff on the requirements of this policy.

Inmate Mail

1035.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for receiving, sending, inspecting, censoring, and rejecting inmate mail.

1035.2 POLICY

This office will provide inmates ample opportunity to send and receive mail, subject to restriction when there is a legitimate government interest in security, order, and rehabilitation.

1035.3 MAIL GENERALLY

Inmates may, at their own expense, send and receive mail without restrictions on quantity, provided it does not jeopardize the safety of members, visitors, or other inmates, or pose an unreasonable disruption to orderly jail operations.

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee may allow inmates to correspond with other inmates in this jail, as well as in other jails or correctional institutions, as long as the mail is sent and received through the U.S. Postal Service.

Inmates are authorized to store mail and writing materials in their cells in an amount determined by the Jail Commander. Excess writing materials and mail, including confidential mail, will be seized, inventoried, and retained pending disposition according to the jail procedures regarding excess property (see the Searches Policy).

1035.4 SUSPENSION/RESTRICTION OF MAIL PRIVILEGES

Mail privileges may be suspended or restricted upon approval of the Jail Commander whenever members become aware of:

- (a) Mail sent by an inmate that involves threats of violence against any member of the government, judiciary, legal representatives, victims, or witnesses.
- (b) Incoming or outgoing mail representing a threat to jail security, members, or the public.

The County Prosecutor or Prosecuting Attorney should be consulted when criminal charges are considered against an inmate or there is an apparent liability risk to the Office that relates to suspension or restriction of mail privileges.

1035.5 PROCESSING AND INSPECTION OF MAIL

Members should process incoming and outgoing mail as expeditiously as reasonably possible. Incoming and outgoing mail should be processed within 24 hours and packages within 48 hours. Mail processing may be suspended on weekends, holidays, or during an emergency situation.

Any contraband found in mail or mail that is considered contraband shall be processed in accordance with jail evidence procedures.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Mail

Cash, government checks, and money orders contained in incoming inmate mail shall be removed and credited to the inmate's account (see the Inmate Accounts Policy). Personal checks shall be processed as rejected mail according to this policy.

Mail logs and records, justification of censoring or rejection of mail, and copies of hold or return notices shall be maintained in the inmate's file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

1035.5.1 NONCONFIDENTIAL MAIL

Assigned members should open and inspect all incoming and outgoing general mail of current inmates. Mail for inmates no longer in custody should not be opened and should be forwarded (see the Forwarding of Mail section of this policy).

Only members designated by the Jail Commander are authorized to read incoming and outgoing nonconfidential mail of current inmates. These members should receive training on legitimate government interests for reading and censoring mail and other legal requirements related to inmate mail.

Incoming mail should be read as deemed necessary to maintain jail security and order or to monitor a particular problem.

Outgoing mail may not be sealed by the inmate and may be read by members when:

- (a) There is reason to believe the mail would:
 - 1. Interfere with the orderly operation of the jail.
 - 2. Be threatening to the recipient.
 - 3. Facilitate criminal activity.
- (b) The inmate is on a restricted mail list.
- (c) The mail is between inmates.
- (d) The envelope has an incomplete return address.

1035.5.2 CONFIDENTIAL MAIL

Inmates may correspond confidentially with courts, legal counsel, officials of this office, elected officials, jail inspectors, government officials, or officers of the court.

The jail will also accept and deliver a fax or interoffice mail from these entities.

Outgoing and incoming confidential mail shall be processed by members who have received special training in inspecting confidential documents and who are accountable for maintaining confidentiality. Such members may inspect incoming and outgoing confidential mail for contraband, limiting the inspection to a search for physical items that may be included in addition to the mail and shall not read, scan, or copy the mail. Any inspection shall be completed in the presence of the inmate.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Mail

1035.5.3 BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Unless otherwise in conflict with this policy and prohibited by the Jail Commander, inmates may purchase, receive, and read any book, newspaper, magazine, or other periodical accepted for distribution by the U.S. Postal Service.

Periodicals shall be accepted only if they are mailed directly from the publisher to a named inmate. A local daily newspaper in general circulation shall be made available to inmates.

1035.6 CENSORSHIP OR REJECTION OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING NONCONFIDENTIAL MAIL

In determining whether to censor or reject a specific piece of incoming nonconfidential mail, consideration shall be given to whether censoring or rejecting the material is rationally related to a legitimate government interest, whether alternate means of communicating with an inmate are available, and the impact of allowing the material into the jail upon members and inmates.

Outgoing nonconfidential mail shall only be censored to further a substantial government interest, and only when it is necessary to address the particular government interest. Government interests that justify censorship or rejection of outgoing mail include:

- (a) Maintaining jail security.
- (b) Preventing dangerous conduct, such as an escape plan.
- (c) Preventing ongoing criminal activity, such as threats of blackmail or extortion.
- (d) Preventing harassment of those who have requested that no mail be sent to them by the inmate.

Mail identified for censorship or rejection shall be delivered to the Jail Commander, who shall decide the disposition of such mail.

Censored mail should be redacted and a copy of the unredacted mail should be kept (see the Documenting Rejected or Censored Mail, Books, and Periodicals section of this policy).

Rejected mail shall be handled according to the jail's established procedures regarding inmate personal property or returned to the sender.

Notice shall be given to the inmate sender or to the inmate recipient and sent to the sender of censored or rejected mail, unless such notification jeopardizes any investigation or jail security.

1035.6.1 REJECTION OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

The Office may reject books, magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals that may inhibit the maintenance of reasonable safety, security, and discipline in the jail. For example, publications may be rejected if they:

- Advocate violence, unlawful activity, or a security breach.
- Incite unrest or disorder.
- Contain sexually explicit material, including pornographic magazines, nude pictures, or pictures or descriptions of sexually explicit activities.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Mail

- Incite violent crimes or crimes against children.
- Contain information about unlawful gambling or an unlawful lottery, or the manufacture or use of weapons, narcotics, or explosives.
- Create a hostile or offensive work environment.

Reasonable alternatives should be considered and an exaggerated response should be avoided; for example, discontinuing delivery of a magazine because of one article.

The Jail Commander shall make the final decision as to the specific books and periodicals that will be prohibited within this jail.

Religious publications not supplied by jail-authorized entities may be accepted by the chaplain or other religious programming volunteer who has received training on contraband rules and who has been approved by the Jail Commander to review such publications for distribution.

Notice shall be given to the inmate recipient and sent to the sender of rejected publications, even when the sender is the editor or publisher, unless such notification jeopardizes any investigation or jail security. A single notification is sufficient if the publication is received by multiple inmates.

1035.6.2 DOCUMENTING REJECTED OR CENSORED MAIL, BOOKS, AND PERIODICALS

In each case where it is necessary to reject or censor mail, a written record must be made of such action, to include:

- (a) The inmate's name and number.
- (b) A description or an unredacted copy of the mail, as applicable.
- (c) A description of the action taken and the reason for such action.
- (d) The disposition of the item involved.
- (e) The member's signature.
- (f) Notification to the inmate and the sender, including the date and method by which they were notified (e.g., in person, by letter).

1035.7 FORWARDING OF MAIL

Any non-legal mail received for a former inmate should be returned to the sender with a notation that the inmate is not in custody. Obvious legal mail should be forwarded to the former inmate's new address if it is reasonably known. Otherwise, legal mail should be returned to the sender.

1035.8 WRITING MATERIALS FOR INDIGENT INMATES

Indigent inmates shall receive writing materials on a weekly basis, pursuant to a schedule established by the Jail Commander. Writing materials should include the following:

- (a) At least four pre-stamped envelopes for correspondence with family and friends
- (b) Eight sheets of writing paper
- (c) One pencil

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Inmate Mail

Indigent inmates shall receive an amount of pre-stamped envelopes and writing paper sufficient to correspond with courts, legal counsel, officials of this office, elected officials, jail inspectors, government officials, or officers of the court (see the Inmate Access to Courts and Counsel Policy). Requests for additional writing materials shall be screened and granted based on need, as determined by the Jail Commander or the authorized designee.

Chapter 11 - Facility Design

Space and Environmental Requirements

1100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the desired space and environmental requirements for the physical plant.

1100.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to comply with federal and state laws, codes and correctional standards in matters relating to the jail space and environmental requirements. Any designs for renovations, modifications, additions or new construction within the facility should be in compliance with federal and state laws, codes and jail standards.

Planned designs for renovations, modifications, additions or new construction within the facility should facilitate continuous personal contact and interaction between the correctional staff and inmates. This contact should be by direct physical observation of all cells, dayrooms and recreation areas. Electronic surveillance may be used to augment the observation of inmates but shall not be used as a substitute for personal contact and interaction.

All parts of the facility that are accessible to the public should be accessible to and usable by disabled persons.

1100.3 SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Except for emergency accommodations of a limited duration, all areas in the physical plant shall conform to building and design requirements contained in federal and state law, codes and minimum jail standards as required for their intended design and use. Areas that are repurposed for other than their original intended use shall likewise comply with all building design requirements for the new purpose.

1100.4 ALTERNATE APPROVED CAPACITY

If needed, the Jail Commander may base the approved capacity on an alternate method of calculation as provided in the jail standards. This alternate method allows capacity to be based on overall living space available to inmates, adjusted for the time inmates actually have access to any specific areas. If this method is selected, the Jail Commander, together with county officials, should develop a plan to bring the facility into agreement with the space-related standards within a five-year period.

1100.5 DETENTION HARDWARE

All locks, detention hardware, fixtures, furnishings and equipment shall have the proper security value for the areas in which they are used. The use of padlocks in place of security locks on cell or inmate housing unit doors is generally prohibited, as unauthorized locking mechanisms may pose a significant threat to the safety and security of the facility in the event of an emergency.

1100.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

All occupied areas of the physical plant shall conform to the building and design requirements contained in federal and state law, codes and jail standards with respect to light, air and noise level.

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Space and Environmental Requirements

1100.6.1 LIGHTING LEVELS

Lighting throughout the facility shall be sufficient for staff and inmates to perform necessary tasks. Night lighting levels should permit adequate illumination for supervision but should not unnecessarily interfere with the ability of inmates to sleep.

1100.6.2 NATURAL LIGHT

All inmate living areas should provide visual access to natural light, unless prohibited by security concerns.

1100.6.3 NOISE LEVEL

Noise levels at night should be sufficiently low to allow inmates to sleep. Nothing in this policy is intended to limit or impair in any way staff's ability to monitor the jail in a manner that is consistent with safety and security and good correctional practices.

1100.6.4 VENTILATION

The ventilation system shall be sized and calibrated to supply fresh or circulated air in accordance with federal and state laws, codes and jail standards. Toilet rooms and cells with toilets shall be calibrated to have no less than four exchanges of air per hour, unless local codes require a different number of air exchanges.

Other than an emergency situation, inmates or jail staff shall not adjust or restrict the ventilation systems without the express permission of the supervisor. Any adjustments made to the ventilation system shall only be allowed for the duration of the emergency or until qualified maintenance personnel can adjust or repair the ventilation system.

Air quantities shall be documented at least annually by a qualified independent contractor, and a report provided to the Jail Commander.

1100.6.5 TEMPERATURE LEVELS

Temperature and humidity levels shall be mechanically maintained at a level established by facility maintenance personnel and deemed comfortable and cost efficient.

Temperature readings shall be documented for each area of the facility on a weekly basis on the appropriate log. Staff shall immediately contact facility maintenance in the event that temperatures or humidity levels become uncomfortable.

1100.6.6 CELL FURNISHINGS

Each inmate housed in this facility shall be provided with the following items:

- A sleeping surface and mattress at least 12 inches off the floor
- A writing surface and seat
- An area for the storage of clothing and personal belongings

Space and Environmental Requirements

1100.7 JANITOR CLOSETS

Janitor closets shall be located near or inside each housing unit. Each janitor closet should contain a sink and the necessary cleaning implements. Access to the janitor closets shall be controlled and supervised by the staff. Only inmates with a minimum security classification status shall be allowed access to the janitor closets, and then only under the supervision of staff.

1100.8 NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

In the case of partial renovation of an existing facility, it is intended that these standards should apply only to the part of the facility being renovated. The remainder of the facility would be subject to the existing standards.

Smoking and Tobacco Use

1102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes limitations on the use of tobacco products by employees and others while on-duty or while in Adams County Sheriff's Office facilities or vehicles.

1102.2 POLICY

The Adams County Sheriff's Office recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to other employees and to the public. It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to prohibit the use of tobacco by employees while on-duty or at any time the employee is acting in an official capacity for the Office.

1102.3 EMPLOYEE USE

Tobacco use by employees is prohibited any time employees are in public view representing the Office.

Smoking and the use of other tobacco products is not permitted inside any county facility, office or vehicle.

It shall be the responsibility of each employee to ensure that no person under his/her supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside county facilities and vehicles.

1102.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS

No person may smoke in a public place or in any place of employment (RCW 70.160.030).

No person shall smoke tobacco products within 25 feet of a main entrance, exit or operable window of any public building, including any office facility (RCW 70.160.075).

Control Center

1104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a 24-hour secure control center for monitoring and coordinating the facility's security, life safety and communications systems, including aspects of staffing, training and communications and monitoring capabilities.

1104.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to provide sufficient space for a 24-hour secure control center, which shall be staffed continuously for the purpose of monitoring and coordinating the facility's security, life safety and communications systems. It is the responsibility of the Jail Commander to ensure that current written orders for every Dispatch post are available and that a process is in place to verify that corrections officers assigned to those posts acknowledge in writing by signature and date that they have read and understand the orders. The Jail Commander or the authorized designee shall review post orders annually and update them as needed.

1104.3 COMMUNICATIONS AND MONITORING CAPABILITIES

Dispatch shall have multiple means of direct communication capabilities with all staff control stations in inmate housing areas, including telephone, intercom and radio.

The Dispatch staff shall be responsible for monitoring fire, smoke and life safety alarms and shall have the means to summon assistance in the event of an emergency.

Dispatch shall be located in close proximity to the inmate living areas to enable staff to monitor and respond quickly to any emergency.

1104.4 TRAINING

The Jail Commander shall ensure that all staff members assigned to posts are properly trained to perform all duties and responsibilities described in the post orders. This is particularly true in fire, life safety and the emergency response procedures that have been implemented by the Jail Commander. This may include the use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) if such equipment is available and/or required by the local fire authority. All training should be documented in each employee's training file and retained in accordance with established records retention schedules (WAC 44-14-03005).

Crowding

1106.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

One of the determining factors in maintaining a safe and secure jail is to limit the inmate population to the number of beds constructed in each inmate classification level.

Occasionally, emergencies occur that will require the jail to exceed its approved bed capacity. This policy establishes the approved bed capacity of the facility, addresses temporary population excess and provides a plan for gathering statistics and projecting long-term space needs via a jail needs assessment.

1106.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Adams County Sheriff's Office to manage the inmate population to the extent reasonably possible to avoid exceeding the facility's approved bed capacity. The Jail Commander is responsible for ensuring that the number of inmates does not exceed the approved bed capacity.

In the event of an emergency that causes the facility to be populated beyond the approved bed capacity, every reasonable effort should be made to reduce the inmate population to the approved bed capacity as soon as reasonably practicable. The Office will take affirmative action to address excess population, including the petition of the Governor for assistance, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.875. In the event that the inmate population remains over capacity or continues to increase, a law and justice council should be formed to examine any and all methods to ensure that the facility population is reduced and remains within the approved bed capacity.

1106.3 LAW AND JUSTICE COUNCIL

The county legislative authority is responsible for forming a law and justice council. When the number of inmates exceeds the approved bed capacity of the facility, the Sheriff should schedule a meeting with the council for the purpose of identifying potential solutions to reduce the population to, or below, the approved bed capacity (RCW 72.09.300).

A complete report describing facility population, conditions and mitigation recommendations should be provided to all members of the council, as well as being released to the public.

The council membership should include, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) The Sheriff
- (b) Representatives from municipal police departments within the county
- (c) Representatives of the city legislative authorities within the county
- (d) The county prosecutor and representatives of the municipal prosecutors within the county
- (e) A representative of the county's superior, juvenile, district and municipal courts
- (f) The county jail administrator

Crowding

- (g) The county clerk
- (h) The county risk manager
- (i) The secretary of corrections

Officials designated may appoint representatives.

1106.4 INMATE POPULATION REPORTS

The Jail Commander or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring that detailed daily logs of the facility's inmate population are completed and maintained by the staff. These logs shall reflect the monthly average daily population of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates by categories of male, female and juvenile as of midnight of each day. The number of inmates occupying holding cells shall also be counted at midnight each day. An inmate population report summarizing this information shall be created daily and distributed to the Sheriff and the Jail Commander (RCW 10.98.130).

Attachments

INDEX / TOPICS

A

ABORTIONS.	371
ACCESS CARDS.	90
ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES.	225
ACTIVITY LOGS.	92
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FORMAT.	19
APPLICANT SELECTION PROCESS.	156

B

BRADY MATERIAL.	99
BRIEFING TRAINING.	173
BUDGET	
Budget request.	66
BUDGET OBJECTIVES.	66
BUDGET PLAN.	66

C

CANINE-ASSISTED SEARCHES.	257
CHAIN OF COMMAND.	9
CHEMICAL AGENT.	168
CHILDREN	
Firearms.	129
CLINICAL CARE REVIEW.	401
CLINICAL DECISIONS.	395
CLINICAL ENCOUNTERS.	420
CLINICAL MORTALITY REVIEW	
CMR.	401
CLOTHING ISSUE.	437
COMMISSARY SERVICES.	470
COMPLAINT AUDITS.	345
CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS.	80
CONSULAR OFFICERS.	325
CONTINUITY OF CARE.	404
CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.	380
CONTROL CENTER.	490
CORRESPONDENCE.	18
COUNSELING.	469
CRISIS INTERVENTION.	469

D

DAILY TRAINEE PERFORMANCE	
EVALUATIONS.	154
DEBRIEFING.	185
DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.	325
DISCIPLINARY APPEALS.	313
DISCIPLINARY ISOLATION DIET.	459
DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION.	315
DUE PROCESS.	307

E

ECD DEVICE.	223
ECTOPARASITE CONTROL.	383
ELECTIVE PROCEDURES.	364
EMERGENCY STAFFING PLAN.	189
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION.	100
EMPLOYEE ORIENTATION, PARAMETERS	152
EQUIPMENT INVENTORY.	72
ESCAPE.	196
EVACUATION PLAN.	193
EXCITED DELIRIUM.	226

F

FACILITY KEYS.	90
FIREARM NON-QUALIFICATION.	166
FIREARMS.	216
FIRE CODES.	191
FIRE INSPECTIONS.	192
FIRE PREVENTION.	191
FIRE SAFETY PLAN.	191
FIRE SUPPRESSION.	191
FITNESS FOR DUTY.	115
FLYING WHILE ARMED.	130
FOOD SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.	442
FOOD SERVICES.	441
FOOD SERVICES MANAGER,	
RESPONSIBILITY.	443
FOOD SERVICE TRAINING.	443
FOOD STORAGE.	455
FORENSIC EVIDENCE.	410

G

GRIEVANCE AUDITS.	348
GROOMING.	342

H

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Corrections Manual

HABEAS CORPUS FORMS.	322
HAIR CARE SERVICES.	438
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL.	425
HEARING OFFICER.	311
HIGH-SECURITY INMATE.	229
HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM.	186
HOSTAGES.	185

I

IN-CUSTODY DEATH NOTIFICATION.	401
INFORMED CONSENT.	405
INITIAL CLASSIFICATION.	220
INMATE CLASSIFICATION.	218
INMATE CONTROL.	71
INMATE COUNTS.	186
Head counts.	196
INMATE DEATH.	401
INMATE DEATH REVIEW.	402
INMATE DISCIPLINE.	307
INMATE GRIEVANCES.	346
INMATE HEALTH CARE COMMUNICATION.	407
INMATE INJURIES.	434
INMATE ORIENTATION.	202
INMATE POPULATION REPORT.	492
INMATE RECORDS.	85
INMATE RIGHTS.	328
INMATE SAFETY CHECKS.	204
INMATE SAFETY PROGRAM.	434
INMATE TRUST FUND.	467
INMATE VOTING.	350
INMATE WELFARE FUND.	464
INMATE WELFARE PACKS.	471
INSPECTION, SANITATION.	422
INSPECTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.	451
INSPECTIONS.	101
INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY MEMORANDUMS	
Memorandums.	18

L

LAW AND JUSTICE COUNCIL.	491
LEGAL ASSISTANCE.	10
LEGAL FOUNDATION.	10
LEGAL LIAISON.	10
LETTERHEAD.	18

M

MEDIA ACCESS.	105
MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.	366
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY CONTROL.	403
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING MOU.	100
MENTAL HEALTH EMERGENCY.	393
MENU CYCLE.	444

O

OFF-SITE MEDICAL CARE.	364
--------------------------------	-----

P

PERIMETER SECURITY.	103
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT PPE.	385
PHYSICAL EXAMS.	115
POPULATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.	195
POSITION CONTROL.	67
POST-MORTEM.	401
PREGNANT INMATES.	369
PRIVACY OF CARE.	420
PROHIBITED MATERIALS.	109
PROPERTY CONTROL CARD.	76
PRO SE STATUS	
Materials and supplies.	323
PROTECTION FROM ABUSE.	328
PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY.	401
PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAM.	116
PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION.	393
PURCHASING PROCESS.	72

R

RECORDING OF PROPERTY.	76
RECORD MAINTENANCE.	85
RELEASE OF INMATE RECORDS.	86
REMEDIAL TRAINING.	166
REPORT CHANGES	
Report alterations.	89
REPORT CORRECTIONS.	89
REPORT PREPARATION.	87
REQUIRED REPORTING.	87
REQUISITIONS.	72
RESEARCH INVOLVING INMATES.	83
RIGHT TO REFUSE.	405
RLUIPA.	477

Adams County Sheriff's Office

Adams County SO WA Custody Manual

Corrections Manual

RULE VIOLATION REPORTS. 308

S

SAFETY CHECKS. 208

SECURE BANKING OF INMATE FUNDS. 468

SERVICE CONTRACTS. 72

SMOKING

Tobacco. 489

SPECIALIZED RESPONSE UNITS. . . . 165

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT INMATES. . . 205

SPECIAL NEEDS INMATES. 407

STAFFING ANALYSIS. 118

STAFFING PLAN. 67

STAFF REPORTS. 18

SUICIDE PREVENTION. 397

SURVEYS. 18

T

TASER. 223

TELEPHONE ACCESS. 472

THERAPEUTIC DIETS. 441

TOILETS AND WASHBASINS. 449

TOOL AND CULINARY EQUIPMENT

CONTROL. 74

TRAINING MANUAL. 154

TRAINING PLAN. 175

TRAINING RECORDS, BRIEFING. . . . 174

TRAINING RECORDS, CHEMICAL AGENT 168

TRANSPORTATION LOGS. 263

U

UNREASONABLE BARRIERS. 396

USDA INSPECTIONS. 451

USE OF FORCE. 168

Reporting. 237

Review. 239

Video Recording. 237

USE OF RESTRAINTS. 242

Clinical. 244

V

VEHICLE INSPECTIONS. 113

VEHICLE SAFETY. 112

VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTIONS. . . . 113

VEHICLE SAFETY REPAIRS. 113

VERMIN AND PEST CONTROL. 432

VICTIM NOTIFICATION. 111

VIDEO RECORDING. 237

VISITATION. 474

VISITORS. 103

W

WARNINGS. 223

WATER SUPPLY. 431

WEAPONS INVENTORY. 217

WEAPONS STORAGE. 216

X

XCESSIVE FORCE. 230